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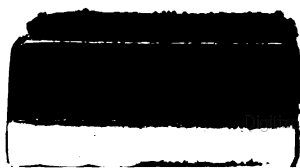
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R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :
TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

— (15.) —

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Session

6 February — 10 August 1872.

VOL. XXVIII.

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1872.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:

[c. 516.] First Report of the Local Government Board, 1871-72 - p. 1

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OF
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.
1871-72.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*Local Government Board, Whitehall,
21st March 1872.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

The Act of the 34th & 35th Vict. c. 70. under which the Local Government Board has been established, having transferred to that Board all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, by the several Acts therein referred to, for the supervision of the laws relating to the relief of the Poor, Local Government, and the Public Health, we propose to divide the statements and observations, which in this Report of our proceedings we have the honour to submit to Your Majesty, into three parts, in accordance with the several subjects to which our duties now extend.

Act 34 & 35 Vict
c. 70.

1. *The Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor.*

The returns as to the expenditure for all purposes connected with the relief of the poor contained in this Report are carried up to Lady-day 1871, the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-relief only, up to Michaelmas 1871, and the numbers of all classes of paupers up to the 1st of July 1871.

Expenditure
and pauperism.

The sum of 7,886,724*l.* was expended for the relief of the poor during the parochial year 1870-71 against 7,644,307*l.* in the preceding year. The absolute increase was therefore 242,417*l.*; the rate of increase 3·2 per cent.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure for 1871 with that of the five years immediately preceding:—

Parochial Years.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Increase or Decrease* on immediately preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease* per Cent.	Rate per Head on Population.	Increase or Decrease* of Rate per Head.
	£	£		s. d.	s. d.
1865-66	6,439,515	—	—	6 1½	—
1866-67	6,959,841	520,326	8·1	6 6½	0 5
1867-68	7,498,061	538,220	7·7	6 11½	0 5½
1868-69	7,673,100	175,039	2·3	7 0½	0 1½
1869-70	7,644,307	28,793*	0·4*	6 11½	0 1½*
1870-71	7,886,724	242,417	3·2	6 11½	0 0½*

Decrease marked with asterisk (*).

Rate per cent. of increase or decrease of expenditure in each Union-county.

The rate per cent. of the increase or decrease in the expenditure for relief in the year 1870-71, as regards each union-county in England and Wales respectively, is as follows:—

Increase per Cent.

Surrey (<i>Metropolitan</i>)	14·3	Wilts	2·6
Rutland	13·0	Hereford	2·4
Middlesex (<i>Metropolitan</i>)	12·6	Derby	2·3
Berks	6·2	Lincoln	2·0
Leicester	5·8	Cornwall	1·8
Worcester	5·4	Nottingham	1·8
Bedford	4·9	Somerset	1·7
Durham	4·3	Suffolk	1·6
Cambridge	4·0	Devon	1·5
Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	3·8	Monmouth	1·5
Sussex	3·6	Northampton	1·4
Kent (<i>Metropolitan</i>)	3·4	Dorset	1·0
Buckingham	3·1	Stafford	1·0
Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	3·0	Northumberland	1·0
Surrey (<i>Ex.-Metropolitan</i>)	2·9	Gloucester	0·8
Oxford	2·8	Essex	0·7
Norfolk	2·6	York, West Riding	0·7
		Huntingdon	0·5

Decrease per Cent.

Chester	5·0	Lancashire	1·5
Salop	3·7	Hertford	1·0
Cumberland	2·8	South Wales	0·7
York, North Riding	2·7	York, East Riding	0·2
Warwick	2·2	Westmoreland	0·2
North Wales	1·9	Southampton	0·0

The following Table exhibits the expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for each year from 1834 to 1871 :—

Expenditure for relief, 1834-1871.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Estimated Population.	The Total Amount expended in Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount expended in Relief to the Poor on the estimated Population.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount expended for Relief to the Poor in the Years 1841, 1847, 1850, 1856, 1858, 1860, & 1870 on the Annual Value of Rateable Property in those Years respectively.
		£	s. d.	
1834 .	14,372,000	6,317,255	8 9½	
1835 .	14,564,000	5,526,418	7 7	
1836 .	14,758,000	4,717,630	6 4½	
1837 .	14,955,000	4,044,741	5 5	
1838 .	15,155,000	4,123,604	5 5½	
1839 .	15,357,000	4,406,907	5 8½	
1840 .	15,562,000	4,576,965	5 10½	
1841 .	15,911,757	4,760,929	6 0½	s. d. 1 6·3
1842 .	15,981,000	4,911,498	6 1½	
1843 .	16,194,000	5,208,027	6 5½	
1844 .	16,410,000	4,976,093	6 0½	
1845 .	16,629,000	5,039,703	6 0½	
1846 .	16,851,000	4,954,204	5 10½	
1847 .	17,076,000	5,298,787	6 2½	1 6·9
1848 .	17,304,000	6,180,764	7 1½	
1849 .	17,534,000	5,792,963	6 6½	
1850 .	17,765,000	5,395,022	6 1	1 7·1
1851 .	17,927,609	4,962,704	5 6½	
1852 .	18,205,000	4,897,685	5 4½	
1853 .	18,402,000	4,939,064	5 4½	
1854 .	18,617,000	5,282,853	5 8	
1855 .	18,840,000	5,890,041	6 3	
1856 .	19,043,000	6,004,244	6 3½	1 8·1
1857 .	19,207,000	5,898,756	6 1½	
1858 .	19,444,000	5,878,542	6 0	
1859 .	19,578,000	5,558,689	5 8½	
1860 .	19,837,000	5,454,964	5 6	
1861 .	20,066,224	5,778,943	5 9	
1862 .	20,228,000*	6,077,525	6 0	
1863 .	20,445,000*	6,527,036	6 4½	
1864 .	20,663,000*	6,423,383	6 2½	
1865 .	20,881,000*	6,264,961	6 0	
1866 .	21,100,000*	6,439,517	6 1½	1 4·5
1867 .	21,320,000*	6,959,841	6 6½	
1868 .	21,540,000*	7,498,061	6 11½	1 5·9
1869 .	21,760,000*	7,673,100	7 0½	
1870 .	21,980,000*	7,644,307	6 11½	1 5·6
1871 .	22,704,108	7,886,724	6 11½	

Note.—The net annual value of rateable property in 1841 was 62,540,030*l.*; in 1847 it was 67,320,587*l.*; in 1850 it was 67,700,153*l.*; in 1856 it was 71,840,271*l.*; in 1866 it was 93,638,403*l.*; in 1868 it was 100,668,698*l.*; and in 1870 it was 104,420,283*l.*

* See Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns.

In-maintenance
and Out relief.

The following statement shows the amount expended for In-maintenance and Out-door relief only for the first six months of the current parochial year, and affords the means of comparing the expenditure under those heads for the half-years ended respectively on the 29th of September 1870 and 1871 :

Half Years ended at Michaelmas.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-Relief.		
		In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
1870 - -	647 {	£ 691,458	£ 1,807,730	£ 2,499,188
1871 - -		707,297	1,823,500	2,530,797
Increase in 1871 com- pared with 1870 -	}	15,839 or 2·3 per cent.	15,770 or 0·9 per cent.	31,609 or 1·3 per cent.

Comparing the expenditure in the Metropolis for In-maintenance and Out-door relief during the same periods it will be seen by the annexed Table that there was a decrease of 2,856*l.* or 0·7 per cent.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.		
		In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
1870 - -	30 {	£ 193,343	£ 197,273	£ 390,616
1871 - -		193,148	194,612	387,760
Decrease in 1871 com- pared with 1870 -	}	195	2,661	2,856

Number of
Paupers of all
classes.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st day of January 1870 and 1871 respectively, as well as those relieved on the 1st day of July 1870 and 1871, in the several Unions in England, are shown in the following summaries of returns :—

(Population 22,701,000, Census 1871).			In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1st January	1870	-	169,471	915,350	1,084,821
	1871	-	168,073	915,945	1,084,018
Difference in 1871 compared with 1870			1,398 or 0·8 per cent. decrease.	595 or 0·1 per cent. increase.	803 or 0·1 per cent. decrease.
1st July	1870	-	144,594	843,278	987,872
	1871	-	141,552	830,828	972,380
Decrease in July 1871 compared with July 1870			3,042 or 2·1 per cent.	12,450 or 1·5 per cent.	15,492 or 1·6 per cent.

We subjoin the following Table, in continuation of that given at page x of the last Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, showing the number of *adult able-bodied* persons in receipt of relief (in-door and out-door) in Unions on 1st January 1870, 1st July 1870, 1st January 1871, and 1st July 1871 respectively :—

Number of
adult able-
bodied Paupers
on 1st January
and 1st July
1870-71.

In receipt of Relief on the	Adult able-bodied Paupers.			Decrease in January 1871 on January 1870.	Decrease in July 1871 on July 1870.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
1st January 1870	30,389	163,700	194,089	—	—
1st July 1870 -	20,104	134,851	154,955	—	—
1st January 1871	29,320	160,304	189,624	4,465 or 2·3 per cent.	—
1st July 1871 -	18,939	129,062	148,001	—	6,954 or 4·5 per cent.

In explanation of this Table we desire to draw attention to the observations in the last Report, page x, and in the Report for 1869-70, page xviii, as to the small number of really able-bodied men in receipt of relief. The numbers stated in the above Table include paupers who though classed as able-bodied have been relieved on account of the sickness of themselves or their families, and also include a large number of widows.

The following Table exhibits the difference in the number of paupers in receipt of relief in the Metropolis on the last day of each quarter of the years 1870 and 1871 respectively. For detailed statement of the Unions, see Appendix, pp. 453-5.

		Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants).			
		Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
1870	-	163,677	129,883	128,403	147,165
1871	-	142,371	123,898	117,510	124,518
Decrease in 1871 compared with 1870 - - }		21,306 or 13·0 per cent.	5,485 or 4·2 per cent.	10,893 or 8·5 per cent.	22,647 or 15·4 per cent.

As regards out-door relief there has been a decrease in the numbers relieved in every Union or Parish of the Metropolis, with the exception of St. John Hampstead. At the end of the year 1871 there were only 89,124 paupers in the receipt of out-door relief as compared with 111,052 for the corresponding period of 1870, thus showing a decrease in the Metropolis of 21,928 or 19·7 per cent.

Estimate of the
Pauperism of
England and
Wales.

The next table shows the total pauperism of England and Wales for each year from 1849 to 1871, including estimates for certain parishes from which returns were not received by this Board. These parishes for several years represented a population of about 180,000. They have now been all incorporated in unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

For the purpose of showing the average number *at one time* during each year, we have taken the mean of the numbers in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January respectively.

The result of this estimate for each year from 1849 (being the first year for which it can be given) appears in the following Table:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population of England and Wales.	The Mean Number of Paupers of all Classes (including Children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England and Wales.			Ratio per Cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population.	The Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants) at one time in receipt of Relief in England and Wales.			Ratio per Cent. of Adult Able-bodied Paupers on the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
1849	17,534,000	133,513	955,146	1,088,659	6·2	26,558	202,265	228,823	21·0	s. d. 49 1
1850	17,765,000	123,004	885,696	1,008,700	5·7	24,095	167,815	191,910	19·0	42 7
1851	17,927,609	114,367	826,948	941,315	5·3	20,876	142,248	163,124	17·3	39 11
1852	18,305,000	111,323	804,352	915,675	5·0	18,455	130,705	149,160	16·3	39 4
1853	18,402,000	110,148	776,214	886,362	4·8	17,649	121,936	139,575	15·7	42 0
1854	18,617,000	111,635	752,982	864,617	4·6	18,237	116,954	135,191	15·6	61 7
1855	18,840,000	121,400	776,286	897,686	4·8	20,669	125,962	146,631	16·3	70 0
1856	19,043,000	124,879	792,205	917,084	4·8	21,359	132,869	154,228	16·8	75 4
1857	19,207,000	122,845	762,165	885,010	4·6	19,660	120,415	140,075	15·8	65 3
1858	19,444,000	122,613	786,273	908,886	4·7	19,931	133,838	153,769	16·9	53 10
1859	19,578,000	121,232	744,214	865,446	4·4	18,209	117,575	135,784	15·7	42 9
1860	19,837,000	113,507	781,126	844,633	4·3	16,268	115,852	132,120	15·6	44 9
1861	20,066,224	125,866	758,055	883,921	4·4	20,396	125,380	145,776	16·5	55 10
1862	20,228,000	132,236	784,906	917,142	4·5	22,136	133,166	155,302	16·9	56 7
1863	20,445,000	136,907	942,475	1,079,382	5·3	22,431	199,318	221,749	20·5	52 1
1864	20,663,000	133,761	881,217	1,014,978	4·9	21,026	167,396	188,422	18·6	43 2
1865	20,881,000	131,312	820,586	951,899	4·6	19,819	140,705	160,524	16·9	39 8
1866	21,100,000	132,776	783,376	916,152	4·3	19,363	126,460	145,823	15·9	43 6
1867	21,320,000	137,310	794,236	931,546	4·4	19,740	128,685	148,425	16·0	53 7½
1868	21,540,000	150,040	842,600	992,640	4·6	23,680	143,110	166,790	16·8	67 6½
1869	21,760,000	157,740	860,400	1,018,140	4·7	24,960	145,750	170,710	16·8	58 3
1870	21,980,000	156,800	876,000	1,032,800	4·7	25,200	149,600	174,800	16·9	46 2
1871	22,704,108	156,430	880,930	1,037,360	4·6	24,700	147,760	172,460	16·6	49 8½

* The Population for 1851, 1861, and 1871 is that given in the Census; for the other years it is estimated.

We regret to observe that the slight decrease in the total amount of the expenditure for the relief of the poor for the year 1869-70, as compared with the previous year, which was noticed in the last report of the Poor Law Board, has not been continued, but that on the contrary the expenditure in the year 1870-71 has exceeded that of the year 1869-70 by 242,417*l.* The higher price of wheat in the latter over the former year and the expenses consequent upon the epidemic of small-pox would necessarily tend to increase the cost of relief. Something also may be due to the increase in the charges for the extension of the workhouse accommodation recently supplied, charges in respect of which, in the shape of repayment of loans contracted under the new mode of repayment, are now coming upon the Common Fund of Unions.

The excess of expenditure has, however, principally occurred in the Metropolitan District in which the amount expended has been 1,646,103*l.* against 1,465,874*l.* in the year 1869-70, the increase being 180,229*l.*, or 12·3 per cent., which leaves only 62,188*l.* or one per cent. as the increase for the rest of England. It is satisfactory to observe that of the two large and important items of in-maintenance and out-relief the former shows an increase of only 21,888*l.*, or 1·5 per cent., and the latter of 30,919*l.*, or 0·9 per cent. The items in which the expenditure has chiefly increased are those of "workhouse and other loans repaid and interest," which is augmented by an exceptional payment, and of "other expenses of or immediately connected with relief," which contains the cost of repairs, and of new buildings when not paid out of loans, and also the contributions of the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis towards the Metropolitan Asylum District, amounting to 71,108*l.*, which are for the first time included. A comparative statement of the expenditure of these two years is contained in the following Table:—

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR.

Years ended at Lady-day	In- maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of lunatics in asylums, &c.	Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and rations of officers, &c.	Other expenses of relief.	Total relief to the poor.
THE METROPOLIS.							
1870	£ 420,006	£ 412,817	£ 170,442	£ 92,603	£ 147,576	£ 230,964	£ 1,465,874(a)
1871	436,208	412,299	185,521	129,129	149,480	321,085	1,646,103(a)
	16,202 or 3·9 per cent. increase.	518 or 0·1 per cent. decrease.	15,079 or 8·8 per cent. increase.	36,526 or 39·4 per cent. increase.	1,904 or 1·3 per cent. increase.	90,121 or 39·0 per cent. increase.	180,229 or 12·3 per cent. increase.
ENGLAND (exclusive of the Metropolis).							
1870	1,082,801	3,220,284	552,171	152,612	670,607	498,008	6,178,433
1871	1,088,487	3,251,671	560,592	162,155	688,788	488,928	6,240,621
	5,686 or 0·5 per cent. increase.	31,437 or 1·0 per cent. increase.	8,421 or 1·5 per cent. increase.	2,543 or 1·6 per cent. increase.	18,181 or 2·7 per cent. increase.	4,080 or 0·8 per cent. decrease.	62,188 or 1·0 per cent. increase.
TOTALS OF ENGLAND.							
1870	1,502,807	3,683,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,644,307
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,886,724
Increase in 1871 com- pared with 1870.	21,888 or 1·5 per cent.	30,919 or 0·9 per cent.	23,500 or 3·3 per cent.	39,069 or 15·5 per cent.	20,085 or 2·5 per cent.	86,041 or 11·9 per cent.	242,417 or 3·2 per cent.

(a) These totals are inclusive of certain balances, the difference between the contributions to and the repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

The above Table shows the expenditure for the parochial year ending at Lady-day 1871, as compared with the previous year. We are enabled to give a statement of the number of persons in receipt of relief at a much later date; and it is satisfactory to observe that the Table, which we insert in the Appendix, p. 452, shows a very considerable decrease in the number of paupers on the last day of the first week of January 1872 as compared with the last day of the corresponding week in the previous year. The totals for the whole of England and Wales are as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF on the last day of the 1st week of January 1871 and 1872.

		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and } Wales - }	1871	- 162,705	- 852,098	- 1,014,803
	1872	- 149,869	- 776,474	- 926,343
Decrease 88,460, or 8·7 per cent.				

This decrease gives promise of a future reduction in expenditure.

We referred in the last Report to the inquiries and reports of several of our Inspectors on the subject of the administration of out-relief in their respective districts. We inserted in the Appendix the Report of Mr. Wodehouse on the Metropolitan District, and we stated that we had instructed him to continue his inquiries on the subject in various parts of the country. The result of those inquiries is contained in the Report which will be found in the Appendix p. 88.

We have given much consideration to the question of the administration of out-relief, the large amount of which, 3,663,970*l.*, being nearly one half of the total expenditure for the relief of the poor, renders it the most important of the items into which that expenditure is divided. It is also the branch of expenditure which affords the best prospect of effecting any material reduction in the burthen of pauperism.

We addressed a Circular Letter on the 2d of December to our Inspectors, Appendix, p. 63, drawing their attention specially to this subject, and requesting them to take as early an opportunity as their engagements might permit of bringing it before the several Boards of Guar-

dians in their respective districts. We also stated at some length the views of the Board on the question, and we suggested regulations which should be laid down by the Guardians for their guidance in regard to the administration of relief to able-bodied persons.

It is satisfactory to state that, since the issue of this circular, meetings of the Chairmen of Boards of Guardians in several districts have been held, at which our Inspectors have attended, and after a full discussion of the subject resolutions in general conformity with the principles and practice which we have recommended have been passed by the Guardians present at the meetings.

When we have received complete reports of the result of the proceedings which we have directed, we shall be in a position to determine whether the existing laws and regulations are sufficient to ensure the proper administration of out-relief, or whether any further legislation or orders on the subject may be necessary.

In addition to the observations on the subject contained in the Circular referred to, we desire to draw attention to the great discrepancies shown by the Poor Rate Return for the year 1870-71 in the comparative amount of the two items of in-maintenance and out-relief, in neighbouring Unions and Parishes. As an example of this, we may refer to the amount of in-maintenance and out-relief in—

	In-maintenance.		Out-relief.
	£		£
St. Pancras - -	22,463	-	34,965
St. Marylebone - -	29,757	-	17,826
Greenwich Union - -	13,675	-	18,376
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and			
St. George Bloomsbury -	13,929	-	4,343
Liverpool - -	41,493	-	36,479
West Derby Union - -	14,249	-	21,116
Manchester - -	24,235	-	24,478
Bury Union - -	3,943	-	11,648
Leeds - -	8,481	-	19,039
Wakefield Union - -	1,613	-	10,308
Midhurst Union - -	1,036	-	4,048
Westbourne Union - -	1,059	-	1,637
Droxford Union - -	1,339	-	2,334
New Winchester Union -	1,581	-	8,619
Falmouth - -	1,515	-	3,077
Helston - -	1,052	-	4,885
Atcham - -	1,338	-	705
Ludlow - -	1,154	-	3,295

It would be easy to multiply similar instances, but those already given are sufficient to show the great diversity of practice which prevails in the administration of out-relief in Unions and Parishes in the same locality and under the same regulations. We trust that the attention which we have drawn to the subject, and the conferences between the Guardians of the Unions in the several districts may have the effect of inducing a more uniform system of action on the part of the Guardians, and of promoting a more strict adherence to the salutary regulations which control the administration of relief.

We have received from our Inspector, Mr. Doyle, a Report upon the administration of relief in the Atcham Union since the parishes of the Shrewsbury Incorporation were added to it. From this report it appears that in July 1871, when this change in the constitution of the Union was effected, there were in receipt of relief for the Shrewsbury District 262 cases, comprising 519 individuals at a weekly cost of 24*l.* 13*s.* Within five months, at a period of the year not the most favourable for reducing the pauperism, that is from the week ended July 22d to the week ended December 16th, the number of cases was reduced from 262 to 124 or 52·67 per cent.; of individuals, from 519 to 152 or 70·71 per cent.; the amount of expenditure for the week from 24*l.* 13*s.* to 13*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, a decrease of 45·83 per cent. This striking result is wholly attributable to the adoption in the Shrewsbury District of the more careful system of administration that had been so long in operation in the Atcham Union as formerly constituted. Detailed statements, furnished to our Inspector by Mr. Baker the relieving officer of the urban parishes of the Union, show that while the Guardians have carried out the law with strictness they have given the most considerate attention to the claims of the deserving poor. The particulars to which we have referred, and to which we desire to draw attention, are shown in the subjoined Table.

Administration
of relief in the
Atcham Union.

ATCHAM UNION.—*Shrewsbury Relief District.*

Number of Paupers relieved, and the Amount of Out-Relief, Week ended July 22, 1871.			Number of Paupers relieved, and the Amount of Out-Relief, Week ended December 16, 1871.			Reduction per Cent. in		
No. of Cases.	No. of Paupers.	Out-Relief.	No. of Cases.	No. of Paupers.	Out-Relief.	No. of Cases.	No. of Paupers.	Out-Relief.
262	519	£ s. d. 24 13 0	124	152	£ s. d. 13 7 9	52·67	70·71	45·83

Holyhead Union.

We also subjoin a statement which has been communicated by the Clerk to the Guardians of the Holyhead Union to our Inspector, Mr. Doyle, showing the effect upon the pauperism and expenditure in that Union of the opening of a new workhouse recently erected there.

	Number of Paupers, In-door and Out-door.		Amount of Relief paid to, In-door and Out-door.		
			£	s.	d.
Week ended 15th March 1870 (before opening of Workhouse)	2,313	-	192	6	4
Week ended 25th December 1870 (after opening of Work- house)	1,776	-	137	6	1
„ „ 25th December 1871	1,526	-	123	0	0
Quarter ended 25th December 1869 (before opening of Workhouse)	-	-	2,251	15	9
Do. do. 1870 (after opening of Workhouse)	-	-	1,901	16	10
Do. do. 1871	-	-	1,767	2	4

Of upwards of 250 orders for admission to the Workhouse given after the last revision of relief lists, only about 40 were accepted.

The rates have been reduced already from 6s. and 5s. 6d. in the £ to 4s. 3d. or 4s. 6d. in the £. The calls are only 4s. in the £. From 3d. to 6d. in the £ is raised towards salaries of collectors and incidentals in the different parishes. There is a reduction of 1s. in the £ in all the parishes, and in some of them a little more. This reduction is including payment of the workhouse loan and other workhouse expenses, or else it would have been at least 1s. 6d. in the £ on an average through the whole Union.

Poor Law Admin-
istration in
Foreign Coun-
tries.

In addition to the inquiries which have been made by our directions in this country, we have deemed it advisable to obtain from foreign countries full information as to the system of Poor Law Administration that prevails in the several parts of Europe. With that view we applied to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville, who addressed at our suggestion a series of questions to Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents abroad. To some of these applications replies have been already communicated to us by Earl Granville's directions. The whole of this information when obtained shall receive our careful consideration. Our attention having been especially directed by Mr. Rathbone, M.P. for Liverpool, to the system of Poor Law relief that is in operation in the town of Elberfeld, we directed inquiry to be made into it by our inspector, Mr. Doyle. Under instructions from Earl Granville Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul-General

Elberfeld.

at Leipsig, met Mr. Doyle at Elberfeld, and afforded him very valuable assistance in the prosecution of his inquiries; we desire to express our sense of the able and zealous manner in which Mr. Crowe's services were rendered. The Report which has been submitted to us by Mr. Doyle contains very interesting details as to the principles and the effect of the practice established in that town. It is inserted in the Appendix, p. 244.

The following Table contains a comparative statement of the number of lunatics chargeable to the poor rates as shown by the Lunatic Returns made at the beginning of the years 1870 and 1871:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PAUPERS on 1st January 1870 and 1st January 1871 compared.

Domicile of the Insane Paupers.	1st January		Difference in 1871.
	1870.	1871.	
County or Borough Lunatic Asylum -	26,634	27,534	900 increase
Registered Hospital or licensed House	1,589	2,741	1,152 „
Workhouse - -	11,243	10,877	366 decrease
Residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out - - -	7,082	7,292	210 increase
Totals - -	46,548	48,444	1,896 increase

It will be observed that the Returns for the year 1871 show an increase of 1,896 in the total number of lunatics. This in addition to the increase of 1,395 in the previous year constitutes a serious addition to the number of cases of lunatics chargeable on the poor rates. But the number includes a large proportion of persons imbecile from old age and of harmless idiots. The cost of the maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses in the year ending at Lady-day 1871 exceeds that of the previous year by 23,500*l.*, the amount of that item being in 1870, 722,613*l.*, and in 1871, 746,113*l.* Since the opening of the asylums at Caterham and Leavesden for the reception of lunatics in the Metropolitan Districts, many of the

lunatics who had been sent from the Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis to distant lunatic asylums have been transferred to the new asylums. We have referred in a subsequent part of this Report to the opening and to the present state of these asylums.

Vagrancy.

We subjoin a statement of the number of vagrants relieved on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in the years 1866 to 1871.

		In all England and Wales.		In the Metropolis only.	
On 1st January—					
1866	-	-	4,469	-	1,501
1867	-	-	5,027	-	1,452
1868	-	-	6,129	-	1,673
1869	-	-	7,020	-	1,882
1870	-	-	5,430	-	1,627
1871	-	-	3,735	-	1,067
On 1st July—					
1866	-	-	4,075	-	1,086
1867	-	-	5,248	-	1,573
1868	-	-	7,946	-	2,085
1869	-	-	6,692	-	1,802
1870	-	-	6,630	-	1,760
1871	-	-	4,293	-	1,262

It will be observed from this statement that beyond the reduction in the year 1870, a further very material diminution has taken place in the year 1871, the number relieved in all England and Wales on the 1st of July 1871 having fallen from 6,630 in 1870 to 4,293, or 35·2 per cent. and in the Metropolis only from 1,760 to 1,262 or 28·3 per cent. The returns of vagrants on the 1st of January 1872 for the whole kingdom not being complete, we are unable to give the total number of vagrants relieved on that day, but it is satisfactory to state that for the Metropolis only the number on the last day of the first week of January was 787, showing a reduction of 280 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

In pursuance of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, we issued on the 22d of November a General Order containing regulations for the uniform treatment of vagrants as regards the mode of their admission into and discharge from the casual wards of the workhouses,

their diet, and the performance of a task of work. The Order was accompanied by a Circular explanatory of the Act, which contains provisions both as regards the ordinary inmates of the workhouse and the casual poor. We hope that as regards the former class the powers given to the Guardians for detaining inmates in the workhouse for a certain fixed period after notice has been given of their desire to leave the workhouse, may be effectual to check the inconvenient practice on the part of some inmates of frequently and capriciously entering and discharging themselves from the workhouse. Since the issue of this Order and Circular, the Boards of Guardians throughout the country have taken measures to put their casual wards into a proper state and to make the other arrangements required for carrying the Act into operation. We trust that the effect of these measures will be to diminish materially the numbers of this class of paupers. We have received a letter from the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union, dated the 30th of October 1871, in which they inform us that they had already taken measures for testing the efficacy of Section 5 of the Act referred to, by detaining in the workhouse such of the vagrants as were liable to be so detained under the provisions of that section, and so far as can be judged from one experiment, the result appears to be satisfactory. They state, after the experience of a month, that "the operation of the Act " has thus far unquestionably had the effect of materially " diminishing the number of casuals relieved in this " Union, the returns for the past four weeks showing " the numbers to have been respectively 202, 163, 190, " and 209, against 370, 460, 453, and 412 during the " corresponding weeks of last year."

Continued progress has been made during the past year in providing in the Metropolis separate accommodation for the sick, and in the arrangements for relieving the crowded state of the workhouses, and for securing proper classification.

*Infirmaries, &c.
accommodation
in the Metro-
polis.*

The new wing at the workhouse of the parish of St. Matthew Bethnal Green, providing additional accommodation for the sick, was completed in the month of May last, and after allowing a sufficient period to elapse, so as to ensure the thorough drying of the building, we issued, after inspection, our certificate in respect of it. A

*Parish of
Bethnal Green.*

building on the workhouse premises has also now been completed, which, with the infirmary, brings the total in-door accommodation of this Parish up to 1,562.

New receiving wards at the workhouse have been built. Plans have been approved for the erection of an infirmary at the school at Leytonstone for the accommodation of 88 children at an estimated cost of 3,180/.

Parish of
Camberwell.

The Guardians of the Parish of Camberwell having determined to provide a separate infirmary and a dispensary on land adjoining the workhouse we have approved of plans for a building to receive 186 patients, and to afford dispensary accommodation for the out-door sick poor of two of the districts of the Parish.

St. Luke Chelsea.

The Guardians of the Parish of St. Luke Chelsea have succeeded, after protracted negotiation, in securing a suitable site for the erection of a separate infirmary adjoining the present workhouse.

Fulham Union.

The plans approved by us for the erection of new wings to the existing infirmary of the Fulham Union are being actively carried out.

St. George's
Union.

The children belonging to the St. George's Union having been removed temporarily to the school at Plaistow, we have approved of plans for altering and enlarging the buildings formerly occupied by them at the Little Chelsea workhouse. Additional accommodation will thus be provided for aged and infirm paupers.

The Guardians have been engaged in negotiations for the purchase of additional land adjoining the site of their proposed new workhouse for able-bodied paupers at St. Ermin's Hill. In consequence of the delay in those negotiations no plans have yet been submitted for the erection of the building.

Some progress, however, has been made with the classification of the inmates, the workhouse at Kensington being appropriated to the sick, that at Little Chelsea and Mount Street to the infirm, that at Petty France to able-bodied.

Parish of
St. George-in-
the-East.

The separate infirmary for the sick of the Parish of St. George-in-the-East erected on land adjoining the workhouse is now occupied. It has been certified for the reception of 257 inmates.

Holborn Union.

The Guardians of the Holborn Union have purchased the school premises at Mitcham formerly belonging to

the Guardians of the St. Saviour's Union. We have issued regulations for the management of the schools, and have approved of the appointment of the officers, and the children have been removed there. The premises at Highgate formerly used as a school have been appropriated for the accommodation of aged women. The additional infirm wards at the St. Luke's workhouse were ready for occupation on the 1st of June 1871; these are on the same principle as those which have given so much satisfaction at St. Marylebone, and we have issued a revised certificate increasing the maximum accommodation of this workhouse to 898.

The classification of the inmates of the several workhouses of this Union has not yet been entirely completed, but the Guardians are proceeding with the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

The old workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary Islington, as referred to hereafter, was used from the 13th of March to the 14th of October 1871 as a convalescent hospital for small-pox patients, by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. At the latter date we were able to direct the managers to give up the occupation of the building. The Guardians have since submitted to us a proposal to make use of the site for the purposes of a dispensary, relief office, and out-door labour yard, and this proposal is under our consideration. We have approved of plans for additional buildings at the schools of this Parish at Hornsey Rise, and the works have been carried out at a cost of about 1,700*l*.

Parish of
St. Mary
Islington.

The new infirmary in connexion with the workhouse of the Parish of Kensington has been completed, and the Guardians have made the necessary arrangements for its occupation.

Parish of
Kensington.

In the parish of Lambeth the new workhouse for able-bodied poor will shortly be completed. In the meanwhile the Guardians continue the occupation of the temporary buildings at Vauxhall.

Parish of
Lambeth.

The classification of the inmates of the several workhouses of the City of London Union has not yet been fully carried out, but the arrangements are rapidly progressing with this object. It is proposed to appropriate the workhouses in the following manner, namely, the Bow Workhouse for the sick, the Holloway Workhouse for

City of London
Union.

the aged and infirm, not being sick, and the Homerton Workhouse for the able-bodied and such persons above 60 years of age as are able to work. The out-door paupers will be employed at the latter workhouse.

St. Olave's
Union.

In consequence of the delay in providing the Infirmary accommodation deemed requisite in order to carry out in this Union the objects of recent legislation in regard to the treatment of the sick poor, the classification of the inmates of the several workhouses has not yet been effected. We are not, however, without hope that our suggestions may still be voluntarily carried out by the Guardians, and that it will be unnecessary to resort to the exercise of the compulsory powers possessed by the Board.

Poplar and Step-
ney Sick Asylum
District.

The sick asylum for the Poplar and Stepney Unions, which constitute the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District, was opened for the reception of patients on the 7th of August last. It has been certified as capable of accommodating 586 patients.

Poplar Union.

On the opening of that Asylum the Guardians of the Poplar Union were enabled to complete the arrangements for classification. By an agreement between the Guardians of that Union and the Guardians of the Stepney Union, to which we were enabled to give effect under Section 50. of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, the workhouse of the former Union is set apart for the reception of the able-bodied inmates of both Unions, the Bromley Workhouse of the Stepney Union being reserved for the aged and infirm of the two Unions.

The Guardians of the Poplar Union have been further empowered to receive and maintain able-bodied inmates from other Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis, and the Guardians of St. Marylebone and of the St. George's Union have already availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of separating some of the most troublesome of that class from the other inmates of their workhouses. The result has been that very few have accepted the offer of relief on these terms, and those who have done so have almost immediately taken their discharge.

St. Saviour's
Union.

Plans have been approved for the erection of an infirmary for women and for other additions to the Newington workhouse. The buildings are now com-

pleted and ready for occupation, thus increasing the total accommodation in that workhouse to 776.

Additional infirmary buildings to accommodate about 180 patients are in course of construction by the Guardians of the parish of Saint Leonard Shoreditch, and will it is anticipated be ready for occupation in the spring.

St. Leonard
Shoreditch.

The new buildings at the school at Brentwood have been completed and are occupied.

Under the arrangement between the Guardians of the Stepney Union and the Guardians of the Poplar Union, already referred to, the Bromley Workhouse is set apart for the reception of the aged and infirm inmates of both Unions. The able-bodied poor of this Union being received into the Poplar Workhouse, and the sick of both Unions into the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum at Bromley.

Stepney Union.

The extensive alterations and additions to the workhouse commenced by the Guardians of the Westminster Union have not yet been finished, but are approaching completion. We have approved of plans for the erection of an infirmary and for additions to the school at Battersea purchased by the Guardians of this Union from the authorities of the parish of St. James Westminster.

Westminster
Union.

The new workhouse in course of erection for the accommodation of the able-bodied paupers of the Whitechapel Union will, it is expected, be ready for occupation at an early date.

Whitechapel
Union.

The new workhouse of the Woolwich Union has been occupied, and the Guardians are proceeding with the erection of the infirmary in connexion therewith, plans of which have been approved. We have sanctioned the erection at the workhouse of wards for the accommodation of vagrants.

Woolwich Union.

We have approved of plans for the erection of an additional girls dormitory at the Central London District School.

Central London
School District.

The buildings for increasing the accommodation at the South Metropolitan District School, adverted to in the last Report, are in course of erection.

South Metro-
politan School
District.

The school at Ashford for the West London School District is not yet ready for occupation, but the managers

West London
School District.

have taken the preliminary steps for the appointment of the staff of officers, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in placing the children in the school as soon as the building is fit for their reception.

"Goliath"
Training Ship.

A sufficient period has now elapsed since the establishment by the managers of the Forest Gate School District of the "Goliath" as a training ship for pauper boys to enable an authoritative judgment to be pronounced. The results of this experiment have been in all respects most satisfactory. Visiting committees of Guardians and other competent persons who have from time to time inspected the ship have recorded their favourable opinion. A marked and most encouraging improvement has been effected in the physical development, and in the bearing and general intelligence of the boys transferred to the ship from Metropolitan Unions. The rapidity with which since their transfer to the ship town-bred boys of stunted growth have increased in stature and in bulk has excited general remark.

In the Appendix (pp. 237-244.) will be found a correspondence which arose out of the Report of Mr. Tufnell, Inspector of Schools, which was published in our last Report.

We have recently assented to a proposal on the part of the managers to receive into the ship boys from Unions and Parishes not situated within the Metropolis.

We have also assented to the purchase by the managers of a small sailing tender at a cost not exceeding 500*l.*, which will convey all stores and water required for the training ship, hitherto the cause of very considerable expenditure for lighterage, and which will, it is anticipated, have a most beneficial effect upon the boys in accustoming them to the sea and in developing habits of practical seamanship.

Dispensaries.

During the past year considerable additions have been made to the number of dispensaries in the Metropolis, and sufficient experience of the working of this new system of out-door medical relief has now been given to enable the Board in some measure to judge of its efficiency.

There are now thirty-seven dispensaries in working order, six in course of construction, and seven more at present in contemplation, making a total of fifty.

These are distributed as follows :—

	In Operation.	In course of Construction or contemplated.	Total.
Bethnal Green - -	3	—	3
Camberwell - -	1	1	2
Chelsea - -	1	—	1
St. George's - -	2	1	3
St. George-in-the-East - -	1	1	2
St. Giles and St. George - -	1	—	1
Greenwich - -	2	—	2
Hackney - -	2	—	2
Holborn - -	2	—	2
Islington - -	3	—	3
Kensington - -	1	1	2
City of London - -	2	—	2
Lambeth - -	2	1	3
Marylebone - -	—	2	2
Mile End - -	1	—	1
St. Olave's - -	2	—	2
Paddington - -	1	—	1
St. Pancras - -	3	—	3
Poplar - -	2	—	2
St. Saviour's - -	1	1	2
Shoreditch - -	—	1	1
Stepney - -	1	—	1
Strand - -	1	—	1
Wandsworth and Clapham - -	—	2	2
Westminster - -	—	1	1
Whitechapel - -	1	—	1
Woolwich - -	1	1	2
Totals - -	37	13	50

An order of the Board was issued on 22d April last containing regulations for the management of these dispensaries. The principal portions of these regulations were the substitution of the new medical register for the old form of district medical relief book, the medical officer's attendance book, and the drug account book.

From the visits which have been made to the dispensaries during the past year by our medical Inspector we are enabled to state that these forms have on the whole been found of very great service.

The medical register with its alphabetical index supplies an easy mode of referring to the treatment pursued in each case, and of testing the grounds for any complaint that may be made. It supplies also valuable material for the medical officer of health of the district, to whom,

during office hours, it is always open; and should an adequate registration of disease in public institutions hereafter be found possible, its utility will be still more apparent. Equally beneficial are its results to the district medical officer himself. Working in greater publicity than heretofore, his sense of responsibility is heightened, and his energies stimulated.

Inspection of the medical attendance book shows that the hours allotted by the regulations as the minimum for attendances have been very rarely shortened, and have frequently been exceeded; further, that the attendance has been in the very large majority of cases that of the medical officer himself, and not of a substitute.

The mode of establishing an adequate control over the expenditure of drugs has been a matter of some consideration. The drug account book supplied by Messrs. Knight affords, however, a sufficient means of control, though it is necessary that the account should be checked at short intervals, and that the papers should be duly returned by the patients and properly filed when returned. This appears hitherto to have been done with fair regularity.

**Metropolitan
Asylum District.**

The various institutions under the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District have been in active operation during the past year.

**Asylums at
Caterham and
Leavesden.**

The asylums at Caterham and Leavesden intended for the treatment of the cases of chronic lunatics and imbeciles chargeable to the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolitan District were ready for the reception of patients in the month of October 1870, and after being opened, the numbers admitted increased very rapidly by the transfer to these asylums of the lunatic or imbecile paupers from the workhouses in which they were previously maintained, or from the county lunatic asylums to which they had been removed. Both buildings are now fully occupied.

The limit of accommodation of the Caterham asylum has been fixed by us at 1,672, and it appears from the return for the fortnight ended on the 8th of December 1871, that there were at that date 673 male and 927 female patients, total 1,600 in the asylum.

We have fixed the maximum accommodation of the Leavesden asylum at 1,620, and on the 8th of December

1871 there were in the asylum 733 male and 887 female inmates, making a total of 1,620.

The managers under the circumstances have thought it necessary to increase the accommodation at this asylum, and we have approved of plans for additional buildings which will provide room for 120 female patients. The plans also include a recreation room, and other alterations.

The asylums at Caterham and Leavesden have been visited both by the Commissioners in lunacy and by a medical Inspector of the Board. The result has been extremely satisfactory so far as the internal arrangements of the asylums are concerned ; and measures are now in progress for supplying increased opportunities of employment and of recreation. Two points have engaged the attention of the Board and are still under consideration. The first is that greater facilities should be given for the visitation of patients by their friends. The second is the necessity for stricter supervision as to the class of inmates who should be admitted into these asylums. With regard to the first point, application has already been made by the managers to the railway companies concerned to grant tickets to the friends of inmates at a reduced price. This has been conceded by one of the companies, and it may be hoped will be shortly granted also by the other. With regard to the second point, it is of great importance not merely to exclude from the asylums those who by reason of violence or irritability are proper subjects for the County Asylum, but also those who from old age or from disease are unfit for the journey to the asylum, or who from the slight degree to which their mind is affected, might more properly remain in the workhouse.

Caterham.
Leavesden.

The decline of small-pox in the Metropolis which was announced in our last Report proceeded steadily through the summer and early autumn. But during September and October the progress of decline was checked, and with the arrival of winter it has been slightly reversed. An increased number of cases have been reported from Holborn, Hackney, St. Pancras, and Lambeth which suffered so heavily in the early part of the epidemic ; and Camberwell and Woolwich which hitherto had enjoyed comparative immunity, have been severely visited.

Asylums for
small-pox and
fever.

The accommodation at the disposal of the Metropolitan Asylum Board for the treatment of this disease still continues therefore to be, in the highest degree serviceable. During the rapid decline of the disease in the summer it was considered that the Fever Hospitals at Homerton and at Stockwell, which it will be remembered had been opened in February last for the reception of small-pox cases, might now revert to their original purpose, and with this view they were subjected to an extremely elaborate and thorough process of disinfection. The Homerton Asylum has been open during several weeks for the reception of the various forms of fever. South of the Thames, however, the increase in small-pox has been so considerable as to compel the authorities of the Stockwell Fever Asylum to re-open certain wards for small-pox cases; and in consequence no portion of the building has, as yet, been opened for fever cases.

We subjoin a return of the number of patients suffering from small-pox who were treated in the several hospitals of the managers during the periods stated :

Hospitals at	Period.	Number of Patients	
		Admitted.	Died.
Homerton -	1st February to 20th } December 1871 - }	3,079	551
Stockwell -	Ditto - - -	3,648	633
Hampstead -	1st December 1870 to } 20th December 1871 }	6,113	1,167
	Total - - -	12,840	2,351

On the 5th of January last the numbers of patients in the small-pox and fever asylums were as follows :—

Hampstead Asylum - - - -	283
Homerton Small-pox Asylum - - -	111
Stockwell Small-pox Asylum - - -	129
Stockwell Fever Asylum. Small-pox cases -	59
Total small-pox cases - - -	582
Homerton Fever Asylum. Fever cases -	86

The old workhouse of St. Mary's Islington, temporarily transferred to the Managers for the treatment of female

convalescents from small-pox, being no longer needed for this purpose, has been restored to the Guardians.

The Dreadnought Ship, lent to the Managers by the Lords of the Admiralty, and used during the summer for male convalescents from small-pox, has for some months remained empty, but is still retained by the Managers in the event of her services being required, either for small-pox or for some other epidemic disease, during the approaching summer.

The Managers, after protracted negotiations, leading to proceedings in Chancery, which terminated, however, in their favour, have succeeded in obtaining possession of the land at West Brompton purchased by them from the managers of the late Kensington Sick Asylum District. They have now therefore at their disposal an additional site available for the erection of a hospital or asylum on the occurrence of any emergency.

Charges seriously impugning the management of the Small-pox Hospital at Hampstead having been made in a letter published in the Times Newspaper, from three assistant medical officers who had been employed in it, we caused an official inquiry to be held before two of our inspectors, Mr. Henley and Dr. Buchanan. The inquiry was very protracted and searching, and the number of witnesses examined very large. It embraced not merely the actual charges, but such incidental points as appeared to the inspectors by whom the investigation was conducted to affect the general management of the institution. Upon receipt of the Report of the inspectors, our decision on the case was conveyed to the managers in a letter which we addressed to them on the 30th of December, and in which we reviewed the evidence that had been taken, and expressed our opinion on each of the charges, and also on the incidental points which the inquiry elicited. We stated in conclusion that we felt bound to consider that the managers were suddenly required to perform the arduous and unprecedented duty of receiving into one establishment at one time no less than 509 patients suffering from small-pox, and treating between the 1st of December 1870 and the 12th of October 1871, 5,700 cases, that the managers could not therefore be reasonably expected, at almost a moment's warning, to make arrangements so absolutely perfect as to defy all adverse criticism,

but that it was clear to the Board, from the evidence, that the arrangements made to meet the emergency were, considering the difficulties with which the managers had to contend, remarkably successful on the whole, and that, not only in this particular, but also in the general management of the establishment under their charge, they performed an unremunerated and arduous public duty in a manner which reflected credit upon themselves and merited explicit recognition on the part of the Board.

Vaccination.

A summary of the returns received from the several Unions in England of the number of persons vaccinated by public vaccinators during the year ended at Michaelmas last, is given in the Appendix, p. 514. This summary shows the number of persons successfully vaccinated during the year to have been 693,104; of this total number, 455,416 were under one year of age. The births registered during the year in the several Unions were 792,663.

Contract prices of provisions and goods: Metropolis.

We insert in the Appendix, p. 15, a Circular Letter which we have addressed to the Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, relative to the contract prices of the provisions and goods supplied to the metropolitan work-houses.

In consequence of the intimation given by the President of the Poor Law Board, in reply to questions put to him in the House of Commons, that, in his opinion, it would be of service not only to the public but to the Guardians of the several Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, that some general inquiry should be instituted into their system of contract and method of purchase, we have caused an inquiry to be made by Mr. F. W. Rowsell, the Superintendent of the Contract and Purchase Department of the Admiralty, whose valuable services were placed at the disposal of the Board for that purpose.

In the course of the investigation Mr. Rowsell collected samples of all provisions, stores, and clothing (except such articles as coal, meat, and potatoes, which were judged on the spot), and the samples were afterwards examined by experts.

The samples were taken out of stock and steps were adopted by Mr. Rowsell, with the aid of several competent experienced assistants, to ascertain the quality of the several articles.

The results have been communicated to us by Mr. Rowsell who has also reported upon the quality and prices of the several other articles which form part of the usual workhouse stores, and we have directed the special attention of each Board of Guardians to the several articles unfavourably reported upon with the view of securing supplies of a proper quality in future.

Mr. Rowsell has expressed to us the sense which he entertained of the ready aid which, in the majority of cases, was afforded to him by the Boards of Guardians.

Statements will also be found in the Appendix, showing the expenses chargeable upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the half year ended at Michaelmas 1870, and the net amounts contributed by and received from the Common Poor Fund by the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis in respect of that half year.

Metropolitan
Common Poor
Fund.

The total of the expenses chargeable upon the Common Poor Fund during the half year ended at Michaelmas 1870 was 202,216*l.*, and to that extent the charges were equally distributed over the Metropolitan District in proportion to the rateable value of the Unions and Parishes comprised within it. The net sum paid out of the Common Poor Fund to the poorer districts of the Metropolis in respect of the half year referred to was 48,797*l.*

The total amount of the expenses repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund in respect of the half year ended at Lady-day 1871 was 338,661*l.* A proportion of the cost of the maintenance of the adult in-door poor (*viz.* 5*d.* per day) became in this half year for the first time a charge upon the Common Poor Fund. The additional sum to be borne by the fund in respect of this new charge in the half year in question is 80,761*l.*

A statement will be found in the Appendix, pp. 461-485, showing the daily average number of children attending workhouse schools in England and Wales, as well as the number attending district schools, during the half year ending at Lady-day 1871; and also the amount of money paid from the Parliamentary grant, in respect of the salaries of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, for the year ended at the same period. The following is a summary of this statement:—

Attendance at
Workhouse and
District Schools

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *Workhouse* schools and separate *Union* or *Parochial* Schools during the half year ended at Lady-day 1871 :—

Boys,—

Under 10 years of age	-	-	9,271	
Above 10 years of age	-	-	9,103	
			<u>18,374</u>	

Girls,—

Under 10 years of age	-	-	9,995	
Above 10 years of age	-	-	6,468	
			<u>16,463</u>	

Total - - - - - 34,837

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *District* Schools during the same period,—

Boys,—

Under 10 years of age	-	-	1,161	
Above 10 years of age	-	-	1,571	
			<u>2,732</u>	

Girls,—

Under 10 years of age	-	-	1,209	
Above 10 years of age	-	-	764	
			<u>1,973</u>	

Total - - - - - 4,705

Total of Children attending *Workhouse*, } 39,542
separate, and *District* Schools - }

The amount paid to Boards of Guardians out of the £ s. d.
Parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of
Workhouse and District School teachers for the
year ended at Lady-day 1871 - - - 36,778 5 8

The above statement shows a reduction of 2,032 in the average number of children attending workhouse and district schools in the half year ending at Lady-day 1871 from the number of children attending such schools in the same period of the previous year. This has probably been occasioned in a great measure by the extension of the boarding-out system, and partly also by the emigration of a considerable number of children to Canada. In consequence of the removal of many of the children from the workhouses, the numbers have, in some instances, been so reduced that it has been thought advisable to discontinue the workhouse school, and to send the children for instruction to the national or other schools in the neighbourhood of the workhouse.

We insert in the Appendix, p. 215, the reports on the education of pauper children of three of our inspectors of schools, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Browne. Mr. Wodehouse having had the ordinary duties of a Poor Law Inspector assigned to him, Mr. Mozley has been appointed to discharge the duties of visiting and examining the workhouse schools in the Northern District.

We referred in the last Report to the proceedings which had been taken for the establishment of boarding-out committees under the provisions of the General Order of 25th November 1870, and we stated that up to the date of the report 30 committees had been formed in the several counties mentioned. Since that time 9 additional committees have been established, but of these 39 committees we have information of 23 only being at the present time in actual operation. The number of children entrusted to their care is 112. A reference to the following tabular statement will show more precisely these facts. It will be seen that of the 134 Unions and Parishes in which the Order is in force, advantage has been taken of the opportunity of boarding-out children beyond the limits of the Union or Parish in 10 Unions or Parishes only.

Boarding-out
of pauper chil-
dren.

Counties in which Boarding-out Committees established.	Number of Commit- tees already formed.	Number actually in operation.	Number of Children boarded out with Committees in op- eration.	Unions from whence these Children are sent.	Observations.
Lancaster - -	10	7	34	{ Liverpool and West Derby. Poplar & St. George's Bethnal Green and Kensington. Bristol.	
Surrey - -	7	4	16		
Westmorland - -	6	3	9		
Somerset - -	2	2	11		
Essex - -	2	—	—	—	
Kent - -	1	—	—	—	
York - -	1	—	—	—	
Hants - -	1	—	—	—	
Warwick - -	1	1	19	Birmingham.	
Stafford - -	1	1	1	Stone.	
Chester - -	1	1	2	Chorlton.	
Herts - -	1	1	4	Poplar.	
Cambridge - -	1	—	—	—	
Berks - -	1	—	—	—	
Bucks - -	1	1	13	St. George's.	
Cardigan - -	1	1	2	Chorlton.	
Gloucester - -	1	1	1	Bristol.	
	39	23	112		

We have caused the children who have been boarded-out under the provisions of the General Order to be visited by the Poor Law Inspector in whose district any of such children may have been placed, and the reports which have been made to us by the Inspectors, after visiting and inquiring personally into the condition of the children, are generally of a favourable character in reference to their health, appearance, and general management, and show a satisfactory result of the experiment of boarding-out children under the supervision of committees appointed pursuant to the provisions of our Order.

We have recently been in correspondence with the Guardians of the Parish of Birmingham, and with the boarding-out committee established in the King's Norton Union, being in the immediate neighbourhood of that town, relative to the proposal of the committee to undertake the superintendence of the children belonging to the Parish of Birmingham who may be boarded-out by the Guardians. The intention being to board out the children within the Parish of Birmingham, it rested entirely in the discretion of the Guardians whether they would grant relief in this manner. The case did not come within the provisions of the General Order referred to, and it was therefore not necessary that the proceedings required by that Order should be strictly observed. We thought it our duty, however, to ascertain how far the arrangements proposed might be satisfactory, and we accordingly instructed our inspector, Mr. Henley, to make inquiry on the subject. The Report which we received from him, after having visited and inspected 14 children boarded-out in Birmingham and its neighbourhood under the immediate supervision of the ladies of the King's Norton Committee, was in all respects favourable, and we have consequently expressed our approval of the proposal to extend the system of boarding-out the children in the Parish of Birmingham under the superintendence of the committee.

We have no returns of the number of the children who are boarded-out by the Guardians of various Unions within the limits of the Union. Being in the receipt of out-relief within the Union it is the duty of the Guardians and their relieving officers to superintend, and from time to time to visit all these children, with the view of ascertaining that they are properly treated in all respects by the persons who have undertaken to board and take care

of them, and we have no reason to doubt that this duty is properly fulfilled.

We have caused a statement to be prepared and inserted in the Appendix, p. 522, showing the number of officers who have resigned on account of irregularities, or who have been dismissed from the offices held by them in the several Unions in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) during the year 1871.

We have also caused the following statement to be prepared, showing the superannuation allowances to Union and Parochial Officers which have been sanctioned by the Board during the past year,—

STATEMENT of SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES granted during the year 1871 under the Statutes 27 & 28 Vict. c. 42. and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113.

Number of Officers superannuated 49, viz. :—

2 Clerks to Guardians.	6 Matrons.
1 Chaplain.	1 Schoolmaster.
4 Medical Officers.	1 Assistant Schoolmaster.
*11 Relieving Officers.	2 Schoolmistresses.
2 Registrars.	1 Porter.
3 Collectors of Poor Rates.	3 Nurses.
1 Assistant Overseer.	2 Cooks.
8 Masters.	1 Industrial Trainer.

* Of these Officers 3 were also Registrars.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Salaries and Emoluments of such Officers (including a sum of 722 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , being the estimated value of the board and lodging of the workhouse officers)	-	-	-
	3,597	19	5
Amount of the superannuation allowances granted	-	1,671	7 0

We have received applications from several Boards of Guardians for our assent to the payment of the salaries of their officers being made at shorter intervals than were prescribed by the General Orders of the Board; and in compliance with these applications, we have deemed it right to issue a General Order, dated 22d December 1871, which enables the Guardians, if they think fit, to pay the salaries of their officers at monthly instead of quarterly periods. The provisions of the Order in this respect are not compulsory; nor does the Order effect

Monthly pay-
ment of salaries
of Poor Law
Officers.

any change in the period for which the accounts of the several officers are to be made up. A copy of the Order is inserted in the Appendix, p.71.

Compensation
for loss of office;
decision of the
Queen's Bench.

In consequence of the dissolution of the East London Union, the Board, on the application of Mr. A. J. Baylis, the late clerk to the Guardians of that Union, issued an Order under the 30th and 31st Vict. c. 106. sect. 20., awarding compensation to him for the loss of his office, and directing the amount of such compensation be paid to him by the Guardians of the City of London Union. The Guardians on the receipt of this Order passed a resolution declining to pay the sum awarded by the Board to Mr. Baylis; and on an application made on behalf of the Guardians to the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court granted a rule calling upon the Poor Law Board to show cause why a writ of Certiorari should not issue to remove this Order into the Court, on the ground that the Poor Law Board had exceeded their jurisdiction in taking into account, in the calculation of the basis on which the amount of the compensation should be awarded to Mr. Baylis, the amount of professional charges connected with certain proceedings of the Guardians of the dissolved Union. The case came on to be argued in the Bail Court on the 12th of June 1871, when, after hearing counsel on both sides, the Court held that the Poor Law Board were acting within their jurisdiction in exercising their judgment upon such a basis, and that it was competent for them to take into consideration advantages arising out of, though collateral to the employment of clerk, in addition to the salary of the office.

Orders, &c.
issued.

We insert in the Appendix, pp. 492, 498, the usual annual statements of orders issued for the building and altering of workhouses, asylums, and schools, together with those relating to the sales of Parish and Union property, p. 501.

Wards for infec-
tious diseases.

In consequence of the prevalence of epidemic disease during the last two years we have taken occasion to urge on the several Boards of Guardians the necessity of providing at the workhouses, where this has not already been done, wards in which cases of infectious disease might be treated separately from the rest of the workhouse, and we have sanctioned in many instances plans for the erection of new or the adaptation of old buildings for this object.

10. The number of persons who emigrated during the year 1871 under the orders of the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board is 871; and the Table in the Appendix to this Report, p. 487, shows the classes, ages, occupations, and destinations of the emigrants, as well as the Unions and Parishes from which they were sent, and the amount expended by each Union and Parish. Emigration.

Of the number of orphan or deserted children included in the Table, 347 were sent to Canada under the charge of Miss Rye, and 104 under the charge of Miss Macpherson.

Since the date of the last Report the death of Mr. Vining has created a vacancy in the office of Auditor for the West Somersetshire District. We have taken advantage of this opportunity to carry into further effect the arrangements for diminishing the number and increasing the size of the Audit Districts. We have accordingly, with the assent of the Treasury, issued orders annexing the whole of the district in question to the Somersetshire and Wiltshire District, of which Mr. Seagram is the Auditor; and at the same time taking from that district ten of the Unions hitherto comprised in it, and adding them to the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire District, of which Mr. G. S. White is the Auditor. This arrangement will give to the former Auditor a district of 25 Unions, and to the latter of 26 Unions, their salaries being respectively 525*l.* and 557*l.* per annum. Re-arrangement
of Audit district.

We have issued, in pursuance of the provisions of the 60th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, a General Order prescribing regulations for keeping the accounts of School Boards formed under that Act, and providing for the audit of those accounts. School Boards:
General Order.

We annex in the Appendix, p. 23, a copy of the Order, together with a copy of the Circular Letter which accompanied it. We stated in that letter that the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education, with whose assistance and advice the order has been framed, had prepared, and would forward to the School Boards, an Instructional Letter to elucidate it and facilitate the working of the books and statements required to be kept and made out.

We have since been in communication with some of the auditors on the subject of the arrangements which should

be made by them for conducting the audit of the School accounts, and of the terms of the remuneration which should be allowed to them for their services. We have the subject still under our consideration.

Circulars.

We may further advert to the following Circular Letters which we have issued during the past year, and which will be found in the Appendix.

Removal of small-pox patients.

A letter, dated the 2d February, suggesting to medical officers the necessity of exercising great care in the removal to the hospitals provided by the Metropolitan Asylum Board of patients suffering from small-pox in an advanced and aggravated state of the disease, Appendix, p. 3.

Also a letter of 9th February 1871, suggesting the provision of special conveyances for paupers suffering from small-pox, Appendix, p. 3.

Suspension of removal of paupers to Ireland.

A letter of the 18th March 1871, Appendix, p. 5, suggesting the expediency of suspending the removal of poor persons to Ireland during the prevalence of small-pox in England. The recommendation contained in this letter has, we believe, been generally adopted; and in consideration of the danger of the spread of infection to Ireland the Guardians have abstained from taking proceedings for the removal of paupers to Ireland during the height of the epidemic.

Travelling, &c. expenses of Guardians.

We also annex in the Appendix, p. 15, a copy of a letter on a subject which has frequently been brought under our consideration, namely, the legal right of Guardians to take credit in their accounts for the travelling expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, and also for the cost of the refreshments required by them whilst so engaged. We refer to the letter itself for an explanation of our views as to the cases in which such expenses may lawfully be incurred by the Guardians and charged in their accounts.

Payments for attendances of Guardians.

We have addressed a letter to the Boards of Guardians relative to an official inquiry held by our direction as to the alleged practice in some Unions in Wales of paying the Guardians for their attendance at the meetings of the Guardians. This practice having been proved to exist, and the payments to have been made out of the salary allowed to the assistant overseers, we thought it

right to express our strong condemnation of the practice, and to caution the assistant overseers against making themselves in future parties to such proceedings.

In addition to the Acts of Parliament already adverted to in this Report, the following Acts relating to the administration of the Poor Laws were passed in the last Session of Parliament. Legislation.

1. The Poor Law Loans Act, 34 Vict. c. 11., by which further powers have been given for the raising and repayment of loans. 34 Vict. c. 11.

2. The Metropolitan Poor Act, 34 Vict. c. 15., by which the provisions relating to the procuring of buildings for the purpose of an asylum under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, are extended to any ship, vessel, hut, tent, or other temporary erection used for the purposes of an asylum. 34 Vict. c. 15.

The following Acts also contain provisions relating to the Poor Laws :

The 34 and 35 Vict. c. 116. repeals the Act of 22 Geo. 3. c. 83. for the better relief and employment of the poor, commonly known as Gilbert's Act, as well as the amending Act, 41 Geo. 3. c. 9. The whole of the Incorporations formed under these Acts having been dissolved and the Parishes comprised in them placed in Unions under the 4 and 5 Will. 4. c. 76., it became desirable that the Acts relating to those Incorporations should no longer be retained on the statute book. 34 & 35 Vict.
c. 116.

The 34 and 35 Vict. c. 116. continues the exemption of stock in trade from rateability to the poor rate until the 1st of October 1872, and the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

II.—*The Administration of the Local Government and Sanitary Acts.*

WE have received from Tom Taylor, Esq., M.A., Secretary to the Local Government Act Department, the following Report on the Execution of the Local Government Act, 1858, between the 1st of August 1870 and the 10th of August 1871 under the Home Office, and between the 10th of August and the 31st of December 1871 under the Local Government Board; also of the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, for the same periods :—

Mr. Taylor's
Report: Local
Government and
Sanitary Acts.

"The greater part of what follows on the working of the Local Government and Sanitary Acts would have formed the subject matter of the Thirteenth Annual Report presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the 79th section of the Local Government Act, 1858; but as the Local Government Board Act, 1871, transferred the administration of that and the other general statutes for Local Government and Sanitary Improvement to a new department embracing the business of the Poor Law Board, the Local Government Act Office, and the Medical Department of the Privy Council, and as the period included in my Report covers the beginning of this new administration of Sanitary Law, as well as the last year of its administration under the Home Office, it seemed more convenient to introduce my returns from the date reached in my Twelfth Report to the end of last year, and my general remarks in connexion therewith, in the First Report of the Local Government Board, and to carry the returns to the end of last year.

"The Local Government Board Act, 1871, is not included in the Acts on the execution of which it is my business now to report. My general remarks are confined to the leading conclusions drawn from my thirteen years' superintendence of the execution of the Local Government Act, 1858, and the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts passed in 1865 and succeeding years. This duty was preceded by eight years' service between 1850 and 1858; first, as Assistant Secretary, and afterwards as Secretary, of the General Board of Health. My practical familiarity with the working of sanitary law in England and Wales, it will be seen, has been both continuous and extensive.

"It would be impossible here to set out in detail all the improvements the need of which has been impressed upon me in the course of my official work.

"Even were this possible, it would be superfluous, as my recommendations of this kind will be found either in the evidence given, or the papers and suggestions handed in, by me to the Royal Sanitary Commission in 1869 and 1870. But there are some points, more particularly bearing on the relations of the central and local authority in matters of local government and improvement, as to which my survey of facts was, from circumstances, less complete, or my conclusions less distinct and decided,

when I gave evidence before the Sanitary Commission, than they are now. It is to this, in many respects, the most difficult and delicate matter connected with the practical improvement of national life, health, and habits, that I propose all but entirely to confine the general remarks which I here prefix to the tabular statements of business done under the Local Government and Sanitary Acts, and the reports of cases which have arisen under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

"There is little to be said, in this connexion, of the working of the Local Government Act during eight of the thirteen years I have superintended its execution. The actual relations of the local and central authority during that period were, on the whole, at least as far as appearances went, satisfactory.

"In fact, until the general power of complaint and inquiry in cases of default of local authorities was given by the Sanitary Act of 1866, it was usually with the most active local boards alone that the Home Office had any but the most infrequent communication.

"But that there was considerable activity among the 700 Local Boards, in round numbers, scattered over England and Wales, will be apparent from the following Table of the amounts of loans sanctioned every year from 1850, when such sanctions were first given, to 1871.

AMOUNT of LOANS sanctioned by the General Board of Health
under the Public Health Act, 1848.

			£	s.	d.
1850	15 June to 31 December	- -	41,665	0	0
1851	1 January - ditto	- -	103,706	0	0
1852	Ditto - ditto	- -	246,470	0	0
1853	Ditto - ditto	- -	500,740	0	0
1854	Ditto - ditto	- -	599,893	0	0
1855	Ditto - ditto	- -	424,126	6	3
1856	Ditto - ditto	- -	522,703	16	5
1857	Ditto - ditto	- -	312,612	11	0
1858	Ditto, 1st September	- -	204,261	13	0
		£	2,956,178	6	8

**AMOUNT of LOANS sanctioned by the Secretary of State under
the Local Government Act, 1858.**

			£	s.	d.
1858	1 September to 12 August 1859	-	260,905	13	0
1859	12 August " 21 " 1860	-	280,259	7	4
1860	1 " " 1 " 1861	-	356,192	0	0
1861	1 " " 1 " 1862	-	314,568	5	6
1862	1 " " 27 July 1863	-	236,892	0	0
1863	27 July " 28 " 1864	-	496,608	6	0
1864	28 " " 28 " 1865	-	538,446	10	10
1865	28 " " 1 August 1866	-	870,355	10	0
1866	1 August " 1 " 1867	-	668,488	8	0
1867	1 " " 1 " 1868	-	588,394	0	0
1868	1 " " 1 " 1869	-	648,286	2	11
1869	1 " " 1 " 1870	-	736,225	17	8
1870	1 " " 19 " 1871	-	1,212,890	0	0
£			7,208,507	1	3

**AMOUNT of LOANS sanctioned by the Secretary of State under
the Sewage Utilization Act, 1867.**

			£	s.	d.
1867	1 August to 1 August 1868	-	35,028	0	0
1868	1 " " 1 " 1869	-	17,220	0	0
1869	1 " " 1 " 1870	-	48,920	0	0
1870	1 " " 19 " 1871	-	53,691	0	0
£			154,859	0	0
SUMMARY.					
Public Health Act, 1848			2,956,178	6	8
Local Government Act, 1858			7,208,507	1	3
Sewage Utilization Act, 1867			154,859	0	0
£			10,319,544	7	11

" The increase in the amount of these loans, from the 260,905*l.* of 1858, the year in which the Local Government Act was passed, to the 1,212,890*l.* of 1870-71, is very remarkable.

" In the meantime, while active local boards were thus expending money in improvements, the inactive did nothing beyond keeping their roads in repair, and by means of light rates purchased a popularity which was but seldom broken in upon by the complaint of some zealous local reformer who felt sanitary evils more keenly than local

taxation. The Home Office had no power of general inspection, and only knew as much of local board districts as it learned from their applications for the Secretary of State's sanction of their loans, for provisional orders, &c., or, in some cases, from local complaints or appeals.

"But there is no doubt that in a great number of instances, particularly those of the smaller and semi-rural districts, local boards, practically, do little more than the duty of highway surveyors. In towns where the chairman and clerk happen to be active and the local board intelligent, the powers of the Local Government Acts are used with great public advantage, and, though requiring amendment in some matters of importance, are found to be both larger and completer than those given by the great majority of Local Improvement Acts.

"What is required for towns, with some amendment of the Local Government Act, particularly as regards larger powers of taking sources of water supply, and power to mortgage land as a collateral security along with rates, is chiefly some provision for regular and systematic inspection, now altogether wanting, so that Parliament and the public may be informed of the progress making in local government, and of the execution of the large powers for that purpose conferred by the law.

"The machinery for good local government in towns is, or should be, easily supplied by local boards, elected for three years, one third retiring annually, so as to supply the elements both of experience and activity, and chosen by a mode of election which secures some conspicuous advantages, and is free from many of the worst evils which attend popular conflicts of opinion.

"The great difficulty is not in the towns, or semi-rural districts, with populations dense and large enough for efficient government by Local Boards under the Local Government Act, but in thinly and widely inhabited rural parishes. Here the impatience of rates and the ignorance of sanitary truths concur in their extreme forms; and, though it may be easy to frame laws as to nuisances, main sewerage, water supply, and such matters, for places of this class, it is extremely difficult to devise a local body for the execution of those laws.

"The Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts of 1865-66, and subsequent years, have constituted the vestries sewer authorities for such places, with powers to delegate their duties wholly or partially to committees, and to consti-

tute special drainage districts; which, when constituted, become parishes for purposes of sanitary government. As these bodies possess powers of borrowing and rating for works of main sewerage and water supply, and the removal of some of the most prevalent and dangerous kinds of nuisance (those connected with privies and cess-pools), their duties are far more weighty than any yet entrusted to bodies of ratepayers all over the country. The difficulty is to procure the efficient execution of these powers.

“ Vestries are too large, as well as too shifting, bodies for efficient work. It is optional with them to appoint committees; even if they appoint committees their powers and their relations with the vestry are ill-defined. If active, they are liable to be deposed by a vote of the vestry.

“ As the work to be done is costly and largely increases rates, it is certain to meet strenuous local resistance from those who feel the pressure of the rates more than that of the evil; and this in almost all vestries is sure to be the majority. It is true that the law provides an appeal to the central authority in cases of local default. A large part of the subsequent summary, Appendix, p. 266, consists of such appeals. Indeed it is under the Sanitary Acts of the last five years that the bulk of the additional labour of the Local Government Act Office has arisen.

“ The great variety of business passing through the hands of the Home Secretary in execution of these Acts, will be apparent from the summary already referred to, and contained in the Appendix.

“ It is not difficult to set out in theory, and a good deal has even been done to show, in action, under recent Acts of Sanitary and Local Government, what appears to be the sound and wholesome relation of the central and local authorities to each other; the local authority being invariably charged with the duty of *doing* the work of local improvement, the central authority being called upon to give the necessary powers for the purpose, with or without the intervention of Parliament, as the case may be. The central authority has to authorise the borrowing of money, after inquiry to show that the money is required for a proper purpose; that the works proposed are, *prima facie*, sufficient for their object; that the estimates are fair and reasonable, and that the work is so far permanent as to justify the borrowing for the term of years allowed for

its repayment; to settle boundaries, chosen, in the first instance, by ratepayers in a certain proportion to population; to pronounce on appeals against charges for private improvement; to decide questions as to the validity of adoptions of the Local Government Act, in respect of form or merits; to approve byelaws; to pronounce on appeals against auditors' surcharges; to make orders on a variety of matters referred to the central authority by statute, as, *e.g.*, division of districts into wards; appointment of summoning officers; dispensations of shareholders in public companies from the prohibition to vote on questions in which the companies are concerned; alteration of boundaries of districts, &c., &c., and—most important and useful of all—to exercise the power, vested in the central authority but lately, of inquiring, in pursuance of the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, into complaints of default on the part of local authorities, whether in carrying out the powers given by Local Improvement Acts, or in executing the more important duties vested in nuisance and sewer authorities and local boards, by the various Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts passed between 1865 and 1870, and the Local Government Acts. The list of inquiries under these Acts will show how great has been the demand on the Home Office for the exercise of this novel, and as many have feared it would prove, invidious power. As far as I have been able to observe, I have not found that these inquiries have given rise to irritation on the part of local authorities, while they have been, as a rule, eagerly called for, and warmly welcomed by the ratepayers. I am bound to testify strongly in favour of the usefulness and need of such a power from all I have seen of the working of the Sanitary Acts since 1866, when the power was first given.

“ But the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, gives more than the power to inquire and to pronounce the local authority guilty of the default charged against it, and to fix a time within which its duty shall be set about. If the duty in which the local authority has made default is not, in that time, set about, the section empowers the central authority to appoint a person to perform it; invests the person so appointed with all the powers of the local authority except that of levying a rate, but empowers him by precept to obtain his expenses from the overseer, or other local officer, who has the power of levying rates. A very elaborate series of legal provisions

has been devised for the purpose of working this altogether novel enactment, which at its introduction shocked old-fashioned legislators, and in which the procedure and machinery had to be shaped tentatively, by a series of enactments, extending from 1866 to 1870, in consequence of the entire absence of precedent, and total lack of guiding experience of an analogous kind.

“ For nearly two years all effective action under the 49th section, beyond inquiry, was rendered impossible by the absence of the necessary statutory provisions for enabling the Home Secretary to raise the means for paying the expenses of work done by the person appointed by him in lieu of the local authority.

“ It was not till the passing of the Sanitary Act, 1868, that full provision was made for the recovery of expenses incurred by the Secretary of State, under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act of 1866. Since the passing of the Act of 1868, the full powers of the Secretary of State under the 49th section have been exercised in the cases of Wetheringsett, Southover, Epping, Hillmorton, Sudbury, Barnard Castle, and Brentwood, to the extent of appointing a person to do necessary works of sewerage and water supply in which sewer authorities had made default, borrowing of money for the execution of such works, setting about the works, and in some cases carrying them into execution, and raising in the district the rate for repaying the first instalments of the loan. In other cases, as Bromyard and Darlington, the attempt to carry out the section has been defeated by legal difficulties.

“ As these cases afford a variety of useful experience, I have had inserted in the Appendix, p. 266, a summary of them, in illustration of the extreme inconvenience inseparable in this country from any attempt to supersede a local by a central authority in the execution of works of local improvement.

“ The experience already obtained bears out, I think, the conclusion that, although the power to supersede the local authority should be left in the hands of the Local Government Board, as a last resource in extreme cases, it would be better to empower the Board, besides, and as a general rule, to resort to the superior courts for the enforcement of its orders. A rule of court is enforceable by means which are both easily applied and effectual, and it would compel the local authority to discharge its local duty instead of transferring that duty to others who

cannot discharge it as economically, or effectually, and who ought not, in the interests of good government, to be charged with it at all if it can possibly be enforced on the authority properly and primarily chargeable with it.

" On the very difficult question, what is the best body for administering the duties of rural sanitary authority, I am disposed to agree in the recommendation of the Royal Sanitary Commission, that the Board of Guardians should be resorted to for this duty.

" It is clear to me from experience, and I think might have been anticipated from the nature of the case, that vestries, in other words, the assembled ratepayers, are far too large, fluctuating, and, so to speak, unsubstantial a body for the purpose. It is true they have power to appoint a committee as their agents. But there is nothing to prevent them from revoking the appointment of such a committee, supposing it be found too active, or too ready in spending rates. I have known of many committees swept away for too great activity. I never heard of one removed for the opposite and more common characteristic, inactivity. Besides, vestries are always fluctuating in composition and varying in numbers. If they like, they can render it all but impossible to serve them with notices, to take any legal process, or enforce any legal award against them. They have often no legal adviser, and they include very often so small an element of educated intelligence, and are so wanting in information and power of inquiry, that, in the great majority of cases, the first knowledge they obtain of the duties which the law imposes upon them is from the charge of having neglected them, and the threat of an official inquiry under the 49th section. Besides, their number is so large (some 14,000 at least, including special drainage districts), that this of itself renders it a very difficult matter for the Local Government Board to communicate with them, or to disseminate information. By adopting the Board of Guardians as the rural sanitary authority, all the most important of these difficulties, at least, are got rid of. A Board of Guardians is a tangible, definite, regularly constituted authority, with a legal and medical machinery. Their numbers are manageable, and their area of authority large enough to allow of the appointment or employment of skilled officers or advisers for purposes of sewerage and water supply. They are already in the habit of working by means of committees, and it may be found

possible to associate in the work of these sanitary committees both the *ex officio* and local guardians with the local medical officers. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Sanitary Commission may solve the great difficulty, which has hitherto hampered all efforts at the sanitary improvement of rural districts, how to create an efficient machinery for executing the powers conferred, and fulfilling the duties imposed by, the Legislature.*

"Further details as to the measures taken in various districts in carrying into effect the provisions of the Local Government and Sanitary Acts, together with reports from the Inspectors, are included in the Appendix, pp. 266-306."

III.—*The Administration of the Laws relating to the Public Health.*

The Public Health Act, 1858, which vested in the Privy Council the responsibility of causing fit inquiries to be made, and, in certain cases, fit orders and regulations to be issued, and their execution to be superintended, in matters concerning the Public Health, and which provided that a medical officer should advise the Privy Council in relation to that responsibility, enacted also that the medical officer should annually report to the Privy Council the proceedings taken under the Act, and that his report of proceedings, with such other reports as he might make in relation to any matters concerning the Public Health, should annually be laid before Parliament.

On the passing of the above-named Statute Mr. Simon became (by transfer from the then ceasing General Board of Health) the first appointed holder of the new office, and thus had to discharge, and, of course, in most respects tentatively, the duty of making reports under the Statute. With the approval of the Lords of the Council he interpreted the obligations of his office to be in that respect, not indeed expressly, but, in intention, threefold: first, formally to report the proceedings of the department, and in doing so to explain, as far as neces-

* *Note.*—The above was written before I was acquainted with the machinery for rural sanitary districts proposed by the Public Health Bill just introduced.

sary for general information, the grounds on which each important proceeding had been taken; secondly, to report the health-requirements of the civil population, and specially to exhibit (as being evils which in the last resort would be for remedy by Parliament) the cases where existing administration or law should have proved inadequate to protect the public health; thirdly, to report (specially with a view to persons in sanitary office or seeking to qualify themselves for it) the growth of exact knowledge in the department as to the causes and preventability of disease. And, in each of the successive annual reports which during the last thirteen years he has made, as medical officer of the Privy Council, those several intentions have been jointly represented.

In consequence of the Local Government Board Act of last Session it has been necessary that the plan of Mr. Simon's Annual Reports should be reconsidered; and we have directed that, with a view to the annual administrative report of the Local Government Board, but without prejudice in other respects to the unity of systematic health-reports on the previous plan, he should, in future make a separate report to us of the proceedings which by our direction are taken in the medical department under those Acts which the Local Government Board administers.

He has accordingly now presented a report to the desired extent as regards the year 1871. We have, however, to observe, as regards this particular occasion, that in 1871 the proceedings under the Acts in question were directed in a first period of nearly eight months duration by the Lords of the Council, and only afterwards by the Local Government Board; but that, presuming the object of the report to attach less to distinctions of that sort than to require a total statement of the proceedings of Government (in whatever office taken) under the Acts, Mr. Simon has submitted a statement which relates to the entire year 1871, and consequently includes those proceedings which in the earlier two-thirds of the year were ordered by the Lords of the Council in the same subject matter.

Further, adverting to our instructions that annual reports such as that which Mr. Simon now submits, though discharging the fixed obligations imposed by the letter of the law on the holder of his office to make an annual report

of Proceedings, shall not, except in that sense, be held to supersede the reports which have heretofore issued from the medical department, we have to state that, as regards these more general objects which we wish to guard, Mr. Simon hopes to make such provision as circumstances may require in successive supplementary reports, to be submitted annually or biennially.

The Report of Mr. Simon on the proceedings of the year is as follows :—

Mr. Simon's Report: Public Health.

“ 1. In regard of business concerning the Public Health, the year 1871 was chiefly remarkable through the prevalence, first in London, and afterwards generally in England, of a far severer Epidemic of Small-pox than any which had been witnessed of late years, or probably since the general use of vaccination. It appears to have killed in England, within the year, nearly 23,000 persons, including 7,876 of the population of London; and even at the present time there is no reason to suppose that the epidemic has nearly completed its course.

“ The severity of this epidemic became evident in two different ways; first, by the extraordinary multitude of persons whom the disease attacked; and, secondly, by the extraordinary intensity of the disease in its individual cases. To illustrate the latter point, it may suffice to mention that at the London Small-pox Hospital, where 950 cases were treated during the year, the deaths in proportion to the cases were nearly twice as many as the average experience of the hospital for thirty-two years would have prognosticated.

“ The present great epidemic of small-pox is not being confined to our own country; and though authentic information cannot yet be quoted as to all the diffusion of the disease in continental Europe, facts enough are known to justify the belief that at least in the north-western parts of the continent the power of the epidemic has been, or is, as great as here. Also, though the time has not yet come for attempting to sum up with exactness the lessons of this epidemic in reference to the value of vaccination, yet, even already, there are reported some very suggestive facts for comparison. In the chief towns of Holland, where vaccination is non-compulsory, and where, as a rule, the

children are long left unvaccinated,—in Hamburg, with non-compulsory vaccination,—in Paris, where not only vaccination is non-compulsory, but where also, at least some years ago, there were strong grounds for suspecting the quality of much of the current vaccination,—in all these places the epidemic seems to have raged with very much more severity than even in London; and it is stated that Hamburg, which, though having but a tenth part of our London population, suffered nearly two-thirds as many deaths as London, has now, under influence of this terrible suffering, been led for the first time to pass a law of compulsory vaccination.

“The proceedings taken in the medical department in 1871 with reference to the epidemic of small-pox, consisted in endeavours to move local authorities to resist the disease in their respective districts by duly administering, first and above all, as specially applicable to the case, the provisions of the vaccination-law, and, secondly, those provisions of nuisance-law which apply to all dangerous infectious disease, and are meant to secure the isolation of the sick and the disinfection of infected houses and things. As regards the Metropolis, circular letters (see Appendix, Nos. 37 and 38, pp. 306-309.) were in the month of January addressed to the 30 Boards of Guardians, as the local vaccination-authorities, and to the 39 Vestries and District Boards, as the local nuisance-authorities, urging the measures which ought to be adopted; and during many weeks the department was continuously occupied in inquiring by its inspectors into the measures which were being taken as above in the several districts of the Metropolis, and in giving, where necessary, special advice with reference to particular local circumstances. Subsequently, proceedings of like purpose, but necessarily with less possibility of inspection, were taken in regard of the country generally. A circular letter of advice (see Appendix, No. 39, p. 310.) was addressed to the 620 extra-metropolitan Boards of Guardians. Afterwards in regard of 165 Unions (see list, Appendix No. 40, p. 313.) where the epidemic was known to have begun, special communications were addressed to the Guardians, and in some cases also to other authorities, pressing the necessary measures; and in the comparatively few cases where alone it was practicable (cases marked in the above list) the inspectors of the department were instructed to communicate per-

sonally with the local authorities in relation to such measures.

"The extensive diffusion of small-pox in England, like the great scarlatinal epidemic of two years ago, brought into prominence the evil results of the general want throughout the country of hospital-accommodation for cases of dangerous infectious disease; and in communicating as above with local authorities on steps to be taken against the present epidemic, it was necessary to advert particularly to the need of hospital-accommodation for the sick, and to urge that, if not already existing, it should at once as far as practicable be extemporised. The experience of the department on the indispensable necessity for this provision, as part of any local machinery intended to limit the spread of dangerous infectious disease, and such general suggestions as the department could give on ways to provide the accommodation, were stated for the information of the local authorities in a special memorandum which I subjoin. See Appendix, No. 42a, p. 321.

"Early in the London epidemic it became the duty of the department to issue for general information a memorandum on the use of Re-Vaccination, as an additional safeguard which persons who have been vaccinated in infancy ought in general to adopt at about the age of puberty; and with this memorandum were issued also some suggestions for medical practitioners with regard to the supply of lymph for re-vaccination: of which memoranda I subjoin copies, Appendix Nos. 41, 42, pp. 318, 319.

"The epidemic brought into strong relief two popular errors with regard to re-vaccination; first, the error of not having it performed on each person (irrespective of any immediate alarm of small-pox) on his attaining the above-mentioned age; and secondly, the error of seeking under panic to have it performed indiscriminately again and again. Under the influence of these two errors, the first allowing an indefinite accumulation of postponed cases, and the second giving swarms of needless, or relatively needless, re-applicants, the demand for re-vaccination, under alarm of this great epidemic, has been such as medical practitioners could not by any possibility at once meet without sacrificing the cardinal conditions of safe vaccination. In this connexion I beg particularly to refer to the latter of the above-mentioned memoranda.

"2. A second exceptional business of the medical department in the year 1871 depended on there being again in the summer some alarm of Asiatic Cholera. Having for nearly two years been in Russia, and since August 1870 more or less in St. Petersburg, the disease in the spring and early summer of 1871 spread somewhat considerably in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and at the end of July began to touch the contiguous parts of Germany, where soon afterwards Königsberg suffered most severely. With cholera actually epidemic at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Riga, and likely soon to become epidemic at ports still nearer to England, it was evident that ships from the Baltic might in certain cases be a source of danger to this country.

"As England has for many years accepted the view that in her case strict quarantine, centrally administered, cannot be made the means of excluding dangers of that sort; and as in consequence the defences which she can use against cholera on the continent of Europe are substantially only such as local authorities are respectively empowered to apply against the ordinary contagia of their own districts and neighbourhoods, so the steps which Government had to take in view of the fact of cholera in the Baltic were mainly these:—to warn local authorities (and especially port-authorities) of the danger in question; to advise them of the precautions which in the present state of knowledge are regarded as of most value against the infection of cholera; and to see that every legally possible facility was given for the local exercise of such precautions. On July 29th the Lords of the Council issued an Order, and on August 3d and 5th other Orders, designed to facilitate the examination of ships arriving from the Baltic, and generally, in relation to such ships, the action of local authorities under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866; while also, by their Lordship's direction, I issued for general public use a memorandum of precautionary suggestions concerning cholera: of which Orders and Memorandum copies are subjoined. See Appendix, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, pp. 324-333. Further, since local authorities, into whose districts cases of sea-borne cholera might be imported, could take no useful action in the matter except in proportion as they had previously provided suitable hospital-accommodation for such cases, and since there was reason to fear that authorities were hitherto

scarcely at all exercising the power given them for provision of hospitals, the chief port-authorities of England had to be addressed on this subject, and in most instances the ports were visited by an inspector of the department, instructed to confer with the authorities. I subjoin (Appendix, No. 47, p. 334.) a tabulated list of the 48 port-visitations which were made, chiefly by Mr. J. N. Radcliffe, for this purpose; with note in the list where the advice given included points special to the locality, and with abstract of the arrangements afterwards adopted by the several authorities.

“At the time when these arrangements were first recommended, the danger was comparatively remote, in the sense that any sailor or passenger who had caught cholera in some Russian port of the Baltic would probably have ended the infectious stage of the disease in death or convalescence before the arrival of his ship in English waters; but afterwards, as more westerly ports in succession got infected, including (early in September) Hamburg and Altona, the chances were greatly increased, not only that ships might arrive having had cholera on board, and with bedding and other things in need of disinfection, but also that an occasional patient at the height of the disease, and pouring forth infective discharges, might be brought on shipboard into some English port; and it was therefore very satisfactory to know that, almost universally, fair provision for any such casualties had been made. The cases in which port-authorities actually had to treat particular ship-arrivals as infectious were, I believe, very few; almost universally they were cases where death from cholera had taken place during the transit; and I know only of a single case (namely at Hartlepool) where the authority had to receive into hospital a cholera patient brought living into the port.

“Lest, however, this fact should seem to suggest that the local provision of hospitals was unnecessary, several other considerations have to be borne in mind: first, that any single cholera patient, landed without proper precautions, might have started an epidemic of cholera, capable of indefinite extension in and from the place of his arrival; secondly, that at the present date cholera is still prevailing in the Baltic ports of Russia, and may, some weeks hence, when the Baltic traffic re-opens, become of at least as much concern to us as six months ago;

thirdly, and not least, that irrespectively of cholera, and because merely of the frequency with which cases of common infectious fevers are brought by ships into English ports, each port was previously in need of ready hospital-accommodation for a few such cases, and the accommodation provided for cholera is, in the absence of cholera, available for those other diseases.

“ In connexion with the present mention of cholera, I think it necessary to point out that the disease, as now prevailing in Russia, probably represents circumstances of considerable new danger to the public health of Europe. Mr. J. N. Radcliffe, who of late years, with much epidemiological learning, has noted minutely for this department the various steps of cholera migration from Asia, draws my attention to the fact that recent developments of traffic to the south of the Caucasus have already brought Persia into such easy and frequent communication with the Euxine, as virtually to have established a new route for the migration of Asiatic cholera into Europe: by which route he thinks it highly probable that the present infection of Russia was effected; and in the same sense, but prospectively, Mr. Radcliffe refers with apprehension to the probable influence of the line of railway, now soon to be partly opened, from Baku on the Caspian to Poti on the Euxine. It is of course an obvious and serious consideration, that, in proportion as movement becomes quicker towards the great markets of Europe from the constantly infected pilgrimage resorts of Persia and India, there is withdrawn one of the protective conditions which have hitherto made cholera so exceptional in Europe.

“ 3. In the ordinary business of the medical department, a large share always consists in the superintendence of Public Vaccination, and of the supply of vaccine Lymph; and in 1871, owing partly to the above-mentioned great epidemic of small-pox, and partly to the action of Parliament in regard of vaccination, this branch of the business of the department required even more than usual attention.

“ In superintendence of local proceedings under the Vaccination Act, the department inspected the 1481 vaccination districts comprised in 321 unions, and non-united parishes; each district-inspection involving, first, an inquiry into the state of vaccination in the district; secondly, where requisite, a notification to the authority of the

defects found in the local arrangements for carrying the law into effect, with advice as to the changes required; and thirdly, in suitable cases, a recommendation of the vaccinator for pecuniary reward, under section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1867; out of moneys voted by Parliament for the purpose, and of which in 1871 an amount of 7,339*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was thus distributed. Particulars of these inspections, and of the awards to public vaccinators, are given in the subjoined table, Appendix, No. 48, p. 336. In regard of 81 other unions or parishes, not included in the above enumeration, there was correspondence with Guardians with a view to improvement of local arrangements, or in reference to confirmation of contracts. In regard of 69 unions or parishes, there was correspondence with Guardians concerning their enforcement of vaccination under section 27. of the Act of 1867.

“ The applications made for vaccine lymph, which in the previous year had been 15,228, and in 1870 only 13,875, reached in 1871 the extraordinary number of 21,653; and in answer to these applications, supplies equal to 283,583 charged ivory points were sent out. Particulars as to the sources whence this lymph was derived, and as to the applicants who received it, are given, with other statistics of the Vaccine Establishment, in Appendix, No. 49, p. 341. The stations supplying lymph, and in most cases also serving as educational stations for the purposes of the Order of Council of December 1st, 1859, were as usual specially inspected during the year.

“ The sitting for more than three months (from February 13th to May 23d) of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the operation of the Vaccination Act, 1867, followed, as it was, first, by the proposal to Parliament of new provisions to secure infantine vaccination and otherwise to amend the law of 1867, and afterwards by the need of special proceedings with reference to the changed state of the law, involved during nearly all the year large additions to the ordinary business of the medical department.

“ While the Select Committee was taking evidence, some cases of co-infection of syphilis and cow-pox—cases of such rarity, that even the possibility of the occurrence had hitherto been extensively doubted by the medical profession in this country, came to the knowledge of the medical department, and were brought as undoubted facts

to the knowledge of the Committee. In the interests of truth it was most fortunate that these cases, if ever to happen, should have happened and become known when they did; for previously, though eight sittings of the Committee had been occupied in hearing the evidence of professed complainants against vaccination, the genuineness of this particular possibility seemed likely still to remain in dispute; and it was highly important that the Committee, having to pronounce judgment on the subject of vaccination, should have before it in evidence everything which could truly be objected to the practice. With knowledge of the above cases, however, and after hearing (with much other skilled evidence) the testimony of the eminent surgeon under whose treatment the cases had been, the Committee reported, as one of its main conclusions, to the House of Commons:—‘that, if the operation [of vaccination] be performed with due regard to the health of the person vaccinated, and with proper precautions in obtaining and using the vaccine lymph, there need be no apprehension that vaccination will injure health or communicate any disease.’

“It was of course my duty to inquire fully and minutely into the above mentioned cases, and into the circumstances under which they had occurred, and to consider, particularly with reference to the conduct of public vaccination, whether existing securities against such danger could in any respect be made stronger than they were. For the latter purpose I revised most carefully, and with the best assistance, the technical Instructions under which public vaccinators act in discharge of their duty, and submitted to the Lords of the Council an amended scheme of such Instructions. These, having been approved by their Lordships, were brought into effect by an Order bearing date July 29th, 1871. See Appendix, No. 50, p. 343.

“4. The proceedings of the medical department in 1871 in matters of General Sanitary Administration, exclusive of those above mentioned in relation to small-pox and cholera, were not on a large scale; partly, because the working power of the department was exceptionally absorbed in the business concerning vaccination, and partly because, without reference to that exceptional claim, the present staff of the department can inquire only to a very limited extent in the matters on which I am appointed to report.

“I subjoin (Appendix, No. 51, p. 345.) a tabular description of the 55 local inquiries which the inspectors of the department made during the year in matters of general sanitary administration. Of these inspections, five related to questions of voluntary hospital-accommodation to be provided under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866 ; but the remaining 50 related to defaults of local sanitary authorities in matters of statutory obligation, and for the most part to outbreaks of epidemic disease which these defaults, existing often to the most scandalous extent, had occasioned. In addition to the above there were 86 cases where local epidemics were brought under notice of the department, or complaint was made of local circumstances likely to produce disease, but where (though in many cases a medical inspector's visit would have been desirable) inquiry and advice could only be by correspondence.”

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

JAMES STANSFELD,

President.

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and the Local Government Board.

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No. 1.

SMALL-POX.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to
MEDICAL OFFICERS—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.*Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
2d February 1871.*

SIR,

THE POOR LAW BOARD direct me to call the attention of medical officers of districts and workhouses to the necessity of exercising discrimination in the cases of Small-pox which may be recommended for admission into the hospitals provided by the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

It has come to the knowledge of the Board that some patients have been sent to these hospitals in so advanced and aggravated a state of the disease as to offer but little hope of recovery, and to render the danger of removal especially great. The Board desire that medical officers should understand that a grave responsibility rests upon them of deciding in each case whether the removal of the patient from his home to the hospital is a course likely to be attended with such danger as to render it unadvisable; and they have requested the medical superintendents of the various asylums provided by the Metropolitan Asylum Board to inform them of all cases in which the patient on his admission into hospital may be found in a moribund condition, in order that such cases may be fully investigated by the Board.

It must be understood, however, that the Board attach the highest importance to the removal, at as early a period as possible, of every case for which hospital accommodation is available, and which can, in the opinion of the medical officer, be removed without urgent danger to the life of the patient.

I am, &c.

H. FLEMING,
*Secretary.**To the Medical Officer*

No. 2.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS AFFECTED WITH.
—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF
GUARDIANS—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.*Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9th February 1871.*

SIR,

As considerable apprehension has recently been excited in the neighbourhoods where the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District have erected hospitals for patients affected with Contagious Diseases, in consequence of the impression that patients are conveyed to the asylums in public cabs, the Poor Law Board have caused careful inquiries to be made on the subject by their inspectors at Hampstead, Stockwell, and Homerton. The Board are bound, in justice to the Guardians, to state that the result of such inquiries is to show that all paupers sent to these hospitals by the Guardians have been sent in vehicles exclusively appropriated to the conveyance of contagious cases. The impression to the contrary has been chiefly occasioned by the fact that in many instances these vehicles resemble in almost every respect ordinary cabs, and the Poor Law Board would suggest that so long as these vehicles are used, measures should be taken by the Guardians for distinguishing them by some evident mark (as for instance by the word

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"Ambulance" painted in conspicuous letters) from ordinary carriages plying for hire.

The Board would at the same time observe that it is in the highest degree conducive to the safety of patients who are to be conveyed considerable distances, that the carriage should be so constructed as to admit of their being placed in a recumbent posture.

The Board would therefore earnestly impress upon all Boards of Guardians who may not have already done so, the absolute duty which rests upon them of providing a carriage specially constructed for this purpose.

I am, &c.

To
*The Clerk to the Guardians
of the*

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

No. 3.

GUARDIANS, PAYMENTS TO.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
17th March 1871.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have had their attention directed to the fact that in some Parishes the Assistant Overseer appointed under the 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s. 7, in pursuance of an arrangement with the Vestry, devotes a part of his Salary in payment of remuneration or compensation to the elected Guardian of the Parish for his attendance at the Board of Guardians. The Board directed inquiries to be held by a Poor Law Inspector into the practice as alleged to prevail in the Holyhead and Conway Unions. The result has been to establish that it does prevail very extensively in those Unions; and the Board have reason to believe that it also exists elsewhere.

The Board consider it right to express their strong condemnation of the practice in question, and to warn any Assistant Overseer, who may make himself a party to such proceedings, that they will deem him guilty of a breach of duty if he should henceforth pay over any part of his Salary to any Guardian, and will further deem him to be unfit for his office, and deal with him accordingly, under the powers which have been conferred upon them in that behalf.

I am, &c.

To
The Overseers of the Poor

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

No. 4.

CENSUS, 1871.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
18th March 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit for the information of the Board of Guardians, the enclosed copy of a communication which they have received from the Registrar-General on the

subject of the proceedings which he proposes to adopt for obtaining, on the occasion of the ensuing Census, a correct Return of the Persons in Workhouses and Schools for Pauper Children.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

The Board desire to point out that it is highly important that the Returns in this Inquiry should be made, in all cases, with as great accuracy and completeness as possible; and that particular attention should therefore be paid to the instructions which will be given by the Registrar-General on the subject. The Board request the Guardians to be good enough to cause those instructions to be accurately followed by the Poor Law Officers to whom they are addressed, both in those Workhouses and Schools, the Officers of which will be employed as Enumerators and remunerated for their services, and also in those in which their duty will only be to fill up, and return to the Enumerator, the Schedule left with them for that purpose.

I am, &c.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians

H. FLEMING,

Secretary.

*Census Office, Craig's Court,
7th March 1871.*

SIR,

ON the occasion of the ensuing Census, to be taken on the 3d April next, it will be the duty of the local officers to obtain, as heretofore, an account of the inmates of Public Institutions of every kind, according to the Form approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Following the course adopted in 1861, I have selected all the Workhouses and the Schools for Pauper Children likely to contain more than 200 inmates, as Public Institutions, for which the Master or Principal Resident Officer shall be the Enumerator, under sect. 10. of the Act for taking the Census. He will be furnished with Books wherein to enter the particulars, and will be entitled to payment for his trouble according to the scale of allowances fixed by the Treasury. In all other cases the ordinary Enumerator will leave an appropriate Schedule in the course of the week ending April 1st, and will call for it on the day of the Census, when it should be delivered to him properly filled up, no payment being allowed for the performance of the duty imposed by the Act. Examples of the Book and Schedule are sent herewith.

I shall be obliged if you will have the goodness to submit to the Poor Law Board whether, in order to render the Returns for Workhouses, &c. as complete and accurate as possible, they will be pleased to issue such directions as will insure due attention to the matter on the part of the Masters or other Resident Officers, and a full return of all the required particulars, whether the Institution is one for which the Master or Head will receive remuneration as an Enumerator or not.

It is my desire to see the obligation imposed by law upon occupiers and others in connexion with this great national inquiry cheerfully carried out, so as to obviate any necessity for enforcing, in any instance, the penalties provided in the Act.

I have, &c.

To

*The Secretary of the Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.*

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

No. 5.

**REMOVALS TO IRELAND DURING OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX.—CIRCULAR
from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.**

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

SIR,

18th March 1871.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has brought under their notice a

(A.)
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&c.

communication from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, in which they suggest the expediency of suspending the removal of poor persons to Ireland during the present serious outbreak of Small-pox in this country. This suggestion has been made in consequence of a case of Small-pox having occurred in the Workhouse of the Ardee Union, in the person of a man recently removed there from Liverpool.

In bringing this suggestion under the notice of the Guardians, the Board direct me to state that they consider that it would be prudent that the Authorities of Unions and Parishes, from which removals to Ireland usually take place, should, during the prevailing epidemic of Small-pox, abstain from effecting such removals, and they trust that the Guardians will be good enough to give the necessary directions for that purpose.

I am, &c.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,
Secretary.

To
Clerk to the Guardians
of the Union.

No. 6.

DISPENSARY REGULATIONS.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to the BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
27th April 1871.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you the enclosed copy of a General Order which they have issued, containing regulations for the Dispensaries which have been established by Boards of Guardians in most of the Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.

The Board have made certain alterations in the duties of the District Medical Officers, as set forth in the General Consolidated Order, so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the Order now issued.

As the new system of administering Medical Relief to the Poor will require great care and caution, the Board trust that the Guardians will exercise a strict supervision over all the arrangements which may be necessary for carrying the Order into effect. They also trust that those Guardians who undertake the duties of the Dispensary Committee will, having regard to their special character, give such time and attention as may be requisite for their satisfactory and efficient performance.

It will be observed that the Order will not come into operation until Midsummer next, so that in the interval the Guardians will be enabled to prepare the books and papers which the Order prescribes.

Additional copies of the Order will be forwarded for distribution among the Guardians.

I am, &c.

JOHN T. HIBBERT.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians

No. 7.

DISPENSARY REGULATIONS.—GENERAL ORDER.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
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To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed ;—

To the District Medical Officers and the Relieving Officers of such Unions and Parishes respectively ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes comprised in the Unions named in the said Schedule, and of the several Parishes named in such Schedule ;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions within which the said Unions and Parishes are respectively situate ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes named in the Schedule marked (A.) hereunto annexed have, under the Orders or with the authority of the Poor Law Board, respectively provided Dispensaries for such Unions and Parishes, under the powers conferred upon them by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the other authorities in that behalf ; and it is expedient that certain rules and regulations should be made and issued in respect to the management of such Dispensaries, and the duties of the Medical and other Officers of the said Unions and Parishes appointed or to be appointed for the relief of the Sick Poor out of the Workhouse at such Dispensaries and elsewhere.

Now therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct as follows :

Dispensary Visiting Committee.

Art. 1.—The Guardians of every Union and Parish above referred to shall, at their first meeting after the 18th day of June next, and thenceforth at their first meeting after the 15th day of April in every year, appoint from their own body a Visiting Committee, to be termed the *Dispensary Visiting Committee*, and to consist of a number of Guardians, not less than five nor more than nine, of which Committee three shall form a quorum ; and the said Guardians shall, at the same time, appoint one or more of their District Medical Officers to the Dispensary which shall be provided for his or their Districts, as the case may be.

Art. 2.—The Guardians shall, within twenty-one days after the establishment of any Dispensary provided after the said 18th day of June next, proceed to appoint for such Dispensary a Committee as described in Article 1, or to assign such Dispensary to the Committee previously appointed, and appoint one or more District Medical Officers to the same.

Art. 3.—Every member of any such Committee shall continue to act as such for so long a part of the year next ensuing the appointment as he shall continue to be a Guardian, unless he decline or become incapable to act as a member of such Committee before the expiration of that term ; and the Guardians shall, within one month after the occurrence of any vacancy, elect another Guardian to serve on the Committee in place of the Guardian causing the vacancy.

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&c.

Art. 4.—Where more than one Dispensary has been provided, the Guardians may, if they think it expedient, appoint more than one Committee, and assign to each Committee one Dispensary or more.

Art. 5.—The Committee shall meet and carefully examine the state of the Dispensary once in every fortnight at the least; inspect the several books and forms required to be kept by each Medical Officer and Dispenser; enquire into the stock of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances; and ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the several Medical and other Officers attached to the Dispensary have duly discharged their duties in the interval since their last visit.

Art. 6.—The Committee shall from time to time examine the estimate of the drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances required for the use of each Dispensary, as prepared by the Dispenser, and certified as approved by one or more of the Medical Officers appointed to the Dispensary; and if the Committee approve of such estimate, they shall sign the same in testimony of such approval.

Art. 7.—They shall, as soon as practicable after the end of every half year ending on the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September respectively, compare the stock of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances in the Dispensary with the account showing the Receipt and Consumption or disposal of the same, as kept by the Dispenser.

Art. 8.—They shall, upon each visit, make such remarks and observations upon the condition and management of the Dispensary as the facts may warrant, in a book entitled "The Dispensary Visitors' Book," to be provided by the Guardians, and to be submitted to the Guardians at the next ordinary Meeting ensuing such visit.

Art. 9.—They shall report to the Board of Guardians from time to time as to what goods, books, apparatus, furniture, drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances are required for use in the Dispensary, and, where they shall find it necessary, as to the proper Officers and persons who may be required for the same, and as to the conduct and behaviour of the Officers and persons in charge of the Dispensary.

Duties of District Medical Officers.

Art. 10.—Whereas by General Orders bearing date the 24th day of July and the 8th day of December 1847, and by divers other Orders addressed to the said several Unions and Parishes respectively, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively have prescribed the duties to be performed by every District Medical Officer of the said Unions and Parishes, and it is expedient that the same should be rescinded as herein-after mentioned.

Now therefore, We do hereby rescind, from and after the 18th day of June next, so much of the said Orders relating to the duties of the District Medical Officer as shall be inconsistent with the Orders herein-after contained.

And we do hereby Order, as regards every such Officer, when a Dispensary shall have been established for his District, that it shall be his duty,—

No. 1.—To attend at the Dispensary to which he shall be appointed by the Guardians, every day except Sundays, at such time as may be appointed by the said Guardians, and to remain there for one hour at the least, or for such longer period as the Guardians may direct, for the

(A.)
Circulars,
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purpose of affording such medical or surgical aid and advice, and prescribing such medicines, as may be necessary, to all paupers for whom application is made, and in respect of whom an Order is presented, as herein-after provided, and to enter in a book kept for that purpose at the Dispensary the time of his arrival and departure, and to write his name or the initials of his name against such entry at the time of his attendance.

No. 2.—To attend upon, duly and punctually, either at the Dispensary during the appointed hours for attendance thereat, or at the home of the poor person on whose behalf application is made, or elsewhere, as the case may require, and supply all requisite medical or surgical advice and assistance to every pauper in the District placed under his charge, whom he shall be required to attend as Medical Officer by a written or printed Order of the Guardians, or of a Relieving Officer, or of an Overseer, when such Overseer shall be lawfully entitled to grant relief to such pauper.

No. 3.—To file, and keep at the Dispensary until the Guardians shall otherwise direct, all such Orders as last aforesaid received by him, which Orders, when given by direction of the Guardians or by a Relieving Officer, shall be in the Forms A. and B. respectively in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed.

No. 4.—To keep and duly enter up daily a *Medical Relief Register*, and *Index* thereto, in the Form C. in the last-mentioned Schedule, and submit the same to the Guardians at the first ordinary meeting in each quarter, and whenever the Guardians shall require it to be produced to them, which Register shall be deposited at the Dispensary, except on the days when the same is required to be submitted to the Guardians, and shall be open to the inspection of the Dispensary Visiting Committee, and, at any time between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the Medical Officer of Health, if any, appointed by the Vestry or other competent authority within whose jurisdiction the Dispensary shall be situate.

No. 5.—To supply to each pauper under his treatment when requisite a written prescription in one of the Forms D. and E. in the last-mentioned Schedule, signed with his initials, and to renew such signature, with the proper date, whenever the prescription may be changed or renewed by him either at the Dispensary or at the home of the pauper or elsewhere.

No. 6.—To notify, at the commencement of every quarter of a year, to the Board of Guardians, the paupers whose names have been inserted in the Permanent Medical Relief List for a period of *six* months, and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

No. 7.—To attend any meeting of the Dispensary Visiting Committee, when required by them so to do.

Duties of the Relieving Officer.

Art. 11.—Whereas the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively did, by the Orders above referred to, make certain Regulations as to the duties of the Relieving Officer, and did, among other things, order that in any case of sickness or accident requiring relief by medical attendance, he should procure such medical attendance by giving an Order on the District Medical Officer in the Form there-

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

unto annexed, or by such other means as the urgency of the case might require; and whereas it is expedient that the said Orders should be altered in this respect.

Now therefore, We do hereby Order that the duties of the Relieving Officer in this respect shall, whenever there shall be a Dispensary established within his District, or so far as it shall be provided for his District, be as follows:—

No. 1.—To give an Order for Medical Relief in one of the above-mentioned Forms A. and B.—the Form A. being an Order for Medical Relief at the Dispensary, and the Form B. being an Order for Medical Relief elsewhere than at the Dispensary.

No. 2.—To keep books, to be supplied to him by the Guardians, containing these Forms, with a counterpart as set out in the said Schedule (B.) to this Order; and when he gives one of these Orders, to fill in the counterpart with the particulars, and to retain the counterpart until the Guardians authorize him to destroy the same.

No. 3.—To write upon the Order the word “urgent” in every case where he considers that immediate attention is required.

Appointment of Dispenser.

Art. 12.—The Guardians shall, within twenty-one days from the said 18th day of June next, in respect of every Dispensary then provided, and within twenty-one days from the opening of any additional Dispensary to be provided by them after the said 18th day of June next, appoint some duly qualified person to be the Dispenser at the Dispensary; and all the provisions contained in the said General and other Orders which relate to the appointment, the continuance in office, the suspension of officers, the supply of vacancies, and the payment of the salaries of officers shall apply to the Dispenser.

Provided that, as regards the persons to be first appointed under this Order, no notice or advertisement shall be requisite.

Art. 12.—No person shall be qualified to be appointed a Dispenser unless he shall be a Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company of London, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or some other authority of Law in that behalf.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to any person to be first appointed under this Order.

Duties of Dispenser.

Art. 13.—The following shall be the duties of a Dispenser.

No. 1.—To devote his whole time to the service of the Guardians as a Dispenser, and attend at the Dispensary at such hours as the Guardians shall appoint.

No. 2.—To take charge of, and keep carefully and safely, as far as shall be in his power, all drugs, medicines, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores provided by the Guardians for use in the Dispensary.

No. 3.—To compound and supply all medicines, and supply from the stores under his charge all medical and surgical appliances required by the Medical Officers for use in the discharge of the duties of their office.

No. 4.—To prepare and dispense skilfully and cautiously all prescriptions drawn up and ordered by the Medical Officers, and punctually to supply the medicines when prepared to the persons authorized to receive the same, and when so required by the prescriptions, to express in writing the proper directions to accompany them.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

No. 5.—To keep an account, in a book to be supplied to him by the Guardians, of the drugs, medicines, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores submitted to his charge, and, as nearly as may be, of those consumed or supplied to the paupers, and from time to time to lay the same before the Visiting Committee, and bring under the notice of the Medical Officers or the Visiting Committee the need for further supply of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, as and when such need shall occur.

No. 6.—To assist the Medical Officers in keeping the Alphabetical Index of the pauper patients attended.

No. 7.—To file all prescriptions supplied to him by or on account of the paupers or by the Medical Officers, and keep them in the Dispensary for not less than twelve months after their date.

No. 8.—To prepare from time to time, as directed by the Committee, an estimate of any medicines, drugs, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores which may be required, and a statement as nearly as practicable of the quantities thereof used and issued to the paupers or to the Medical Officers since the preceding estimate and statement, and an account of the quantities thereof remaining in store respectively, and submit the same to the Committee for their perusal; to balance the same quarterly, and to submit the same, made up to the last quarter-day prior to the audit, to the Auditor of the District comprising the Union or Parish at that time.

General Duties of the Guardians.

Art. 14.—The Guardians shall keep the Dispensary and all its furniture, fittings, apparatus, books, and other requisites in good repair, order, and condition, and shall appoint from time to time proper persons to take care of the Dispensary, and pay them such weekly or other wages as they shall find requisite and the Poor Law Board shall approve of.

Art. 15.—The word "Parish" shall apply to every place for which an Overseer is or can be appointed.

SCHEDULE (A.)

List of Unions.

Greenwich.
Hackney.
Holborn.
Poplar.
Saint George's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Stepney.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Woolwich.

List of Parishes.

Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saint George-in-the-East.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Pancras.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE (B.)

FORMS.

FORM A.

____ UNION [or PARISH].

COUNTERPART,

To be filled up by the
Clerk to the Guardians or
the Relieving Officer.

Name of Dispensary

Name of Pauper

Residence

Name of Medical Officer

Date

____ UNION [or PARISH].

Medical Relief Order.

Order for attendance at the Dispensary
situated at _____

To

Dr. _____ Medical Officer of _____
District, in _____ Union (or Parish).

SIR,

You are hereby required to afford Medical or Surgical advice, and to prescribe any necessary Medicines, to _____
aged _____ residing at _____
in your District.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18__.

(Signed) _____

Clerk or Relieving Officer.

NOTICE.—This Order must be presented
at the Dispensary in _____ between
the hours of _____ and _____.

FORM B.

____ UNION [or PARISH].

COUNTERPART,

To be filled up by the
Clerk to the Guardians or
the Relieving Officer.

Name of Pauper

Residence

Name of Medical Officer

Date

____ UNION [or PARISH].

Medical Relief Order.

[* _____]
Order for Attendance at the Pauper's Home.

To

Dr. _____ Medical Officer of _____
District in _____ Union (or Parish).

SIR,

You are hereby required to visit and afford Medical or Surgical advice, and to prescribe any necessary Medicines, to _____
aged _____ now at _____
in your District.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18__.

(Signed) _____

Clerk or Relieving Officer.

* Insert where necessary *urgent*.

NOTICE.—This Order must be presented
to the Medical Officer either at the Dispensary
in _____, or at his own residence
or surgery at _____, as soon as possible
after it is obtained.

If it be not presented before noon on the
day of its date the Medical Officer will not be
expected to visit the case on that day, unless
the word "urgent" be written on it.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

FORM (C.)
Medical Relief Register.
For the Quarter ending _____ day of _____ 187____.
UNION [or PARISH]. For the _____ District. _____ Medical Officer. Page _____

No.	Date of Pre- sentation of Order.	Name of Pauper.	Residence or Place of Abode of Pauper.	Age.	Disease.	Dates of Attendances during the Quarter ending _____.		Prescriptions and Treatment at Dates in preceding Columns.	Necessaries and Stimulants recommended.	Result :— (As Relieved, Cured, Died, Discharged.)	Observations.
						At Dispensary in _____	At Pauper's Home. Street.				

Alphabetical Index to the Medical Relief Register.

Surname.	Christian Name.	Residence.	No.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

FORM D.

Prescription Paper for Paupers who attend at the Dispensary.

_____ Union (*or* Parish).
Dispensary _____ Street.
_____ Medical Officer's District.

Name of Pauper _____	Prescription. _____
No. in Register _____	
Dates of Attendances { _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.

FORM E.

Prescription and Attendance Paper for Paupers attended at their own Homes and elsewhere.

_____ Union (*or* Parish).
Dispensary _____ Street.
_____ Medical Officer's District.

Name of Pauper _____	Prescription. _____
No. in Register _____	
Dates of Attendances { _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.
	_____ Medical Officer.

Directions to Paupers.

Note.—This paper must be kept clean. It must be shown to the Medical Officer when he visits, and must be taken to the Dispensary whenever he orders Medicine. When the Patient is well or sufficiently recovered to attend at the Dispensary this paper must be given up to the Dispenser.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this twenty-second day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.)

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Secretary.*

JAMES STANSFELD, *President.*
H. A. BRUCE.
ROBERT LOWE.

No. 8.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

CONTRACT PRICES.—CIRCULAR from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS—METROPOLIS.

*Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
May 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have had under their consideration the Returns which have been furnished by the Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, with regard to the contract prices for the provisions and goods supplied for the Metropolitan Workhouses.

The Return shows that there are great differences of price under the various contracts for articles of a similar character, and, as the Guardians are doubtless aware, questions have been addressed to the President in the House of Commons with regard to the varying prices paid for Milk and the quality of the Milk supplied for certain of the Workhouses.

It appears to the Board that a comparison of the articles supplied for the different Workhouses, having regard to the prices paid under the contracts, would be not only useful to the Boards of Guardians but satisfactory to Parliament and the public.

The differences in price of the articles are, no doubt, to a considerable extent accounted for by differences in quality; but it is very desirable that there should be a nearer approach to uniformity in the quality of the articles, and such a comparison as that referred to might tend to secure that result.

The present appears to the Board to be a peculiarly fitting time for such an inquiry. The Return as to the contract prices is now public, but as yet, except with regard to Milk, no question has been raised upon it. It is clearly desirable, in order to anticipate any such questions, that this Board and Boards of Guardians should themselves take the initiative in instituting an inquiry upon the subject.

The Board therefore propose to arrange for a comparison, by competent persons, of the articles supplied under contracts with Guardians both with regard to quality and price, and the Board feel assured that the Guardians will not only assent to the expediency of this proceeding but facilitate it in every way in their power.

I am, &c.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

Secretary.

No. 9.

GUARDIANS : COST OF TRAVELLING AND REFRESHMENTS.—CIRCULAR from the POOR LAW BOARD to the BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
21st July 1871.*

SIR,

THE Poor Law Board have had under their consideration several communications, which have been recently addressed to them, relative to the legal right of the Guardians to take credit in their accounts for the travelling expenses incurred by them in discharge of their duties, and also for the cost of the refreshments required by them whilst so engaged.

The attention of the Board has from time to time, for many years past, been directed to this question, in consequence of the disallowance, by

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

Auditors, of items under these heads in the accounts of the Guardians of certain Unions and Parishes; and in dealing with the question the Board have always endeavoured to discriminate between those cases where the expenditure has been incurred by the Guardians in the discharge of their ordinary duties, and those where it has been incurred by the Guardians in the discharge of extraordinary duties, or in visiting establishments at a distance from their ordinary place of meeting.

Where the expenditure has been incurred by the Guardians in the discharge of their ordinary duties, the Board have invariably felt bound to point out that the Poor Rate cannot be legally charged with any expenses incurred by the Guardians, either for travelling or for refreshments.

Where, however, the Guardians have been engaged in extraordinary duties or in visiting distant establishments, the Board have generally considered that the reasonable expenses of travelling actually and *bonâ fide* incurred might legally be reimbursed, and also that a moderate allowance might be sanctioned for necessary refreshments.

With respect to the amount to be allowed for the expenses of travelling, in cases where such expenses are a legal charge upon the rates, the Board think it right to state that the Guardians are entitled to fair and reasonable allowances. What they should be, in all cases, cannot be stated, but the Board must make one remark (as the point has sometimes occurred), that they do not consider that the Guardians would be justified in hiring a carriage specially for a journey, if there was a suitable public conveyance available for the purpose at a less cost. The Board, however, feel assured that the Guardians will be anxious to use all due economy in those cases where they travel at the cost of the ratepayers.

As regards refreshments, in the same class of cases, the experience of the Board shows that, if the amount actually expended were allowed, questions as to the scale of proper expenditure would be certain to arise, which would place the Guardians in a false position, and lead to painful controversies between them and the ratepayers; and it has been suggested that, with a view of preventing these evils, and of avoiding a conflict between the Guardians and the Auditor, a fixed scale of allowance for refreshments should be laid down by the Board.

The Board, after a most careful consideration of the whole subject, have found it impracticable to frame a scale which would be applicable to every case, as the period of absence must necessarily be longer on some occasions than on others, owing to the greater distance to be travelled or the nature of the duties to be performed. If, however, in any Union the Guardians should be able to frame a general scale of allowance, it may be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

If such a scale be adopted, there will probably still be exceptional cases, in which members of the Board of Guardians may have to travel considerable distances, or where the visits may necessarily involve a prolonged absence from home. It will rest with the Auditor, having regard to the special circumstances of each case, to determine whether an additional allowance may not properly be made. The Board think it right to add that, in their opinion, the Poor Rate should only be charged in respect of the visits referred to with the expenses of those Guardians whose express duty it is to make them, or who are specially authorised to do so by a resolution of the Guardians.

The Guardians must also remember that they are not justified in authorising a greater number of Guardians to undertake any visit than the necessity of the case will reasonably support, and as to the reasonableness of the number so appointed the Auditor must determine. At

the same time they must not overlook the provisions which the Board have recently made on the subject of deputations, in their General Orders dated the 27th of June 1870 and the 2nd of January 1871.

In conclusion, the Board direct me to state that, although the foregoing observations expressly refer to the Guardians of Unions and Parishes only, the Board intend that they should apply to Committees of the Guardians appointed for any purpose, and to the Managers of School and Asylum Districts, whenever the School or Asylum is beyond the District to which it belongs.

I am, &c.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

Secretary.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
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No. 10.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ACT, 1871.—CIRCULAR from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

SIR,

19th August 1871.

I AM directed to refer you, for the information of the Guardians, to the Local Government Board Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. cap. 70), under the provisions of which the Poor Law Board has ceased to exist, and all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board have been transferred to the Local Government Board, which has been this day established.

I am directed also to inform you that the provisions of the Local Government Board Act in no manner interfere with the duties or powers of the Guardians as the local administrators of the law, or require them to make any change in their proceedings. It will be necessary, however, from this date, to address all communications to the Local Government Board instead of the Poor Law Board.

A copy of the Act in question is enclosed herewith.

I am, &c.

H. FLEMING,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 11.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, 34 & 35 VICT. CH. 70.—An Act for constituting a Local Government Board, and vesting therein certain functions of the Secretary of State and Privy Council concerning the Public Health and Local Government, together with the powers and duties of the Poor Law Board. [14th August 1871.]

A.D. 1871.
—

WHEREAS it is expedient to concentrate in one department of the Government as herein-after provided the supervision of the laws relating to the public health, the relief of the poor, and local government:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

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(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Local Government Board Act, 1871."

Establishment of Local Government Board.

Establishment of
Local Govern-
ment Board.

2. A Board shall be established, to be called the Local Government Board, and from and after the establishment of such Board the Poor Law Board shall cease to exist, and all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board by the several Acts of Parliament relating to the relief of the poor and any other Acts, or vested in or imposed on one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the enactments in that behalf mentioned in the first part of the schedule annexed hereto, so far as such powers and duties relate to England, or vested in or imposed on Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council by the enactments in that behalf specified in the second part of the said schedule, shall be transferred to and imposed on the said Local Government Board, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, shall be exercised and performed by such Board in like manner and form, and subject to the same conditions, liabilities, and incidents respectively as such powers and duties might before the passing of this Act have been exercised and performed by the authorities in whom the same were then vested respectively, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Constitution of
Local Govern-
ment Board.

3. The Local Government Board shall consist of a president to be appointed by Her Majesty, and to hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and of the following ex-officio members, that is to say, the Lord President of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, all Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Local Government Board shall be deemed to be established from and after the date of the first appointment of a president under this Act.

The Local Government Board may appoint in writing such secretaries, assistant secretaries, inspectors, auditors, clerks, messengers, and other officers as the Board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine.

No payment shall be made in respect of their duties under this Act to the ex-officio members of the Local Government Board, but there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to the president, secretaries, and other officers of the Board such salaries as the Treasury may from time to time determine: Provided, that the appointment of any officer to a new office made by the Local Government Board in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be temporary only until the salary of such office has been provided for by Parliament.

President and
one of the secre-
taries may sit in
Parliament.

4. The president and one of the secretaries of the Local Government Board shall at the same time be capable of being elected to and of voting in the Commons House of Parliament, and the office of president shall be deemed to be an office included in Schedule H. of the Representation of the People Act, 1867; in Schedule H. of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868; and in Schedule E. of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

Seal, style, and
acts of Board.

5. The Local Government Board may adopt an official seal, and describe themselves generally by the style and title of "The Local

Government Board," and, save as herein-after provided, any act to be done or instrument to be executed by or on behalf of the Local Government Board may be done or executed in the name of that Board by the president or by any member of the Local Government Board, or by a secretary or assistant secretary, if such secretary or assistant secretary is authorised to do or execute the same by any general order of the Local Government Board.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
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A rule, order, or regulation made by the Local Government Board shall be valid if it is made under the seal of the Board, and signed by the president or one of the ex officio members of the Board, and countersigned by a secretary or assistant secretary; and the production of such *prima facie* evidence of any of the said rules, orders, or regulations as is required by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, with respect to the rules, orders, or regulations of the Poor Law Board, shall, until the contrary is shown, be a sufficient proof that any such rule, order, or regulation of the Local Government Board was duly made.

6. All officers, clerks, and other persons employed in or about the execution of the powers and duties by this Act transferred to the Local Government Board shall, from and after the establishment of the Local Government Board, be attached to and under the control of the Local Government Board.

Transfer of
officers.

The officers, clerks, and persons so attached shall in other respects hold their offices and places upon the same terms and conditions, and shall have the same powers, privileges, and immunities with respect to the performance of their duties as if this Act had not passed.

The Local Government Board may, by order, distribute the business to be performed under the Local Government Board amongst the several officers and persons transferred to the Board by this Act in such manner as the Local Government Board may think expedient.

7. In the construction of and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, contract, or other document passed, entered into, or made before the establishment of the Local Government Board, but so far only as may be necessary for exercising the powers and discharging the duties by this Act transferred to and imposed on the Local Government Board, the name of such Board shall, according to circumstances, be deemed to be substituted for the Poor Law Board, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, as the case may require; and any act or thing which might, if this Act had not passed, have been done by the Poor Law Board, or by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, so far as relates to the powers and duties hereby transferred, may be done by the Local Government Board.

Constitution of
Acts and docu-
ments, and
power of Local
Government
Board.

8. Where under an Act, whether passed before or after the passing of this Act, any return relative to any rate, toll, tax, or due raised in England (other than such as is raised for the public revenue of the United Kingdom) is required to be sent to one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or any other department of the Government, a duplicate of such return shall in like manner be sent to the Local Government Board, and any person failing to send the same shall be subject to the like penalties as a person neglecting to send any return under the Act of the session of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-one.

Duplicate re-
turns to be sent
to Local Govern-
ment Board.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

PART I.

Powers and Duties of Secretary of State.

Subject.	Act.
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86. 7 W. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 22.
Public Health - - - - -	11 & 12 Vict. c. 63.
Local Government - - - - -	21 & 22 Vict. c. 98. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61. 26 & 27 Vict. c. 17.
Drainage. Sanitary Matters - -	28 & 29 Vict. c. 75. 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 113. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 115. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 100.
Baths and Wash-houses - - - -	9 & 10 Vict. c. 74. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61.
Public Improvements - - - - -	23 & 24 Vict. c. 30.
Towns Improvement - - - - -	10 & 11 Vict. c. 34.
Artizans and Labourers Dwellings - -	31 & 32 Vict. c. 130.
Returns. Local Taxation - - - -	23 & 24 Vict. c. 51.
	And any Acts amending the said Acts, and conferring powers on the said Secretary of State.

PART II.

Powers and Duties of Privy Council.

Subject.	Act.
Prevention of Disease - - - - -	11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116. Sections one, three, five, and six of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 3. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77. 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 115.
Vaccination - - - - -	30 & 31 Vict. c. 84. And any Acts amending the said Acts, and conferring powers on the said Privy Council.

No. 12.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES TO POOR LAW OFFICERS.—CIRCULAR
LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
10th August 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, on the
other side, a copy of a Petition which has been addressed to them by

the "Poor Law Officers of England and Wales," and presented to the President by a deputation from that body.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with the observations of the Guardians on the several suggestions contained in the Petition.

I am, &c.

J. T. HIBBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

To the Right Honourable the POOR LAW BOARD, Whitehall, London.

The Humble Petition of the Poor Law Officers of England and Wales.

SHREWETH,—

THAT the preamble to the 27th and 28th Vict. cap. 42. states—

"It is expedient that provision should be made to enable Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Officers of Unions and Parishes who have become disabled by infirmity or age to discharge the duties of their offices."

Upwards of six years have elapsed since this Act was passed. It is proposed now to show what has been the result of the application of its provisions—to point out some of its defects, as bearing unjustly alike upon Ratepayers and Officers—and to suggest amendments which, it is humbly submitted, will be more in accordance with the benevolent declaration in the preamble.

Section 1. of the Statute enacts—

"That the Guardians of any Union or Parish, and the Trustees or Overseers of any Parish, appointed or incorporated under a local Act, may, at their discretion, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, grant to any Officer whose whole time has been devoted to the service of the Union or Parish, and who shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of permanent infirmity of body or mind, or of old age, upon his resigning, or otherwise ceasing to hold his office, an annual allowance not exceeding two-thirds of his then salary."

It will be seen from this section that Superannuation is at the discretion of Guardians, Trustees, or Overseers, as the case may be. A life spent in hard public work, an unimpeachable character, preserved amid temptations of no ordinary kind, and ultimate old age and bodily or mental infirmity, are of no avail against the pleasure of these bodies, some of whom, it is just to them to say, have in a number of instances recognized long and faithful services, by according to an Officer a Superannuation Allowance sufficient to enable him to close his days in comfort; but, on the other hand, it would be easy to multiply instances where Guardians have systematically refused under any circumstances to grant any such allowance.

But independent of this discretion, whether exercised for or against Superannuation, as the law at present stands, cases of great hardship may occur by Boards of Guardians being absolutely unable to make a Superannuation Allowance to an old Officer from the fact that the service is required by Section 8. to be in some *one Union or Parish*. The following example will illustrate the point—Suppose A.B. has been Master of the Huddersfield Workhouse five years, through his merits alone he obtains the mastership of the Bradford Workhouse, which he holds 10 years, and is then elected, as a man possessing a matured experience, to be Master of the Workhouse for the Parish of Birmingham, he in time attains his three-score years, with his business capacities somewhat impaired, and unequal, from old age, to perform the important duties of his office, yet no allowance can be made to him, *because his services have not been confined to one Union or Parish*. Supposing, further, that his service in three Unions was not a disqualification, might not the Guardians of the Parish of Birmingham fairly complain of having to bear the whole charge of A.B.'s Superannuation? Huddersfield and Bradford, who had received equally with Birmingham the benefits of his services, could pay nothing towards it, however willing they might be to do so. To insist, therefore, that the service shall be rendered in one Union or Parish is an injustice to Officers, while to place such charge on the last place of service is a burthen which the Ratepayers of such place ought not to bear. It also must have a tendency to impair the efficiency of the service, by discouraging the promotion of intelligent and experienced men.

Your Petitioners suggest the following remedies, viz.:—

That an Officer shall be entitled to Superannuation at any time, in case he shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

permanent infirmity of mind or body, to be proved to the satisfaction of the Poor Law Board; or after attaining sixty years of age, provided he has held any one or more offices in any one or more Unions or Parishes for twenty years preceding.

That the Poor Law Board shall be empowered to fix the amount of such Superannuation, the maximum amount to be two-thirds, and the minimum, where the Officer has served twenty years and is sixty years of age, one-third of the salary or emoluments of the office or offices held by such Officer; and that after thirty years' service, irrespective of age, he shall be entitled to Superannuation on the same scale as Officers serving twenty years and being sixty years of age.

That the Poor Law Board also be empowered to raise a fund sufficient for Superannuation purposes, by a precept on the Guardians of Unions or Parishes under a Board of Guardians, whether appointed under a local Act or otherwise, and where there are no Guardians, then on the Overseers of the Poor or other persons or body entitled to levy a Poor Rate, for a contribution to such fund, according to the total rateable value as appearing in the annual return of the Assessment Committee, and where there is no such return required to be made, then according to the rateable value in the last effective Poor Rate for such place.

The Poor Law Board shall issue such orders and make such regulations for the custody and distribution of such fund as they may deem necessary.

It has been found that a number of persons filling arduous and responsible posts in the Poor Law Administration, are excluded from the benefit of the Act, amongst others are notably Assistant Overseers appointed under the Act 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s. 7., and certain other officers appointed under local Acts for the relief of the Poor, although they perform duties similar to their more fortunate brethren. This is a real grievance which your Petitioners think should be met by enacting:—

That the word "Officer," besides the signification assigned to it in the Statute 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76., and in the subsequent Acts amending or explaining the same, shall mean every person whose remuneration shall be paid out of the Poor Rate, and by whomsoever appointed.

Several cases have occurred, amounting almost to cruelty, to old and infirm Officers, who have been induced to resign their offices, which meant an abandonment of all source of support, by representations that a fair Superannuation Allowance would be granted to them, which, when resignation was beyond recall, has been refused, or if not refused, has been but an out-door pauper's allowance. It will therefore not be unreasonable for your Petitioners to ask—

That the resignation of Officers shall not be required to precede the allowance of Superannuation, but no Officer shall hold his office longer than one month after the allowance of such Superannuation.

Not among the least inequalities which the Act is found to work, is the disqualification of an immense number of Officers, on the ground that they hold another appointment, or that they combine some trade or calling with their office to eke out a decent livelihood; on this point the greatest dissatisfaction prevails. Mr. Austin, in his excellent work on the Superannuation Acts, 2nd edition, page 43, says:—

"I cannot avoid expressing a hope that ** the legislature will extend the benefits of the measure still further, in order to comprise within its limits persons employed in the service who have not devoted their whole time to the Union.*** It appears hard in cases of the most important class of Officers,** who, generally speaking, have some other employment, that they should be denied the benefit of a retiring allowance in consequence of their performing some additional duty."

Since Mr. Austin wrote this, the legislature has admitted the injustice of confining Superannuation Allowances to Officers who devote their whole time to the duties of their office. It will be seen by the Medical Officers' Superannuation Act, 1870, private practice and other appointments work no disqualification, and as it is manifest that where an Officer gives a portion of his time only to the Union, his salary will be regulated with reference to other sources of income, it is not unreasonable to ask that the provisions of the Medical Officers' Superannuation Act, 1870, should in this respect be made generally applicable,—so, with that in view, your Petitioners further humbly suggest:—

That to entitle an Officer to Superannuation, it shall not be necessary that he shall have devoted his whole time to the duties of his office.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable Board will be pleased to introduce and promote in Parliament a measure to attain the objects which your Petitioners have in view.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

No. 13.

SCHOOL BOARDS : ACCOUNTS.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to SCHOOL BOARDS.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

*Local Government Board, Whitehall,
31st August 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit a copy of an Order of the Poor Law Board prescribing Regulations for keeping the Accounts of School Boards formed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (including the School Board at), and providing for the Audit of those Accounts.

This Order has been framed and issued under the 60th Section of that Act.

The Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education, with whose assistance and advice the Order was framed, have prepared an Instructional Letter to elucidate it, and to facilitate the working of the books and statements required to be kept and made out ; and a copy of that Letter will be transmitted to you by their Lordships.

I am directed to forward six other copies of the Order to be distributed as the School Board shall think fit.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk

of the School Board.

F. FLETCHER,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 14.

SCHOOL BOARDS : ACCOUNTS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the School Board for the _____ of _____, in the County of _____ ;—

To the Auditor of the District which comprises the said School Board ;—

To the Clerk, Accountant, and Treasurer of the said Board ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, it is, among other things, provided that, subject to the provisions of the 60th Section of that Act, the Poor Law Board may from time to time make such regulations as may be necessary respecting the Form of keeping the Accounts of the School Boards constituted under the provisions of that Act, and the Audit of such Accounts.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in conformity with such provision, and acting under the authority of the several other Statutes enabling us in this behalf, do hereby Order and Direct, as regards the School Board for the _____ of _____, in the County of _____, as follows :

Duties of the Clerk or Accountant.

Art. 1.—The Clerk to the Board shall enter, from time to time, at proper dates, in the Minute Book of the Board, a statement of all authorities for the receipt and payment of moneys, all orders for contributions, and all minutes relating to any other pecuniary transactions of the Board, and shall insert in such Minute Book marginal notes of reference to the page of the Cash Book herein-after mentioned in which the items relating thereto are entered.

Art. 2.—He shall punctually enter and accurately keep the following Books of Account, according to the Forms set forth in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed :—

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

1. *A Cash Book*, in which shall be entered, under their proper dates, all moneys received by the Treasurer and all Orders drawn upon him by the Board. This book shall be closed and balanced at the end of every half year, that is to say, up to the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September in each year.

2. *A Ledger*, in which items of the various transactions relating to the receipt or payment of moneys by the Board, and by Managers appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as contained in the Cash and Petty Cash Books, and in the Accounts of the said School Managers, shall be entered and posted up according to their proper dates, under the following heads of account, and such additional heads as may be or may from time to time become necessary :—

Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.

Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authorities of the District.

Contribution from _____ District.

School Fees.

Amount received for Books sold to Children.

Net income from Endowment.

(a.) Inalienable from the School or from Education.

(b.) Alienable from the School and from Education.

Contribution from H.M. Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools.

Salaries of the Officers of the Board.

Salaries of Teachers.

Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.

Printing, Postage, Advertising, and Office Charges.

Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.

Purchase of, and Repairs to, Furniture, and Cleaning.

Fuel and Light.

Purchase of Land.

Erection of, and additions and alterations to, School Buildings.

Repairs to Buildings.

Fees for Children attending Schools paid by the Board.

Contribution to _____ District.

Industrial Schools.

Loan raised for _____.

Do. raised for _____.

Interest on Loans.

Sinking Fund.

Legal Expenses.

Advances to School Managers appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Petty Cash Account.

General Account.

With the respective dates of such transactions, and references to the pages of the Cash Book, or to the School Managers Accounts, in which the entries relating to such transactions are contained:

He shall keep an Account in such Ledger, or in a separate Ledger, as the Board shall direct, with every School in the District in which Managers are appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and to whom the receipt and disbursement of the whole or any part of the funds of the School are entrusted by the Board.

He shall post to these Accounts, under the head of "Advances to School Managers," all sums received and paid by the said Managers on account of their respective Schools.

3. *The Petty Cash Book*, in which shall be entered promptly, and in the order of date, an Account of the sums for Petty Disbursements

received by the Clerk, and of the sums, not exceeding 5*l.* each, paid by him thereout, by direction of the Board; or on his own authority in any case of urgency, which Account shall be balanced quarterly, and laid before the Board at their ordinary meetings, and the Clerk shall submit and account for the same to the Auditor at the time of the audit.

(A.)
Circulars,
§c.

4. *An Abstract Book*, wherein an Account shall be opened with every School in the District provided by the Board, to which he shall post from the Cash Book and from the School Accounts the income and expenditure relating to the annual maintenance of such School, whether it be received and paid by the Treasurer to the Board or by the Managers of the School, under the several heads of Account required by the Education Department, as set forth in Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed.

These Accounts shall be closed and balanced at the end of the school year, as defined by Article 13 of the Minutes of the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education contained in the document termed the New Code for the year 1871.

Art. 3.—So much of the previous Article as relates to the Cash Book, Ledger, Abstract Book, and Petty Cash Book shall apply to the *Accountant* instead of the Clerk, where any such officer shall be appointed to keep the Accounts of the Board.

Treasurer's Book.

Art. 4.—The Treasurer of the Board shall keep, punctually and accurately, a book according to the Form set forth in the Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed, in which shall be entered an Account of all monies received and paid by him on account of the Board. He shall balance this Account quarterly, and shall cause the Book to be laid before the Board once every month, or oftener if required by them to do so, and shall lay it and his Banker's Pass Book before the Auditor at the time of the audit.

Accounts of the Managers of Schools.

Art. 5.—When the Board shall have delegated to a body of Managers appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the control and management of the finances of any School, the Managers of such School shall appoint some one of themselves, or shall require the said Board to appoint an officer, to act as Treasurer, and to keep the Accounts for such School.

All authorities issued by the said Managers for the receipt and payment of monies shall be duly entered in the Minute Book of the School under their proper dates, and all minutes relating to any other pecuniary transactions of the Managers shall be entered in the Minute Book, and marginal notes of reference to the page of the Cash Book, herein-after mentioned, in which such items are entered, shall be inserted therein.

Art. 6.—The School Treasurer shall duly and punctually keep a *Cash Book*, according to the Form set forth in Schedule (D.) hereunto annexed, in which he shall enter all monies received, and all payments made, by him on behalf of the School under the respective heads of account to which such transactions relate.

He shall close and balance such book three times in every year, that is to say, on the 25th day of March, the 29th day of September, and at the close of the school year, as defined above, and he shall send the balance sheets to the Board as soon as possible after each of these dates, according to the Form set forth in Schedule (E.), and such book shall be laid before the Auditor at the time of the audit, together with the

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

authorities (whether contained in the Minute Book or not) and vouchers in support of the receipts and payments included therein.

Schoolmaster.

Art. 7.—Every Schoolmaster shall keep punctually and accurately in a book, according to the Form set forth in the Schedule (F.) hereunto annexed, an Account of all monies received by him in respect of the School Fees, and shall set forth therein how he has disposed of the monies received.

The Account of Fees shall be balanced weekly, and when a Treasurer has been appointed for the School, the Schoolmaster shall pay over the Fees to the said Treasurer at the close of every week; in all other cases the fees shall be paid over to the Treasurer to the Board, in such manner and at such times as the Board direct.

He shall also keep an Account of all books and other articles intrusted to his charge, and shall show how the same shall have been disposed of, and what remain in store. This Account shall be balanced half-yearly, that is to say, up to the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September in each year, and laid before the Managers of the School from time to time as required by them.

All the Accounts shall be laid before the Auditor at the time of the audit.

Art. 8.—If the Board shall appoint a person to collect the Fees and to take charge of the Stock and Stores herein referred to, he shall be substituted for the Schoolmaster in the previous Article.

Art. 9.—The Clerk or Accountant of the Board, as the case may be, shall, at the close of each half year, prepare in duplicate, from the General Account in the Ledger, a Financial Statement, being a Balance Sheet showing the Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Board for the last half year, together with the then outstanding liabilities, in the Form in the Schedule (G.) set forth; which Statement the Clerk or Accountant shall submit to the Board for examination, and when the same shall have been examined by the Board and signed by the Chairman, the Clerk or Accountant shall lay it before the Auditor at the time of his auditing the accounts.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

Art. 10.—The Clerk shall, as soon as he shall receive notice from the Auditor of the day or days appointed by him for the auditing of the half-yearly Accounts of the Board, and the several Schools provided by them in the District, publish the following Notice, by causing a copy of the same to be affixed in the Board Room of the School Board and on the outer door of the building where it is situated, and on the outer door of every School the accounts of which are to be submitted to the Auditor.

SCHOOL BOARD.

‘ Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly Statements of the Accounts of this School Board, and of the Schools provided by such Board, together with the respective Books of Account, will, on the day of be deposited at ; and such Statements and Books of Account will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any ratepayer in the District of the said Board, at any reasonable hour in the day time, when the Board is not sitting, until the day of ; and that on the last-mentioned day, at the hour of the Accounts of the Board and

of the separate Schools will be audited by the Auditor, at , when and where every such ratepayer, who may have any objection to any matter contained in the above-mentioned Accounts, may attend, and prefer his objection, and the same will be heard and determined by the Auditor.

" Dated

" Clerk to the

School Board."

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

Art. 11.—The Clerk or Accountant of the Board, and the Managers or their Treasurer, shall, three clear days before the day appointed for auditing the Accounts, deposit the said half-yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Board and of the Schools provided by such Board, together with the Books of Account, in the Board Room, or such other place as the Board may appoint, and shall permit the said Statements and Books of Account to be inspected, examined, and copied by any ratepayer in the District, in the presence of the Clerk, Accountant, or some other person approved of by the Board, at any reasonable hour in the day time, when the Board shall not be sitting, after the said Statements and Books of Account shall have been so deposited, and previous to the day appointed for the auditing of the Accounts of the Board.

Art. 12.—In case the auditing of any of the Accounts shall be adjourned for any longer period than from day to day, the Clerk, on receiving from the Auditor notice thereof, shall affix, in manner aforesaid, notice of the time and place of such adjournment, and of the Accounts remaining to be audited, as often as such adjournment shall be made.

Art. 13.—The Auditor shall audit the Accounts of the Board, and of the Schools under the Board comprised in the District, once in every half year ; that is to say, as soon as may be after the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September respectively, but not sooner than fourteen days after each day respectively.

Art 14.—The Auditor in respect of every audit shall give to the Clerk to the Board fourteen days notice in writing of the time and place on and at which he intends to commence the audit of the Accounts of the Board and of the School, and shall cause a copy of such notice to be advertised in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the district of the School Board.

Art. 15.—The Officers of the Board, and the Managers and Officers of the Schools, who by law are bound to account to such Auditor, shall attend at the time and place appointed by him for the audit of their Accounts, and shall submit to the Auditor all books, documents, appointments in writing, contracts, bills, orders for payment, receipts, and other vouchers containing or relating to their Accounts ; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any ratepayer interested in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not in the judgment of the said Auditor interfere with the Audit.

Art. 16.—In auditing the Accounts, the Auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form ; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail ; and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority ; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account ; and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made ; and he shall reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant, shall surcharge monies not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

improper conduct has caused the loss, and shall disallow and shall strike out such payments as are not authorized by law.

Art. 17.—When he disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or so soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit.

Art. 18.—He shall examine and collate the several books and papers of Account of the several accounting parties, and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in the case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in the account of any Officer, he may require such Officer to correct the same, and such Officer shall make the necessary correction, and the Auditor shall then deal with the Account so corrected. But if such Officer shall refuse to do so, the Auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Board or Managers as the case may require.

Art. 19.—He shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the Board or Managers, as the case may be, or the Officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of the audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due, he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of Account, which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 20.—The Auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer or any person aggrieved against the Accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 21.—If he shall doubt the correctness of any Account, or any item or charge in any Account, he shall require the Manager or Officer rendering the Account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels relating to the Board or separate School to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such Officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, and papers, as may be produced before him, respecting such account, item, or charge.

Art. 22.—If the Auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the Board, or any School in the District, have been purloined, embezzled, wasted or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any Officer or other person accounting, and shall surcharge such Officer or person with such amount or value in his Account, he shall submit a statement of such surcharge to the Board as soon as he conveniently can do so.

Art. 23.—The Auditor having audited the several Accounts in the Ledger of the Board, and in the Cash Book of each separate School as aforesaid, shall sign a certificate at the foot of the Balance Sheet therein, to the following effect:—

“I have examined the several Accounts of which the foregoing is the Balance Sheet, and I have compared the several payments for which the Treasurer takes credit with the vouchers, and I hereby certify that

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

the entries appear to be correct and legal. And that [when the balance in the Treasurer's Book does not agree with the balance in the Cash Book], subject to the explanation below [the difference to be explained at the foot of the certificate], the balance of the Cash Book, viz., £ , agrees with the balance which by the Treasurer's book appears to have been in his hands at the time of closing this Account; and I find from the information laid before me that the amount of the outstanding liabilities of the Board at that time was £ .

Dated _____ .

Signed _____ ,

Auditor."

And in the other books the Auditor shall enter a certificate of his having audited the same, and sign and date the same.

Art. 24.—The Auditor shall, at the close of each audit of the Accounts of the School Board, transmit to the Education Department statements in the Forms in the Schedule (H.) hereunto annexed of the books directed by this Order to be kept, showing which is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board, and shall deliver copies thereof to the School Board.

Art. 25.—If any person accountable under this Order shall resign his office or be removed therefrom before the audit of his Accounts shall have been held and closed, such person shall lay before the Board or the Managers, as the case may require, at a time to be fixed by them, a true and complete account of all monies, matters, and things committed to the charge of, or collected, received, held, or distributed by, such person on behalf of the Board or School, in the form in which he would have had to produce them before the Auditor at the end of the current half year, if he had so long continued in office; and shall deliver over all balances, books, papers, matters, and things in his hands to the Board or Managers, or to the person whom they may appoint to receive the same; subject always to the liability of such person to account to the Auditor at the next audit, and without prejudice to the power of the Auditor to allow or disallow the account of such person or any charge therein, or to surcharge him in respect of any charge to which he might be liable.

Art. 26.—Every person voluntarily undertaking to fulfil either wholly or in part the duties of any Officer affected by this Order shall, so far as relates to the Accounts prescribed by this Order to be kept or presented by any such Officer, keep and present such Accounts in the same form and manner as any such Officer is by this Order directed to keep and present such Accounts.

Art. 27.—The term "Board" herein used shall signify the School Board, and the term "Managers" herein used shall signify the Managers of every School provided by the Board, and the term "Schoolmaster" shall extend where requisite to Schoolmistress.

Art. 28.—Whenever in this Order the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used, it shall be taken to include and apply to several persons as well as one, and to females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 29.—For the purposes of this Order, except where otherwise provided, the year shall commence on the *Twenty-sixth day of March* in every year, and the period of the week shall be deemed to include the seven days which commence on the day in the week on which the meeting of the Board is held, unless there be anything in the context inconsistent with such interpretation.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE (A.)

SCHOOL BOARD.

Dr.

The Cash Book.

Cr.

[illegible]

* For reference to the Board's authority for the receipt and payment, when such authority has been recorded in the Minute Book.

The Ledger.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	Page of Cash Book.	†	£	s.	d.	Date.	Page of Cash Book.	†	£	s.	d.
		To Cash for						By Cash for			

* Entries taken from the Petty Cash Book, should bear the letters P. C. in the column for "Page of Cash Book," to distinguish the book from which the entry is taken.

† For entries taken from the accounts of School Managers, give a reference to the name of the School and period of the account.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Petty Cash Book.

Dr.

Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	From whom received.	Particulars of Receipt.	Amount. £	s.	d.	—	No. of Voucher.	Date.	To whom paid.	Particulars of Payment.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Account to be debited.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE

SCHOOL

Name of School _____

Balance sheet for the year ended _____ 187__.

Account of the Income and Expenditure of _____
Shewing the amounts actually received

INCOME.	Day School.	Evening School, so far as a separate Account.	Total
To Balance on _____ 187 (if in hand) -			
1. To Grant from Committee of Council on Education			
2. To net Income { (a) Inalienable from the School or from Endowment { from Education, viz. :—From			
(b) Alienable from the School and also from Education, viz. :— From			
3. To Rates - - - - -			
4. To School Fees ; viz.: Boys, £ _____, Girls, £ _____, Infants, £ _____.			
5. To Amount received for Books sold to Children -			
6. To Income arising from other sources, viz.— From Department of Science and Art* From			
To Balance on _____ 187 (if overdrawn) -			
Total - £			

* Enter *only total sum* paid in money. If prizes or if grants *in kind* have been received, state the fact here, but make no *entry* for the value of them in the columns of the account.

(B.)

BOARD.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

School for the year ended _____ 187 ____.
and actually disbursed during the year.

EXPENDITURE.				Day School.	Evening School, so far as a separate Account.	Total.
By Balance on _____ 187 ____ (if overdrawn) -						
By Salaries	(a) of Teachers -	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		
	(b) of Assistants -					
	(c) of articled Pupil Teachers -					
	(d) of Monitors (if any) -					
2. By Books, Apparatus, and Stationery - -						
3. By Fuel and Light - - - - -						
4. By Replacement of, and Repairs to, Furniture, and Cleaning - - - - -						
5. By repairs to Buildings - - - - -						
6. By Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance - -						
7. By other Expenses, viz.—						
On Account of						
By Balance on _____ 187 ____ (if in hand) -						
Total - £						

I hereby certify, that according to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing is a true and complete account of the sums actually received and actually spent on account of the above School, in the year ended _____ 187 __, and that it agrees with the entries in the Abstract Book.

Clerk to School Board _____

_____ day of _____ 187 ____.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Containing the Form of *the Treasurer's Book.*

SCHOOL BOARD.

Account of Receipts and Payments on behalf of the Board for the half-year ended day of 187 .

Treasurer.

[illegible]

Note.—This account is to be balanced at the end of every quarter, and the balance to be then signed by the Treasurer.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Stock and Stores Account for the Half Year ending at

SCHOOL BOARD.

Schoolmaster of the

School.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE (G.)

_____ *School Board.*

ACCOUNT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND
LIABILITIES

for the Half Year ended _____

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

_____ SCHOOL

Account of the Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

Dr.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on _____ 187__ (if in hand) - -			
1. To Grants from the Committee of Council on Education - - -			
2. „ Amounts paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authorities at __d. in the pound - - -			
3. „ Contribution from _____ District - - -			
4. „ School Fees - - - - -			
5. „ Amount received for Books sold to Children - - -			
6. „ Net Income from Endowment - - -			
a. Inalienable from the School or from Education - - -			
b. Alienable from the School and from Education - - -			
7. „ Contribution from H.M. Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools - -			
8. „ Loans raised, viz. :-			
For _____ - -			
„ _____ - -			
9. „ Current Income arising from other sources, viz. :-			
From Department of Science and Art - -			
From _____ - -			
To Balance on _____ 187__ (if overdrawn) - -			
	£		

Outstanding Liabilities of the Board at the end of the half year.			
Creditor's Name or Description.	Description of Claim.	£	s. d.
	Total - - - £		
Liabilities at the end of corresponding half of last year - - -			
As compared with corresponding half of last year - - -	{ Increase Decrease		

_____ Clerk or Accountant, ____ day of _____ 187__.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

BOARD.

for the Half Year ended _____ 187__.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance on _____ 187__ (if overdrawn)			
1. By Salaries of Officers of the Board			
2. „ Salaries of Teachers in Schools			
3. „ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery			
4. „ Printing, Postage, Advertising, and Office Charges			
5. „ Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance			
6. „ Purchase of, and Repairs to, Furniture, and Cleaning			
7. „ Fuel and Light			
8. „ Purchase of Land			
9. „ Erection of, and Additions and Alterations to, School Buildings			
10. „ Repairs to Buildings			
11. „ Fees for Children attending Schools paid by the Board			
12. „ Contribution to _____ District			
13. „ Industrial Schools			
14. „ Interest on Loans			
15. „ Repayment of Loans, viz. :-			
For _____			
„ _____			
16. „ Sinking Fund			
17. „ Legal Expenses			
18. „ Other Expenses, viz. :-			
On account of _____			
„ _____			
By Balance on _____ 18__ (if in hand), viz. :-			
In hands of Treasurer	£		
Less orders of the Board not paid by Treasurer	£		
In hands of Petty Cash Keeper			
„ Managers of Schools			
	£		

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure of present half-year, as above			
Expenditure of corresponding half of last year			
Increase			
Decrease			

I certify that this account has been examined and passed by the School Board as provided by section 59 of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 75.

Submitted to me _____ Chairman, _____ day of _____ 187__.

_____ Auditor, _____ day of _____ 187__, and approved
(or approved as altered).

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE (H.)

A STATEMENT of the AUDITOR,
in reference to the Books of the SCHOOL BOARD of _____
for the half-year ended _____ 187__.

As to the Books required to be kept by the CLERK or ACCOUNTANT,

Mr. _____

by the TREASURER,

Mr. _____

and by the SCHOOLMASTER,

Mr. _____

OBSERVATIONS.

A.

CLERK or ACCOUNTANT.	
Cash Book.	
Ledger.	
Petty Cash Book.	
Abstract Book.	
TREASURER.	
The Treasurer's Book.	
SCHOOLMASTER or SCHOOL ACCOUNTANT.	
Fee Book.	
Stock and Store Book.	

Schedule (H.)—continued.

B.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
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As to the Books kept for the separate Schools.

Name of School.		TREASURER.
	Cash Book.	
		SCHOOLMASTER or SCHOOL ACCOUNTANT.
	Fee Book.	
	Stock and Store Book.	

The Audit of the above Books was concluded the _____ day of _____ 187 .
_____ Auditor.

Date _____ 187 ____.

Against the name of any Book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection to be set forth on the other side, together with such observations as the Auditor considers requisite.

Given under our Seal of Office, this seventeenth day of August
in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

L.S.

JAMES STANSFELD,
President.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

No. 15.

SCHOOL BOARDS.—INSTRUCTIONS in explanation of the above ORDER
respecting the ACCOUNTS of SCHOOL BOARDS and the AUDIT thereof.

*Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
10th July 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed to forward for your information and guidance the following instructions, framed by the Accountant of this Department in explanation of the order made by the Poor Law Board, under section 60 (9) of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, with respect to the form of keeping the accounts of School Boards, and the audit thereof.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk of the
School Board of _____

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

ACCOUNTS.

Duties of Clerk or Accountant. The "Cash Book."

1. All receipts and payments should be entered in the Cash Book in the order of date in which the money is received or paid, and opposite to each entry the head of account to which the receipt or payment relates should be stated in the column prepared for that purpose.

2. Grants received from the Committee of Council on Education should be entered in separate amounts, and the name of the school on account of which the grant is made should be entered against it, in addition to the head of account to be credited.

3. The Cash Book should be from time to time compared with the Treasurer's account, and when necessary entered up from it.

4. The Cash Book should be closed and balanced up to the 25th March and 29th September in each year, and the balance, if any, should be carried forward as the first entry for the half year next ensuing.

5. When an advance to meet the current expenses of the School is made to School Managers appointed under section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, it should be entered on the credit side of the Cash Book, and the name of the School should be entered opposite the amount. See *infra*, "Advances to School Managers."

6. Such School Managers should render accounts of the income and expenditure of the School to the School Board. (For further instructions regarding these accounts, see *infra*.)

7. All items of receipt and expenditure should be transferred from the Cash Book to their respective heads in the Ledger, at frequent intervals, and such items as relate to the *annual maintenance of schools* should be transferred to the Abstract Book in the manner herein-after described, a reference being given to the folio of the Ledger and when requisite to the folio of the Abstract Book in which such items are entered.

The Ledger.

8. Accounts should be opened in the Ledger under the several heads set forth in Article 2 of the above-named order, and each item in the Cash Book, Petty Cash Book, and School Managers' Accounts should be posted into the Ledger under the head of account to which it relates, a reference being given to the page of the Cash Book and Petty Cash Book, or to the School Account, as the case may be, from which the entry is taken.

9. In order that the half-yearly Balance Sheet of the School Board may contain the whole of the receipts and disbursements on account of the School Fund (see sect. 53 of Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.), and in order that the balance due to or by School Managers may be ascertained at the close of each half year, and also that a complete record of the funds entrusted to them and of the due disposal of those funds may be kept, it is necessary that the several items of receipts and expenditure included in the Accounts of School Managers should be entered in the Ledger in the manner herein-after described.

"Advances to School Managers appointed under section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870."

10. A separate Account should be opened under this head with each School for which Managers are so appointed, and to whom the receipt and disbursement of the whole or any part of the funds of the School

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Circulars,
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are entrusted by the Board, and all sums received by such Managers, should be posted from the Cash Book and from the School Managers' Accounts to the debit of the account opened in the Ledger with the School, and all expenditure incurred by such Managers should be posted in the Ledger to the credit of the Account opened with the School.

11. Such Managers should as soon as possible after the 25th March and 29th September, and the close of the school year, as defined by Article 13 of the minutes of the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education contained in the document termed the New Code for the year 1871, render to the School Board an Account of the income and expenditure of the School for the periods ending with those dates. See Schedule (E.) annexed to the Order.

12. Such part of the income shown on these Accounts (if any) as was not advanced to the Managers by the Treasurer to the Board, *e.g.*, school fees and books sold to children, should be entered on the *credit* side of the Ledger under the heads of account to which the items relate, and a similar amount should be entered *in one sum* on the *debit* side of the Ledger under the Account opened with the School.

13. These sums would not appear in the Account of the Treasurer to the Board, because being received by Managers of Schools, and used by them in aid of the expenses of the Schools, they would not pass through his hands.

14. The total expenditure shown in each School Account should be entered in the Ledger in one sum on the *credit* side of the account with the School, and the items comprised in it distributed in single sums to the *debit* of the several heads in the Ledger to which they relate.

15. These entries should be made in the Ledger before it is finally closed and balanced for the half year during which the sums were received and disbursed by the School Managers.

16. The difference between the two sides of the Accounts, under "Advances to School Managers," would represent the balance in the hands of the School Managers, or due to them.

17. In districts containing a large number of schools it may be found advantageous to open a general account in the Ledger for "Advances to School Managers," under which the advances to, and the expenditure by, all the Managers of Schools in the district would be collected, but it would still be necessary to open separate accounts under this head with each school as described above.

18. These School Accounts, together with their appropriate vouchers and authorities for payment, should be produced at each audit of the Account of the School Board in part support of the income and expenditure included in it.

19. All items of receipt and expenditure which do not relate to the ordinary annual maintenance of a school, *e.g.*, "Loans and Repayment of Loans," "Purchase of Land," "Building and Improving Schools," "Salaries of Officers of the Board," &c., &c., should not appear in the School Accounts, but should form part of the Account of the School Board.

"The General Account."

20. The General Account should be opened by entering on the *credit* side the balance of cash (if any) available on the first day of the half-year.

21. As soon as possible after the 25th March and the 29th September respectively, when the whole of the income and expenditure for the

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Circulars,
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half-year, including that shown in the accounts of school managers, has been entered in the Ledger, and when the several heads of account have been closed by entering the balance on the debit or credit side as may be necessary; the balances, or, in other words, the net total of each head of account, except those for "Loans," "Sinking Fund," "Advances to Managers," and "Petty Cash," should be carried in single amounts to the "General Account," and the title of the head of account to which each sum relates should be written against it.

22. The net totals of income should be entered on the *credit* side, and the net totals of expenditure on the *debit* side of this account.

23. *Exceptions.*

- (1.) The total amount of each loan received within the half-year, should be entered on the *credit* side of the "General Account," under the title of "Loan Received for _____," and the amount paid off in each half-year should be entered on the *debit* side of the same account under the title of "Repayment of Loan for _____."
- (2.) The amount set aside in each half-year as a "Sinking Fund" would be the sum to be entered in the "General Account" under that head.
- (3.) The balances on the accounts for "Advances to School Managers" and "Petty Cash," will form part of the closing balance on the "General Account," and should not be entered in it in any other form; they should, however, be carried down as the first entry for the half-year next ensuing (if in hand) on the *debit*, or (if overdrawn) on the *credit* side of these accounts.
- (4.) The balances on the accounts for "Loans Raised" and "Sinking Fund" should also be carried forward, but they would not form part of the closing balance on the "General Account."

24. The balance on the Cash Book, and the balances (if any) on the accounts for "Advances to School Managers" and "Petty Cash," should close the "General Account."

25. The balance on the Cash Book, should agree with the balance on the Treasurer's Account excepting when the Treasurer has not paid all the orders drawn upon him by the Board.

26. The half-yearly Account of the Board (see section 59 of Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.) should be made up from and should agree with the entries on the "General Account" in the Ledger.

The Petty Cash Book.

27. An advance for Petty Cash payments (the amount of it being regulated by the demands upon the Board for small sums) should be drawn from time to time by an order on the Treasurer in favour of the person deputed to keep the Petty Cash Account.

28. These advances should be entered in the Cash Book under the head of Petty Cash, and from thence posted to the debit of the Petty Cash Account in the Ledger.

29. The Petty Cash keeper should enter on the debit side of the Petty Cash Book each advance made to him, and at the close of each quarter the Petty Cash Book should be balanced, and the several items included in the expenditure carried into the Ledger under the heads of account to which they relate, the total of the expenditure being carried to the credit of the "Petty Cash Account."

30. An abstract of this expenditure should be made on the Petty Cash Book for more convenient entry in the Ledger.

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Circulars,
&c.
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The "Abstract Book."

31. The Education Department will require from the Clerk to the Board an Annual Account of the income and expenditure of each School provided by the Board, made up to the close of the school year, as defined by Article 13 of the Code, 1871, to be rendered to them in accordance with the form prescribed in Schedule B. annexed to the Order.

32. The *annual* School Account should contain the whole of the income and the whole of the expenditure relating to the *annual maintenance* of the School, whether received and paid by the School Managers or by the Treasurer to the School Board (see s. 97 of Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.)

It is therefore necessary—

33. First. That all receipts and expenditure which relate to the annual maintenance of a School, when received and paid by the Treasurer to the School Board and not by the Managers of the School, should be distinguished in the Cash Book from all other receipts and payments by entering against each amount the name of the School in addition to the head of account to which it relates; and,

34. Secondly. That an Abstract Book should be kept in which an account should be opened for every School provided by the Board.

35. All receipts and all payments on account of the annual maintenance of such Schools, *whether received and paid by the Treasurer to the Board or by the Managers of the Schools*, should be taken from the Cash Book, and from the School Managers' Accounts (Schedule E.) and entered in the Abstract Book under the accounts with the several Schools, each item being carried to the head of account as well as to the School to which it relates (see Schedule A. annexed to the Order). The Clerk must distinguish in this book and in these Accounts the annual grant awarded by the Committee of Council on Education from advances to the School derived from rates.

36. These Annual School Accounts should be extracted from, and should agree with, the entries in the Abstract Book.

37. Both the receipts and payments, as shown in the Cash Book, should be supported by appropriate authorities and vouchers. These vouchers should be numbered according to priority of date of entry in the Cash Book, and should be kept in numerical order for the purpose of easy reference.

38. As far as practicable the entries in the Petty Cash Book should also be supported by vouchers.

THE TREASURER.

39. The Treasurer should open an account with a bank, into which he should pay all moneys received by him as Treasurer to the School Board, and he should draw upon this account by cheque for all moneys for which orders are drawn upon him by the Board.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOL MANAGERS (appointed under section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870).

40. When the Board shall have delegated to a body of Managers the control and management of the finances of any School, an account

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(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

of the income and expenditure of such School should be kept by the School Treasurer in a Cash Book, according to the form set forth in Schedule D. of the above-named Order.

41. Such a Cash Book would furnish a self-explanatory view of the transactions on account of the School, showing both the character of each detail and the financial result of the whole.

42. Each item of receipt and payment would be at once carried to its proper head of account, and the necessity for transferring items from one book to another, as must be the case if an "Abstract Book" is kept, is avoided by the classification of items under the various heads of account being affected in the Cash Book. The first entry in the Cash Book should be the balance (if any) in hand or overdrawn, which should appear in the total column only. All other entries should appear in the total column as well as in the particular column under which they fall.

43. This book should be closed and balanced on the 25th March and 29th September respectively, and at the end of the school year, as defined by article 13 of the Code, 1871, and Accounts (in accordance with the form set forth in Schedule E. annexed to the Order) of the income and expenditure of the school should be made up to those dates and sent to the School Board as soon as possible after this book has been closed. These Accounts would be extracted from and should agree with the entries in the Cash Book.

44. The School Treasurer should receive the school fees from the Schoolmaster every week, and should enter the amount in his Cash Book under the head of "School Fees."

45. The Schoolmaster should not be called upon to act as Treasurer to the School, or to make any payments on behalf of the Managers of the School other than the weekly payment of fees to the Treasurer.

46. All payments ordered by the Managers should be made by their Treasurer.

47. Wherever practicable it would be advisable for the Treasurer to open an account with the School at a Bank, and so far as possible, to make all payments by means of cheques drawn on that Bank.

No. 16.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1871.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W.

SIR,

17th October 1871.

1. I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward for the consideration of the Guardians a copy of the Act 34 and 35 Vict. c. 98, which was passed in the last Session of Parliament to amend the Vaccination Act of 1867.

2. The Board desire me to direct the attention of the Guardians to the fifth section of the Act, which requires them to appoint and pay one or more Vaccination Officers. This provision will not come into compulsory operation until the 1st of January next (*see* section 2 of the Act); but as the duties of those officers should commence from that date, and as the Guardians have at present the power to make such appointments, under section 28 of the Act of 1867, it is desirable that the matter should be proceeded with at once.

3. The new Act will not interfere with any appointments of paid Vaccination Officers which have already been made by the Guardians, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, and those appointments will remain in force until the Guardians put an end to them. In view, however, of the new duties imposed on Vaccination Officers by the Act of 1871, the terms and conditions of their appointments will require reconsideration; and in some instances it will be necessary for the Guardians to consider whether any and what further appointments may be required for carrying into effect the intentions of the present Act. On the other hand, where the Guardians have not already made any such appointments, they will be called upon to consider the question anew, with reference to the fresh obligations now imposed upon them.

(A)
Circulars,
etc.

4. The first questions for the consideration of the Guardians will be, whether one officer should act for the whole of the area within the jurisdiction of the Guardians, or whether that area should be divided into districts, and an officer appointed for each district. In the latter case, the Guardians will observe that any such district which they may form must (unless the Local Government Board otherwise direct) coincide either with a vaccination district or districts formed under the Act of 1867, or with a district or districts of a Registrar of Births and Deaths.

5. It will be the duty of every Vaccination Officer so appointed to see to the execution of the Vaccination Acts, with the view of securing the vaccination of every child who is not unfit for it, or is not insusceptible of it. For this purpose it is provided by section 8 of the Act, that every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall transmit to the Vaccination Officer a monthly return of births and of the deaths of infants under twelve months of age. The obligation to furnish these returns will not arise until after the 1st of January next (*see* section 2 of the Act); and in the mean while the Registrars will receive the necessary forms for making the returns, with such instructions as may be given them by the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England, with the approval of the Local Government Board.

6. When the new Act shall have come into full operation, the Registrars will no longer be required to submit to the Guardians the half-yearly lists referred to in section 27 of the Act of 1867; and the only duties which it will then be incumbent on them to discharge under the Vaccination Acts will be, (1) to give to the parents or other persons the notices contemplated by section 15 of the Act 1867; (2) to keep the record of such notices, which is required by section 24 of that Act; and (3) to transmit to the Vaccination Officers the monthly returns above referred to. For the performance of these duties, each Registrar will be entitled to receive the following remuneration; namely, under section 24 of the Act of 1867, a fee of one penny in respect of every child whose birth he shall have registered, and in respect of whom he shall have given the required notice; and under section 8 of the Act of 1871, a fee of twopence for every birth or death entered in the return referred to in that section, which fee is to be paid to him whether he is or is not also the Vaccination Officer. These fees will be payable to him by the Guardians in the same manner as the fees were formerly payable under section 25 of the Act of 1867.

7. As section 27 of the Act of 1867 will be repealed on the 1st of January next, it will devolve upon the Vaccination Officer, acting under the instructions which will be issued by the Local Government Board, and under the directions of the Guardians, to examine the lists

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Circulars,
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of births and deaths supplied to him by the Registrar, and in those cases in which, at the expiration of the time allowed by the law, certificates of successful vaccination or of postponement of vaccination, or of insusceptibility to vaccination, or information of the death of the child, shall not have been received, to take such steps as his instructions shall point out for ensuring compliance with the law. The Vaccination Officer will be required to keep such registers, and other records of his proceedings, as the Local Government Board shall direct; and the Board will shortly issue forms for this purpose under section 5 of the new Act.

8. Under sections 16 and 29 of the Act of 1867, the parent or other person is liable to a penalty, who shall neglect to have the child vaccinated within three months after its birth, or after receiving its custody, or in certain cases within the further period limited by section 12 of the Act, and shall not render a reasonable excuse for such neglect. This offence is complete at the end of the three months or other period, and as therefore, it can only be committed once, only one penalty can be inflicted on account of it. (*See Pilcher v. Stafford*, 33 L. J. n. s. M. C. 113; 9 L. T. n. s. 759.) Under section 31 of the same Act, however, an order for the vaccination of a child under 14 years of age may be made by a Justice of the Peace if he see fit, upon the application of the Vaccination Officer, and such order may be renewed or repeated again and again, as often as may be requisite, until the vaccination of the child is effected. (*See Allen v. Worthy*, 39 L. J. n. s. M. C. 36; 21 L. T. n. s. 665; L. R. 5 Q. B. 163.) It is important to bear in mind this distinction between the proceedings under section 29 and those under section 31.

9. The certificates of unfitness and of insusceptibility, which under the Act of 1867 were to be given to the parents but were not required to be transmitted either to the Registrars or to the Guardians, must now (under section 7 of the present Act), as well as the certificates of successful vaccination, be transmitted to the Vaccination Officers, and be registered by them. The period for the transmission of any of these certificates is, also by section 7, limited to seven days from the examination on which it is founded; and it is of great importance for the avoidance of unnecessary trouble to parents and others in carrying out the Act, that this limitation should be noted, and the direction of the law strictly observed by those on whom the transmission of the certificates devolves. When the certificate is one of unfitness, the vaccination is merely postponed; when the certificate is one of insusceptibility to vaccination, or of successful vaccination, or where the child has already had the small-pox, no proceedings will be required to be taken. It may, however, happen that the child has been successfully vaccinated, although the certificate may not have been transmitted, as the law requires, to the Vaccination Officer; and it is provided by section 11 of the present Act, that in such a case the person erroneously charged with neglecting to procure the vaccination may, if the facts require it, be convicted of the offence of neglecting to transmit the certificate.

10. With respect to proceedings to be taken under section 31 of the Act of 1867, some important facilities are introduced by section 11 of the present Act, which provides that such proceedings may be prosecuted with respect to any child who is not within the Union or Parish, if either the child or its parent was within the Union or Parish at the time of the information; and further, that the parent who fails to produce the child when summoned shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

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Circulars,
&c.
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11. The Board do not consider it necessary at present to do more than call the attention of the Guardians generally to the other provisions of the Act which relate to proceedings against offenders, as well as to those provisions in sections 7, 9, 10, 12, and 13, which have reference to Public Vaccinators, Medical Practitioners, and Poor Law Medical Officers. The Board request, however, that the Guardians will direct the attention of their Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators to those provisions. The fees recoverable in certain circumstances under section 9 should be collected, as it seems to the Board, by the Collector of the Guardians, if there be one; but the Guardians may, if they think fit, appoint their Vaccination Officers as Collectors for this purpose, under the General Orders of the Poor Law Board, of the 7th October 1865 and 27th November 1866.

12. In conclusion, the Board desire to refer to the 16th section of the Act, which substitutes the Local Government Board for the Poor Law Board and for the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council respectively. The Act under which the Local Government Board is established (34 & 35 Vict. c. 70.) transfers to that Board the powers and duties vested in or imposed on Her Majesty's Privy Council by the enactments specified in the Schedule, amongst which are the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84. ("The Vaccination Act, 1867,") and any Acts amending it. I am further to refer to the extension given by sections 14 and 15 of the present Act, to the powers of the Local Government Board, in substitution for the Poor Law Board, with respect to vaccination contracts and forms of certificates; and also to the duty imposed on the Board by section 5, of framing, providing, and distributing appropriate books and forms for the use of Vaccination Officers, Public Vaccinators, and Medical Practitioners. The Board propose to communicate with the Guardians again on the subject of these books and forms.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 17.

VACCINATION OFFICER.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
17th October 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board, with reference to their Circular Letter of this date, on the subject of the Vaccination Act of last session, to request that the Guardians will inform the Board whether they have appointed any Vaccination Officer or Officers under section 28 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, and if so, how many, and on what terms with respect to duties and remuneration. If, as will probably be necessary, some alterations have to be made in regard to the terms of such appointments, the particulars of the proposed alterations should be submitted to the Board. If the Guardians have not hitherto made any such appointment, the Board request that they will forthwith proceed to consider the question; and will, as soon as may be practicable, submit for the approval of the Board the particulars of the plan which they may propose to adopt. If a division into districts with separate Officers be resolved on, a statement should be forwarded,

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Circulars,
&c.

showing the limits and extent of the several districts, and the number of Vaccination Officers required, with the proposed terms of remuneration.

I am, &c.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

No. 18.

VAGRANCY.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Local Government Board, Whitehall,
18th November 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the Guardians to the Act of the late Session, 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 108, entitled "An Act to regulate and control the discharge of Paupers from "Workhouses and Wards provided for the Casual Poor."

The Act deals with two distinct classes of Paupers :

1. The ordinary inmates of the Workhouse of every description.
2. The casual poor who only seek food and shelter for a night.

In regard to the former class, it has been found that much evil has arisen and that the discipline of the Workhouse has been seriously impaired by the frequent exercise of the power which the inmates have hitherto possessed of discharging themselves from the Workhouse at short and uncertain notice, claiming re-admission as might best suit their inclination and convenience. The control of the Guardians over such inmates as were disposed to take advantage of this power was very inadequate, for however short the time an inmate might have been in the Workhouse, the Guardians had no sufficient authority to require him to give a definite term of notice before leaving it.

To remedy this abuse, the Guardians are now, by Section 4 of the Act, empowered to direct that any pauper inmate of the Workhouse, or the paupers of any class therein, shall not be entitled to discharge themselves until after the expiration of certain specified periods of notice of intention to quit the Workhouse, not exceeding the following, that is to say :

1. If the pauper has not previously discharged himself from the Workhouse within one month before giving the notice, until after the expiration of 24 hours.
2. If he has discharged himself once or oftener within such month, until after the expiration of 48 hours.
3. If he has discharged himself more than twice within two months before giving the notice, until after the expiration of 72 hours.

Any directions so given by the Guardians may, however, be altered or rescinded by them ; or in the interval between the meetings of the Guardians, the Visiting Committee may exempt wholly or partially any pauper from the operation of the section. Power also is given to the Master of the Workhouse, under certain circumstances, to allow a pauper to discharge himself before the period for which he was directed to be detained has expired.

The practical effect of this change in the law is to enable the Guardians to check the evil of frequent discharges, and to maintain the discipline of the Workhouse, by requiring the pauper to give a notice of specified length in each case of his intention to quit it.

Section 4 does not apply to the class of Casual Paupers, for whose case special provision is made by Section 5. It will be satisfactory to

the Board if the Guardians will be good enough to report, in six months' time, on the operation of the former section, and its efficiency or otherwise upon the discipline and management of the Workhouse.

Vagrants or Casual Paupers hold an anomalous position in Poor Law administration, being totally distinct from the ordinary paupers, for whom the rules and regulations in force relating to both in-door and out-door relief have been framed. They neither seek nor require continuous relief in or out of the Workhouse, but confine their demands for relief to a single meal, or a single night's lodging. Many of them, it is sufficiently well known, hold an intermediate place between the criminal and pauper classes. Their legal right to be relieved, when destitute, is however undoubted; and the question to be considered is, in what manner such relief can be least mischievously and most judiciously given. The result of the system hitherto adopted in the relief of this class of paupers cannot be regarded as successful, for while there has been no uniformity of treatment as to diet and work, there has been neglect in many unions to provide proper and sufficient wards. This fact, and the belief that the existing law was insufficient to supply a remedy, induced the Local Government Board to obtain from Parliament the additional powers which the Act has conferred upon them and the Guardians.

The 5th Section provides that a Casual Pauper shall not be entitled to discharge himself from a Casual Ward—

1. Before 11 o'clock in the morning on the day following his admission, nor before he has performed the work prescribed; and
2. If he has been admitted into the Casual Ward of the same union on more than two occasions during one month, before nine o'clock in the morning of the third day after his admission.

Hitherto Casual Paupers have been at liberty to discharge themselves as soon as their prescribed task of work was done, although the four hours from the time of their breakfast (the period previously allowed by law) had not expired; and on the other hand, if they failed to finish the task of work within the four hours, they could not be detained for its completion. It must be observed, however, that this section merely provides that the pauper shall not be "entitled" to discharge himself before the hours specified, and does not create an obligation to detain him for the whole period.

In giving this increased power of detention to the Guardians, a salutary change of the law has been effected, by which it is hoped that the professional class of Vagrants may be deterred from frequently resorting to the same union for relief.

Section 7 relates to the prosecution and punishment, as idle and disorderly persons, or as rogues and vagabonds, of paupers who are guilty of the offences enumerated; and it also provides that in the case of Casual Paupers, the Guardians may be reimbursed the costs of such prosecutions. If therefore the Justice before whom the Casual Pauper is brought thinks fit to grant a certificate for the amount of the expenses incurred by the prosecutor, no ultimate loss will fall upon the ratepayers of the district.

This section contains a further proviso with regard to a pauper escaping from or leaving any Workhouse or Asylum before he is entitled to do so. If such person is suffering from any bodily disease of an infectious or contagious character, the Justice convicting him of the offence is empowered to suspend the warrant of commitment, and order him to be taken back to the Workhouse or Asylum, where he is to remain until he shall be cured, or otherwise lawfully discharged, when the warrant of commitment shall be put in execution. The necessity

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for this proviso arose from several patients having absconded from the Smallpox Hospital at Stockwell when in an infected and dangerous state, and it being held by the Magistrate of the Lambeth Police Court that the provisions of Section 22 of the Act of the 30 and 31 Vict. cap. 106. did not enable him to issue summonses against such patients. Though that Act conferred a power of detention, such power was found, in practice, to be insufficient for the safety and protection of the public. The Legislature has therefore given the above enlarged powers in respect of patients absconding from either Workhouses or Asylums.

Section 8 dispenses with the necessity of any previous summons or warrant in regard to persons charged with offences under the Act, and gives authority to the Master or Porter of the Workhouse, or the Officer having charge of the Casual Wards, at once to take before a Justice an inmate of the Workhouse or Casual Wards charged with disorderly conduct, offence, or misbehaviour, without summons or warrant, and for this purpose the Master, Porter, or Officer is invested with all the powers and authorities of a Constable.

Sections 6 and 9 relate to the lodging, treatment, and discipline of Casual Paupers, and empower the Local Government Board to prescribe general regulations for the purpose.

The great importance of establishing a uniform system of work and of diet cannot be questioned. Previous to the passing of this Act no general regulations on the subject could be issued, and consequently the greatest diversity of practice has existed in different unions. Where in particular unions stringent regulations have been enforced, the effect has been to cause Vagrants to vary their route and to resort to other unions where the arrangements are more lax, and at which relief can be obtained on easier conditions. Every union ought to be provided with the means of affording shelter and relief to the really destitute wayfarer. In the large majority of unions—that is, in 572 out of 645 unions—wards are set apart for this purpose. The provision is not, however, in all cases satisfactory, and in 73 unions no accommodation whatever exists at the Workhouse for Casual Paupers. In the latter unions, such persons are frequently sent to lodging-houses for the night—a practice of which the Board highly disapprove, since paupers relieved in this manner are subject to no control, have no task of work to perform, and are at liberty to leave the next morning at whatever hour they choose.

Under the powers now conferred upon the Board, they have framed such General Regulations as appear to them calculated to secure a greater uniformity in the treatment of Casual Paupers, and to enforce a regular task of work and a prescribed diet in every union.

It will be observed that the task of work prescribed in these Regulations will supersede any task of work which may have been prescribed under section 5 of the Act 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 57.

A copy of the Order containing these Regulations is enclosed, and applies equally to the Guardians of Unions as of Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians.

The Board will also feel it their duty to require that where the present means of relieving Vagrants is insufficient, or unsuitable, proper accommodation shall be provided. They do not, however, desire to insist upon any costly or absolutely uniform plan of construction, although they wish to draw the attention of the Guardians to the system which has been successfully tried at Eastbourne, Oswestry, and several other unions, by which separate cells or compartments are provided for each Vagrant. This system of separation has been

attended with the most satisfactory results, as it has been found in practice to deter the professional Vagrant, whilst it has afforded protection from objectionable association to the honest but indigent wayfarer.

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The present treatment of Casual Paupers by the Guardians varies very considerably, and is attended consequently with varying results. The plan adopted by the Board of Guardians at Bath has, in two years, reduced the number of Vagrants by upwards of 58 per cent. The plan in question, as reported to the Board by the Guardians, is this:—
“All wayfarers requiring temporary relief must apply at the police station, where they are given tickets—to old and infirm men, and to all women and children, for the Refuge; to all able-bodied men, for the Workhouse. At the Workhouse they are supplied with a tepid bath, supper, bed, and breakfast; but they are obliged to break stones for three hours in the morning before leaving. At the Refuge, supper, bed, and breakfast are supplied, and no labour is demanded. All persons seen begging are apprehended by the police, and are summarily dealt with by the Magistrates.”

A proposal has been submitted to the Board that the Vagrants in the Corwen Union should be treated in the following manner:—That in one of the yards of the new police station, which is to be built close to the Workhouse, separate wards should be constructed for Vagrants, who should be relieved by the police, and that the Guardians should pay a rent to the Magistrate upon the outlay caused by the Vagrant Wards. The Board are not indisposed to assent to this proposal, upon the understanding that the police officer in charge of the wards should be appointed an assistant relieving officer.

In conclusion, the Board direct me to state that they rely upon the zealous co-operation of the Guardians in giving effect to the powers conferred upon them by the recent Statute, and to the Regulations now issued.

I am, &c.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,
Secretary.

No. 19.

VAGRANCY.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 6. of the “Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871,” it is enacted as follows:—

“Every Casual Pauper shall, subject to the provisions of this Act,
“be admitted, dieted, and set to work and discharged in such
“manner and shall be subject to such regulations as the Poor
“Law Board shall prescribe, and the work so prescribed shall
“supersede any task of work prescribed under Section 5. of the
“5th & 6th Vict. c. 57.”

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the said Section and the several Statutes in this behalf, hereby order as follows:

The several General and other Orders made by the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board, so far as the same relate to the

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admission of Casual Paupers into the Workhouse, the treatment, diet, and discharge of such paupers, and the transfer of their names to the Admission and Discharge Book for other classes of paupers, are hereby rescinded, and the following Regulations shall take effect on and after the twelfth day of December next.

Admission.

Art. 1.—No Casual Pauper shall be admitted into any Casual Ward except upon an Order signed either—

By a Relieving Officer,

Or, in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, by an Overseer.

Provided as follows :

1. The Master of the Workhouse (or during his absence or inability to act, the Matron,) or the Superintendent of the Casual Ward may admit any Casual Pauper without an Order, where the case appears to be one of urgent necessity.
2. The Master or Matron of any Workhouse or Superintendent of any Casual Ward in the Metropolis shall admit without an Order any person brought to the Casual Ward by a Constable, in pursuance of Section 4. of the "Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865," if there be room for him in such Ward.
3. Where a person is refused admission to a Casual Ward, a record of the name of the applicant and the circumstances under which he was refused admission shall be entered by the Master, Matron, or Superintendent in a Book, and laid before the Guardians at their next Meeting.

Art. 2.—The following Regulations, subject, however, as regards the Metropolis, to the provisions of Section 4. and 5. of the "Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865," shall be observed with respect to Orders of Admission :—

1. The Order shall, in addition to any other particulars which may be required, show the hour and place at which it was given :
2. The Order shall be available only for the night for which it was issued :
3. The Order shall not be available for admission earlier than six o'clock in the evening during the months between October and March inclusive, or earlier than eight o'clock in the evening during the months between April and September inclusive, nor unless it is presented within a reasonable time after it has been obtained, except in cases which the Master or Matron of the Workhouse, or the Superintendent of the Casual Ward, may consider to be urgent.

Art. 3.—Every Casual Pauper shall immediately upon admission be searched, and all articles which may be found upon the person of such pauper shall be taken away, and (except as regards any money which may be dealt with in the manner prescribed by Section 10. of the "Poor Law Amendment Act, 1848,") be restored at the time of his discharge.

Provided that in the case of a male, the search shall be by or under the inspection of the Master or other Male Officer, and in the case of a female, by or under the inspection of the Matron or other Female Officer.

Art. 4.—The clothing worn by a Casual Pauper, requiring to be dried or disinfected, shall, after his admission, be taken from him, and such garment or garments as the Guardians may deem necessary shall be supplied to him for the night, his own clothes being returned to him in the morning, after having been dried or disinfected.

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Art. 5.—Every Casual Pauper shall, as soon as practicable after his admission, be cleansed in a bath with water of suitable temperature: provided that this regulation shall not be enforced if, on account of the state of health of the pauper or other circumstances, there is reason to believe that the use of the bath would be injurious.

Art. 6.—The Master of the Workhouse, or Superintendent of the Casual Ward shall duly keep, or cause to be kept, a Book according to the Form in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, containing the particulars therein set forth; and such book shall be laid before the Guardians at such times as they may appoint, and shall be submitted to the Auditor at the usual audits, and at other audits when required by him.

Discharge.

Art. 7.—Whereas by Section 5. of the “Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871,” it is enacted that—

“A Casual Pauper shall not be entitled to discharge himself from a Casual Ward before eleven o'clock in the morning on the day following his admission, nor before he has performed the work prescribed for him, as herein-after mentioned; and where a Casual Pauper has been admitted on more than two occasions during one month into any Casual Ward of the same Union, he shall not be entitled to discharge himself before nine o'clock in the morning of the third day after his admission, and he may at any time during that interval be removed by any Officer of the Guardians, or by a Police Constable, to the Workhouse of the Union, and be required to remain in such Workhouse for the remainder of the period of his detention.

“Provided, with respect to the Metropolis, as follows:

- “(1.) That in determining the number of admissions of a Casual Pauper every Casual Ward in the Metropolis shall be deemed to be a Casual Ward of the same Union:
- “(2.) That the Expression “Workhouse of the Union” in this Section shall include any Workhouse and any Asylum provided under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, for the reception and setting to work of the Casual Poor, to which the Casual Poor of the Union can be sent:”

Now therefore, the following regulations shall be observed with respect to the discharge of Casual Paupers under the said Section:

No Casual Pauper shall be allowed to discharge himself at an earlier period than that at which he is entitled to discharge himself under the said Section.

Provided as follows:—

- (1.) The Guardians may give any directions to the Master of the Workhouse, or to the Superintendent of the Casual Ward, with respect to the discharge of any class or classes of Casual Paupers before the expiration of the respective periods specified in the said Section, and such directions shall be followed by the Master or Superintendent.
- (2.) If in the opinion of the Master of the Workhouse, or the Superintendent of the Casual Ward, any special circumstances shall require that a Casual Pauper shall be discharged before the expiration of either of the respective periods mentioned in the said Section, he may discharge such Pauper accordingly, and shall report the facts of the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

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Dietary.

Art. 8.—The Casual Paupers received into the Casual Ward shall be dieted as prescribed in the Table in the Schedule (B.) hereto annexed.

Provided that the Dietaries so prescribed may be varied by a resolution of the Guardians, approved by the Local Government Board.

Provided also, that if a Casual Pauper is sick or infirm, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse or Casual Ward shall prescribe the Dietary for such pauper.

Task of Work.

Art. 9.—The Master of the Workhouse or Superintendent of the Casual Ward shall set every Casual Pauper not suffering under any temporary or permanent infirmity of body to perform one of the tasks of work prescribed in the Schedule (C.) hereto annexed, according to the class to which he may belong.

Provided that no person shall be required to perform the whole or any part of such work if it shall appear that the same is not suited to his age, strength, and capacity.

Provided also, that the tasks of work may be varied by a resolution of the Guardians, approved by the Local Government Board.

General Regulations.

Art. 10.—No Casual Pauper shall be allowed to smoke in the Casual Ward or in any part of the premises connected therewith.

Art. 11.—In the event of any Casual Pauper being ill, the Master of the Workhouse or Superintendent of the Casual Ward shall, as soon as practicable, obtain the attendance of the Medical Officer, who shall give directions as to the treatment of such Pauper, and if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the Pauper cannot be properly treated in the Casual Ward, he shall be removed to the Workhouse, and be admitted as an ordinary inmate.

Art. 12.—Proper sleeping accommodation, consisting of separate cells, beds, or compartments, or other arrangements which have been approved by the Local Government Board, shall be provided in every Casual Ward; and, except in the case of a Mother and her infant child or children, more than one Casual Pauper shall not be allowed to sleep in the same cell, bed, or compartment.

Art. 13.—The Master of the Workhouse or Superintendent of the Vagrant Ward shall cause to be hung up and kept suspended in some conspicuous place in the Casual Ward and in the yard or room where the Casual Paupers are set to work, a printed copy of Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10 of this Order, as well as of the Dietary Table and the Tasks of Work in force for the time being, and of Section 7 of the "Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871," omitting the provisos to that Section.

Explanation of Terms.

Art. 14.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, words have the same meaning as in the "Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871;" and all words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

SCHEDULE (A.)

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.*Admission and Discharge Book for Casual Paupers.*_____
UNION._____
*Master of the Workhouse at**or Superintendent of the Vagrant Ward at* _____

ADMITTED.							
Year and day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Admission.	Names of Vagrant, Wife, and Family.	Age.	Calling or Occupation.	Where he slept last night.	If any, what Money found when searched on admission.*

continued:—

DISCHARGED.						
At what Hour discharged.			What work done.	If not set to work, why?	To what place going.	Remarks.
1st day after admission.	2nd day after admission.	3rd day after admission.				

* See the Provision in the Statute 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110. s. 10.

In Unions within the Metropolis, columns must be added for the nature and quantity of food given and the cost.

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SCHEDULE (B.)

Dietary Table.

CLASS I.

Casual Paupers who remain for One Night only.

SUPPER	{	Males above 15 years of age	{	8 oz. of Bread ; or 6 oz. of Bread, and 1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.
		Females above 15 years of age		6 oz. of Bread, and 1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.
		Children of both sexes from 7 to 15 years of age	{	4 oz. of Bread, and half-a-pint of Gruel or half-a-pint of Broth.
		Children under 7 years of age		

BREAKFAST—Same as Supper.

CLASS II.

Casual Paupers who remain for more than One Night.

SUPPER and BREAKFAST,	{ The same as for Class I.			
DINNER for the first and second days after admission:	{	Males above 15 years of age	{	8 oz. of Bread and 1½ oz. of Cheese or 6 oz. Bread and 1 pint of Soup.
		Females above 15 years of age		6 oz. of Bread and 1½ oz. of Cheese or 5 oz. of Bread and 1 pint of Soup.
		Children of both sexes from 7 to 15 years of age	{	4 oz. of Bread and 1 oz. of Cheese or 3 oz. of Bread & half-a-pint of Soup.
		Children under 7 years of age		

The Gruel, Broth, and Soup to be made of the same ingredients and in the same proportions as are used in the Workhouse for those articles of diet.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Tasks of Work.

CLASS I.

Casual Paupers who remain for One Night only.

As regards Males—

The breaking of two cwt. of Stones, or such other quantity not less than 1½ cwt. nor more than 3 cwt. as the Guardians, having regard to the nature of the Stone, may prescribe ;

or

The picking of one pound of unbeaten or two pounds of beaten Oakum.

As regards Females—

The picking of ½ a pound of unbeaten or one pound of beaten Oakum ;

or

Not less than three hours work in washing, or scrubbing and cleaning.

CLASS II.

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No.*Casual Paupers who under Art. 7. are detained for more than One Night.*

As regards Males, for each entire day of detention,—

The breaking of seven cwt. of Stones, or such other quantity not less than five cwt. nor more than ten cwt. as the Guardians, having regard to the nature of the Stone, may prescribe ;

or

The picking of four pounds of unbeaten or eight pounds of beaten Oakum.

As regards Females, for each entire day of detention,—

The picking of two pounds of unbeaten or four pounds of beaten Oakum ;

or

Not less than nine hours work in washing, scrubbing and cleaning, or needlework.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Twenty-second day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JAMES STANSFELD, *President.*JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—CIRCULAR from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the POOR LAW INSPECTORS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.;
2nd December 1871.

SIR,

THE large increase which has within the last few years taken place in the amount of out-door relief has been regarded by the Local Government Board with much anxiety, and has led them to institute special inquiries in the metropolis, and in the counties of Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Kent, Somerset, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts.

In addition to these inquiries, the Board have, as you are aware, instructed their Inspectors to report upon the state of out-door relief in their several districts.

Many causes have doubtless contributed to the increase in out-door relief which has taken place ; but the Board believe, from the information before them, that it is not to any considerable extent attributable to defects in the law or orders which regulate out-door relief. So far, therefore, as the increase is attributable to defective management or administration of the law, the remedy is in the hands of its local administrators, the Guardians, and may be at once applied by them.

The Board trust that you will take as early an opportunity as your engagements will permit, to bring this subject before the several Boards of Guardians in the district under your supervision. Your own knowledge of the circumstances of particular Unions will enable you to urge upon Guardians the special suggestions that may be applicable to each Union. But the Board desire to submit to you some facts and considerations that may assist in obtaining considerable

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general improvement, as well as greater uniformity, in the administration of relief throughout the country.

The cost of out-door relief in England and Wales in the year 1860 amounted to £2,862,753, whilst the out-door relief for the year 1870 amounted to £3,633,051, being an increase of £770,308.

The ratio of out-door paupers to the population was, in 1860, 1 in every 27, and, in 1870, 1 in every 25.

The following table shows the variations in the amount of out-door relief and out-door paupers in England and Wales from the year 1861 to the year 1870 :—

Year ended at Lady-day.	Out-door relief.	Average number of out-door Paupers.	Ratio per cent. of out-door Paupers to population.	Average price of wheat.
	£			s. d.
1861	3,012,251	758,055	3·8	55 10
1862	3,155,820	784,906	3·9	56 7
1863	3,574,136	942,475	4·6	52 1
1864	3,466,392	881,217	4·3	43 2
1865	3,258,813	820,586	3·9	39 8
1866	3,196,685	783,376	3·7	43 6
1867	3,358,351	794,236	3·7	53 7½
1868	3,620,284	842,600	3·9	67 6½
1869	3,677,379	860,400	4·0	58 3
1870	3,633,051	876,000	4·0	46 2

Making every allowance for the increase of population, stagnation in trades, and temporary disturbances in the labour market, variations in the seasons, and other causes which necessarily influence Poor Law relief generally, the increase in the cost of out-door relief is so great, as to excite apprehension; and to suggest that measures should be taken, not only to check any further increase, but to diminish the present amount.

Against all the causes which tend to an increased expenditure of the rates in the form of out-door relief, it is impossible effectually to guard; but it ought to be possible to guard, for the future, against such expenditure as may arise from a too lax or indiscriminate system of administration.

The inquiries which have been made by the Board show conclusively,—

1. That out-door relief is in many cases granted by the Guardians too readily and without sufficient inquiry, and that they give it also in numerous instances in which it would be more judicious to apply the workhouse test, and to adhere more strictly to the provisions of the orders and regulations in force in regard to out-door relief.

2. That there is a great diversity of practice in the administration of out-door relief and that a marked contrast is shown in the numbers relieved, and in the amount of the relief granted in the Unions in which the Guardians adhere strictly to the law, and in those in which they more or less disregard it. For instance, in the Faringdon Union,

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in the county of Berks, there is but one out-door pauper in every forty-seven of the population, and the total relief per head of population is but seven shillings and four-pence, whilst in the Wokingham Union, in the same county, there is one in every twelve of the population, and the cost of the total relief per head is fourteen shillings and seven-pence. So also in the Eton Union, in Buckinghamshire, there is but one pauper in every twenty-six of the population, and the cost per head is but eight shillings; whilst in the Buckingham Union, in the same county, the proportion is one in every twelve of the population, and the cost per head is over thirteen shillings. In the Bicester Union, in the county of Oxford, the proportion is one in every twenty-one of the population, and the cost eight shillings and two-pence per head; at the same time that in the Henley Union, in the same county, the proportion is one in every fourteen, and the cost eighteen shillings and two-pence per head. In the late Union of Aitcham, in the county of Salop, the proportion was but one to every fifty-nine of the population, and the cost per head four shillings and nine-pence, whilst in the Union of Clun, in the same county, the proportion is one to seventeen, and the cost eight shillings and three-pence per head of population.

Again, in the Richmond Union in Surrey, the ratio of out-door paupers to population was, on the first of January 1871, one in forty-three, and the cost of out-door relief for the year ended at Lady-day 1870 one shilling per head of population, whilst in the Kingston Union, in the same county, and being the next adjoining Union, the proportion was one in twenty, but the cost four shillings per head of population. In the Bromley Union (Kent) the proportion was one in fifty-six, and the cost one shilling and three-pence, whilst in the Malling Union (Kent) the ratio was one in eighteen, the cost four shillings and five-pence. In the county of Essex the ratio of paupers to population was, in the Rochford and Dunmow Unions, one in thirty-four, and one in eleven, respectively; and the cost for out-relief, per head of population, two shillings and eight-pence, and seven shillings and six-pence, respectively. For the same periods in the Melton Mowbray Union, in Leicestershire, the proportion was one pauper in every twenty-nine of the population, and the cost for out-relief per head of population but two shillings and eleven-pence; at the same time, in the Market Harborough Union, also in Leicestershire, the proportion was one in every fifteen, and the cost seven shillings and a penny. In Malton Union (North Riding of Yorkshire) the proportion was one in thirty-six, the cost two shillings and six-pence; whilst in the Scarborough Union (North Riding of Yorkshire) the ratio was one in twenty-four, the cost three shillings and ten-pence. In the Keighley Union (West Riding of Yorkshire) the ratio of paupers to population was one in fifty-four, and the cost for out-door relief per head of population but one shilling and nine-pence; whilst at the same time, in the Rotherham Union, also in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the proportion was one in twenty-six, and the cost three shillings and eight-pence. In the Keynsham Union, in Somersetshire, the proportion was one in twenty, the cost four shillings and five-pence; and in the Clutton Union, in the same county, the proportion was one in twelve, the cost seven shillings and one penny per head of population.

Instances might be multiplied almost indefinitely of like variations in adjoining Unions where the surrounding circumstances are similar and where the variations can be attributable, in the main, to no other cause than the different system of administration adopted by the

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Guardians, both in respect to the objects of relief and the amount and nature of the relief afforded.

3. It has been shown that in numerous instances the Guardians disregard the advantages which result not only to the ratepayers but to the poor themselves from the offer of in-door in preference to out-door relief. A certainty of obtaining out-door relief in his own home whenever he may ask for it extinguishes in the mind of the labourer all motive for husbanding his resources, and induces him to rely exclusively upon the rates instead of upon his own savings for such relief as he may require. It removes every incentive to self-reliance and prudent forethought on his part, and induces him, moreover, to apply for relief on occasions when the circumstances are not such as to render him absolutely in need of it.

For instance, in the Amersham Union, in Buckinghamshire, during the winter of 1869, 212 persons applied for relief, all of whom received orders for the workhouse, which not one of the applicants, however, entered. In the Wellington Union (Salop) in-door relief was ordered by the Guardians during the half-year ended Midsummer 1871 to 322 individuals, of whom six only entered the workhouse, and of 99 families to whom in-door relief was offered in the same Union during the three years preceding Christmas last, the same number of six alone availed themselves of such relief. The Guardians of the Uxbridge Union gave, on the 5th of January last, orders for the workhouse to 269 persons; of that number twelve only entered the house, of whom seven discharged themselves on the same day, leaving five only who availed themselves of the proposed relief. The Poor Law Inspector of the district subsequently ascertained that not one of the persons who applied for relief, and to whom in-door relief had been offered, had again asked for assistance. Some Guardians also are inclined to imagine that out-door relief is more economical than in-door, because one individual or family costs more in the workhouse than the amount of out-door relief which would be given in the particular case out of it. This, no doubt, may be so in an individual case, but the grant of out-door relief multiplies so largely the number of applicants that, if relief were afforded to all, the cost of such relief would greatly exceed that of maintaining in the workhouse such of the applicants as would be willing to enter it. Mr. Wodehouse, in his Report, makes the following remarks upon this subject:—

“As regards the argument which proceeds upon the ground of economy, I believe that its fallacy may be very readily shewn by a simple arithmetical process. That argument stated in its simplest form is as follows: A family applies for relief, if they are given out-relief to the amount of four shillings a week they will be satisfied; if they come into the workhouse their maintenance will cost ten shillings a week. The economists, therefore, argue that by giving out-relief they will save six shillings a week. Now, the very same Guardians who have used this argument have acknowledged to me that when the workhouse test is offered it is not accepted in more than one case out of ten. By offering the workhouse, then, in ten such cases the Guardians would indeed lose six shillings a week in the one case in which it was accepted, but in each of the remaining nine cases they would save four shillings, so that their total gain upon the ten cases would amount to thirty shillings a week. I believe, however, that, transparent as the fallacy is, this mistaken notion of economy lies at the root of a large

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“ proportion of the out-relief at present given throughout the country,
“ and that, if the Guardians were generally convinced of the fallacy
“ of the argument employed, they would be more willing than they
“ are at present to make a proper application of the workhouse test.”

In the Axminster, Tiverton, and Honiton Unions, out of every 100*l.* expended upon the relief of the poor during the year ended at Lady-day 1869, 85*l.* in the Axminster Union, 92*l.* in the Tiverton Union, and 93*l.* in the Honiton Union were spent upon out-relief.

The Board now proceed to advert to some considerations which ought to be borne in mind by the Guardians in the administration of out-door relief. The most important in the opinion of the Board is the application of an efficient workhouse test to all able-bodied applicants for relief, whether male or female, and the most strict and careful enquiries into the destitution and circumstances of all paupers to whom out-door relief is granted at their own homes. The Board request you, therefore, to bring these points, and the following recommendations, under the notice of the Guardians :—

1. That out-door relief should not be granted to single able-bodied men, or to single able-bodied women, either with or without illegitimate children.

2. That out-door relief should not, except in special cases, be granted to any woman deserted by her husband during the first twelve months after the desertion, or to any able-bodied widow with one child only.

3. That in the case of any able-bodied widow with more than one child, it may be desirable to take one or more of the children into the workhouse in preference to giving out-door relief.

4. That in unions where the Prohibitory Order is in force the workhouse test should be strictly applied ; and the Guardians should be informed that the Board will not be prepared to sanction any cases which are not reported within the time limited by the Order, and in which the reports do not contain a detailed statement of the paupers to which they refer, showing the number of their respective families, with the ages and number of children employed, amount of wages of the several members of the family at work, cause of destitution, period during which they have been without employment, amount of relief, if any, given previously to the transmission of the Report, and what extent of accommodation for all classes exists in the workhouse at the time.

5. That out-door relief should be granted for a fixed period only, which should not, in any case, exceed three months.

6. That all orders to able-bodied men for relief in the Labour-yard should be only given from week to week.

7. That out-door relief should not be granted in any case unless the Relieving Officer has, since the application, visited the home of the applicant, and has recorded the date of such visit in the Relief Application and Report Book. Cases in which the Relieving Officer has not had time to visit should be relieved by him in kind only, or by an order for the workhouse.

8. That the Relieving Officer should be required to make at least fortnightly visits to the homes of all persons receiving relief on account of temporary sickness, and of able-bodied men receiving relief in the Labour-yard, and to visit the old and infirm cases at least once a quarter ; and the Relieving Officer should be required to keep a diary with the dates and results of such visits.

9. That the provisions with respect to the compulsory maintenance of paupers by relations legally liable to contribute to their support should be more generally acted upon.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

10. That as the recommendations of Medical Officers for meat and stimulants are regarded as equivalent to orders for additional relief, they should, in all cases, be accompanied by a report from the Medical Officer in a prescribed form, setting forth the particulars of each case ascertained by personal inquiry.

11. That in the most populous Unions it may be expedient to appoint one or more officers to be termed "Inspectors of Out-Relief," whose duty it would be to act as a check upon the Relieving Officers, and ascertain also the circumstances connected with the recipients of relief. Such appointments have already been tried in Liverpool and found to answer very successfully.

It is of essential importance to any sound system of out-door relief that the Relief Districts should not be too large, or the number of Relieving Officers too small. If a Relieving Officer's district be too large, it will be impossible for him, however zealous and vigilant he may be, to investigate with sufficient care the circumstances of each applicant for relief or pauper in receipt of relief; and nothing can be more objectionable than that an officer should be compelled to perform his duty in a hurried and incomplete manner.

It is, therefore, very desirable that the Inspector should bring under the notice of the Guardians instances in which existing Relief Districts appear to him to be too large, and the number of Relieving Officers insufficient. Any increase of expenditure occasioned by the appointment of additional Relieving Officers will almost certainly be more than counterbalanced by a diminution in the cost of out-door relief. The importance of such relief, when afforded, being adequate to the necessities of the case, should also be impressed upon the Guardians.

The great object which you will have in view will be to induce the Guardians in your district to adopt sound principles of administration in dealing with individual cases; and the Board believe that the more frequently those principles are discussed, and the application of them illustrated by the experience of other Boards of Guardians, the more conclusively will the advantages be recognized which always result from vigilant supervision and a strict adherence to the law.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance to an Union of having the Guardians well affected to the law which they administer, and nothing will tend more completely to create such a feeling than the conviction that the law, when well administered, is calculated to diminish pauperism, whilst it benefits the ratepayers and the poor.

I am, &c.

To
Poor Law Inspector.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

No. 21.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS, METROPOLIS.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19th December 1871.

SIR,

THE Local Government Board observe that in certain of the Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis there have been formed, for the purposes of Medical Relief, Districts exceeding the maximum limit of population prescribed by the regulations of the Board.

The circumstances of the Metropolis are so exceptional that the Board consider that the limit referred to is not required, and they have therefore considered it expedient to issue an Order removing the present restrictions in regard to area and population.

The Board enclose a copy of the Order.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

I am, &c.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

Secretary.

No. 22.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS, METROPOLIS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions, Parishes, and Places named in the Schedules hereunto annexed ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Commissioners directed as follows :—

“ Art. 159.—The Guardians shall not assign to any Medical Officer a District which exceeds in extent the area of fifteen thousand statute acres, or which contains a population exceeding the number of fifteen thousand persons, according to the then last enumeration of the population published by authority of Parliament.”

And whereas the same limit, as regards the population of the Districts of Medical Officers, was prescribed by certain Orders addressed by the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed.

And whereas by certain Orders dated respectively the 16th day of April 1850, the 10th day of May 1855, and the 4th day of July 1851, the Poor Law Board directed that the operation of the said Art. 159 should be suspended in the Saint Olave's Union until such time as they might otherwise direct ; that in the Parish of Saint George-in-the-East the provisions in the same Article, so far as regards the population of the Districts of the Medical Officers, should be suspended until the 25th day of March 1856 ; and that in the Parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth, the whole of the provisions of that article should be suspended, so far as regards the Fourth and Fifth Medical Districts of that Parish.

And whereas it is expedient that such limitations as are now prescribed by the Orders in force in the several Unions, Parishes, and Places in the Metropolis in regard to the extent of the Districts of Medical Officers should be removed.

Now, therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the several Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order and direct that on and after the first day of January next, such provisions of the several Orders as are in force in the Unions, Parishes, or Places named in the said Schedules, prescribing the limits of the Districts of Medical Officers, whether as regards area or population, shall be suspended until such time as we may by a further Order under our Seal direct.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Unions.	Parishes.
City of London.	Paddington.
Fulham.	Saint George-in-the-East.
Greenwich.	Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Hackney.	Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Holborn.	Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Lewisham.	Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington.
Poplar.	Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Olave's.	
Saint Saviour's.	
Stepney.	
Strand.	
Wandsworth and Clapham.	
Whitechapel.	

SCHEDULE (B.)

Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.
Parish of Saint Mary, Islington.
Parish of Saint Pancras.

Given under our seal of office, this thirteenth day of December,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JAMES STANSFELD, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

No. 23.

SALARIES, MONTHLY PAYMENT OF.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
22nd December 1871.*

SIR,

THE Local Government Board have received representations from several Boards of Guardians, to the effect that inconvenience has arisen from the provisions of the existing Regulations in regard to the period for the payment of the salaries of their Officers. Under these circumstances the Board have deemed it right to issue an Order, of which a copy is enclosed, enabling the Guardians to pay at monthly intervals the remuneration of such of their Officers, Assistants, or Servants as receive a fixed salary.

It will be observed that the Board have not considered it necessary to cast upon the Guardians the obligation of adopting the system of payment authorized by the Order; nor have the Board thought it expedient to make any change in the period for which, under the present Orders, the Accounts of the several Officers are to be made up.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 24.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

SALARIES, MONTHLY PAYMENT OF—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all the Unions in England and Wales ;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions, and of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places under separate Boards of Guardians ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Board, by certain General Orders dated respectively the 14th day of January 1867, and the 9th day of March 1871, and various other Orders under their Seal of Office, respectively issued to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in England and Wales, and of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians, did (among other things) order and direct that the salaries of the several officers of the Guardians, whether for the full quarter or for any portion thereof, shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day ; provided nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Guardians or Auditor, such Officer shall submit his accounts for the quarter in question to the Guardians before such payment ; and further, that it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary or other compensation of any such officer until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the Auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid.

And whereas it is expedient to alter the aforesaid provision for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at the periods aforesaid.

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, hereby alter so much of the said several Orders as provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers quarterly. And we hereby Order, from and after the 25th instant, as follows :

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the said several Unions, Parishes, Townships, and Places may, if they think fit, pay to each or any of the officers, assistants, and servants entitled to receive payment of any fixed salary from them, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month instead of at the quarterly periods aforesaid.

Art. 2.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this Order shall nevertheless make out his account quarterly according to the above mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Art. 3.—Whenever the word "Unions" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Unions of Parishes formed under the provision of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also Unions of Parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Poor under any Act of Parliament, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

Art. 4.—Whenever the word “Parishes” is used in this Order, it shall be taken to signify any Place for which a separate Poor Rate is or can be made, or for which a separate Overseer is or can be appointed, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

Art. 5.—Whenever the word “Guardians” is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the last above-mentioned Act, but also any Governors, Directors, Managers, Acting Guardians, Vestrymen, or other officers in a Parish or Union appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the Poor from the Poor Rates, under any Local Act of Parliament.

Art. 6.—The term “Officers” shall be taken to include not only the officers of the Workhouse, but also of any Workhouse School, Infirmary, Hospital, or Dispensary provided by the Guardians for the reception or relief of Paupers, but nothing herein contained shall over-rule or operate to alter or rescind the provisions contained in the General Order of the Poor Law Board dated the nineteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which relate to the payment of the salaries or wages of persons appointed or employed by Guardians as therein described.

Given under our seal of office, this twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JAMES STANSFELD, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

No. 25.

VACCINATION, FORMS OF NOTICE AND CERTIFICATES. — CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
5th December 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Vaccination Act of last Session, they have deemed it advisable to issue an Order, a copy of which is enclosed, altering the Form in which notice of the requirement of Vaccination is to be given by Registrars of Births, as well as the Forms of Certificates required by the Act of 1867 to be given by Public Vaccinators and Medical Practitioners with respect to Vaccination.

The Board have also prescribed by the Order a Form of Certificate of successful Vaccination, to be used by the Public Vaccinator in cases where the Vaccination has not been performed by himself.

A supply of the necessary Forms, with proper directions, will be transmitted by the Registrar-General to the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

I am, &c.,

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 26.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

VACCINATION, FORMS OF NOTICE AND CERTIFICATES.—GENERAL
ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in England and Wales :—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 15 of "The Vaccination Act of 1867," it is enacted that Registrars of Births shall give notice of the requirement of Vaccination in the Form marked A. in the Schedule thereto annexed, or to the like effect ; and by Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the same Act, Public Vaccinators and Medical Practitioners are required to give Certificates relating to Vaccination, in the Forms marked respectively B., C., and D. in the said Schedule, or to the like effect :

And whereas by Sections 15 and 16 of "The Vaccination Act, 1871," it is enacted that the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board after its establishment, may, by order, from time to time, repeal, alter, and add to the Forms contained in the said Schedule :

And whereas Section 12 of the last above-recited Statute enacts that " where it appears to the Public Vaccinator of any District, upon " personal examination of any child resident in such District who has " not been successfully vaccinated by him, that such child has been " successfully vaccinated, the Public Vaccinator may, on the request of " the parent of such child, grant a Certificate to that effect, and such " Certificate shall be transmitted and have the same effect as if it were " a Certificate of successful Vaccination by the Public Vaccinator who " gave the Certificate :"

And whereas the Local Government Board has been established ;

Now, we, the Local Government Board, being of opinion that it is expedient that the Forms marked respectively A., B., C., and D. in the Schedule above referred to should be altered, and that a Form should be prescribed in which the Certificate referred to in the Section last above quoted shall be given, do hereby Order and Direct as follows :—

Art. 1.—The Forms marked respectively A., B., C., and D., in the Schedule annexed to this Order shall be substituted for those marked with the corresponding letters in the Schedule annexed to the Vaccination Act of 1867.

Art. 2.—The Certificate to be given by the Public Vaccinator in the cases provided for in Section 12 of the Vaccination Act, 1871, shall be in the Form marked E. in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Art. 3.—This Order shall take effect on the First day of January next.

Provided nevertheless, that Forms according to those prescribed in this Order may be adopted prior to that day.

Art. 4.—The word " Unions " in this Order shall include not only Unions of Parishes formed under the provisions of " The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also Unions of Parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the Poor under any other Act of Parliament.

Directions for filling up
this Certificate.

FORM (B.)

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Insert in the blank
spaces the following par-
ticulars:—

Medical Certificate of Postponement of Vaccination.

1. Child's name and
surname.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day examined¹

2. Father's or (if the
child be illegitimate)
Mother's name and sur-
name.

_____ the Child of²

3. Child's age.

_____ aged³ _____

4. Insert No. or name
of the House, and name
of the Street or Road, and
Parish, and County.

born at⁴ _____ in the Parish

(Township) of⁵ _____ in the County

(Borough) of⁶ _____ and am of

opinion that the said child is in the following state of health, namely

_____ and is therefore not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vacci-

5. *This must not exceed
two calendar months
from the date of the
Certificate.*

nated. I do hereby postpone the Vaccination until the⁵ _____

day of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

(Signed) _____

6. If the Vaccinator is
not a Public Vaccinator,
strike out this line.

⁶ [Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM (C.)

Directions for filling up
this Certificate.

*Medical Certificate of Insusceptibility of successful Vaccination, or of
Child having had Small Pox.*

Insert in the blank
spaces the following par-
ticulars:—

1. Child's name and
surname.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that¹ _____

2. Father's or (if the
child be illegitimate)
Mother's name and sur-
name.

the Child of² _____ aged³ _____

3. Child's age.

born at⁴ _____ in the Parish

4. Insert No. or name
of the House, and name
of the Street or Road, and
Parish, and County.

(Township) of⁵ _____ in the County

(Borough) of⁶ _____⁵ [has been⁶ _____

5. Strike out the words
which do not apply to
the case.

times unsuccessfully vaccinated by me, and is, in my opinion, insus-

6. *This number must
not be less than three.*

ceptible of successful Vaccination] or⁵ [has already had Small Pox.]

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

(Signed) _____

7. If the Vaccinator is
not a Public Vaccinator
strike out this line.

⁷ [Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM (D.)

The Registrar to
insert the No. of the
Entry of the Child's
birth in the Register
Book.

Entry }
No. }

Directions for filling up
this Certificate.

Medical Certificate of Successful Vaccination.

Insert in the blank
spaces the following par-
ticulars:—

1. Child's name and
surname.

2. Father's or (if the
child be illegitimate)
Mother's name and sur-
name.

3. Child's age.

4. Insert the No. or
name of the House, and
name of the Street or
Road, and Parish, and
County.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, that¹ _____
the Child of² _____, aged³ _____,
born at⁴ _____, in the Parish
(Township) of⁴ _____ in the County
(Borough) of⁴ _____ has been successfully
vaccinated by me.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____.

(Signed) _____

5. If the Vaccinator is
not a Public Vaccinator,
strike out this line.

³ [Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM (E.)

*Medical Certificate under Section 12 of the Vaccination Act, 1871, of
successful Vaccination.*

Directions for filling up
this Certificate.

Insert in the blank
spaces the following par-
ticulars:

1. Child's name and
surname.

2. Father's or (if the
child be illegitimate)
Mother's name and sur-
name.

3. Child's age.

4. Insert the No. or
name of the House, and
name of the Street or
Road, and Parish, and
County.

5. Insert Child's pre-
sent residence.

I the undersigned, being a Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish)
of _____ hereby
certify, that¹ _____
the Child of² _____, aged³ _____
born at⁴ _____ in the Parish
(Township) of _____ in the County
(Borough) of _____ and now
residing at⁵ _____
has been examined by me, and that I find the said Child to have been
successfully vaccinated.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 187____.

(Signed) _____

Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____

Given under our Seal of Office, this Thirtieth day of No-
vember, in the year One thousand eight hundred and
seventy-one.

JAMES STANSFELD,
President.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

No. 27.

VACCINATION.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD to BOARD of GUARDIANS.

(A.)
Circulars,
3c.
—

Local Government Board,
23rd December 1871.

SIR,

HEREWITH I forward to you, by Direction of the Local Government Board, three copies of the Instructions to Vaccination Officers issued by the Board. Should you be in want of any more copies they will be supplied on application.

I am to request that these Instructions may be brought under the notice of the Guardians, and that one or more copies may be given to each Vaccination Officer. The Guardians will observe that they apply to the Vaccination Officers already appointed, as well as to those who may hereafter be appointed.

If the Guardians have not already made the necessary appointments, these must be made forthwith, and submitted for the approval of the Local Government Board.

Where no Vaccination Officer has been appointed on the 1st of January next (at which date the Act of 1871 comes into operation) the Registrars in the Union must be instructed to address the Forms delivered to parents and others on the registration of a birth, to you, as Clerk to the Guardians "For the Vaccination Officer." When a Vaccination Officer has been appointed, notice of his appointment, of the District for which he is to act, and of his address, must be given to the Registrars.

As some books of Vaccination Certificates for the use of Public Vaccinators and Medical Practitioners in the Union will shortly be sent to you for distribution by the Vaccination Officers, in accordance with § 16 of the enclosed Instructions, I am to request that the Board may be informed, with as little delay as possible, what number (1) of Public Vaccinators and (2) of other Medical Practitioners there are in your Union.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 28.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VACCINATION OFFICERS, issued by the LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1. The duties of a Vaccination Officer, whether already appointed or hereafter appointed by the Guardians, will be to act as Registrar of Vaccination for the district to which he is appointed; to see that all children resident therein are duly vaccinated; and, generally, to carry into effect, under direction of the Guardians, all such provisions of the Vaccination Acts as are not expressly assigned to the execution of other officers.

2. He will receive from the Registrars of Births and Deaths, and will be responsible for the safe custody of, the "Monthly Lists" of births and deaths which will be sent to him under the provisions of the Act of 1871. The first of these lists will be due on the 1st of February 1872, or within three days thereafter. On the lists of Births he

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

will duly enter in columns which are provided for the purpose, as shown in the annexed form, all certificates he may receive of the successful vaccination of the children whose names are entered on the lists, or of their insusceptibility to vaccination, or of their having already had small-pox. All such entries must be made immediately on the receipt of the respective certificates. He will compare each monthly list of deaths with the corresponding and with preceding lists of births, and as regards any children included in the death-return whose names are on the birth-lists, but for whom he had not received one of the certificates above referred to, he will enter the death in the column provided. An alphabetical index to his birth-lists will greatly facilitate this comparison. And when, on his personal inquiries, or by information from the Vaccination Officer of another district, or on other reliable authority, he shall have ascertained that a child included in the birth-lists for his district has died in some other district, he shall write off the case in like way.

3. He will enter at the end of each quarter, on blank "birth-list" sheets which will be supplied him for the purpose, certificates which he may have received during the quarter of the successful vaccination, or insusceptibility to vaccination, of children whose births had not been registered at all, or whose district of birth-registration he has been unable to ascertain.

4. The monthly lists of births, together with the supplemental sheets referred to in section 3, shall in the first instance be kept stitched, or otherwise fastened together, in a stiff cover, so as to preserve them from damage or dirt, and shall from time to time be bound into volumes, as the Guardians may direct, and shall constitute the "Vaccination Register" of the district.

5. If any list of births or deaths be not received from a Registrar within one week from the time it is due, the Vaccination Officer shall report this to the Guardians at the next Board Meeting, with a view to the Registrar being immediately called upon for an explanation, and, if need be, to communication with the Local Government Board. A Vaccination Officer who shall lose any of these lists shall be bound to obtain another from the Registrar of Births and Deaths at his own cost.

6. The steps that the Vaccination Officer will be required to take in discharge of his duty to see that all children entered on the birth-lists are duly vaccinated will vary, according as the vaccination district in which the parent resides is one in which continuous weekly public vaccination is maintained, or one in which the public performance of vaccination is only periodical.

I. As regards districts in which there is continuous weekly public vaccination:—

(a.) He will keep his birth-lists examined from week to week, and in each case of default which may arise, he will, *immediately on such default arising*, intimate the fact to the parent. For this purpose a notice in the annexed form, A., or to the like effect, may be used; and such notice may, if he think fit, be sent by post. He should make a mark ✓ in the margin of his Vaccination Register in each case in which this intimation of default has been given. If the intimation be not attended to within a reasonable time, say 15 days, or if, in the case of a notice sent by post, the person to whom it was addressed has not been found by the post office, the Vaccination Officer shall at once proceed to make *personal* inquiries, with a view to obtaining the requisite certificate or taking the necessary proceedings.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

(b.) If on these personal inquiries the parent be found in default, an exact date should be specified by which he must have complied with the law ; and a notice in the annexed form, B., or, to the like effect, should be given.

(c.) Failing compliance, the Vaccination Officer (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) will report the case to the Guardians at their next Board Meeting for their instructions thereon.

II. As regards districts in which the public vaccination is periodical :—

(a.) He will, *previous to each vaccination period*, examine his birth lists, and extract therefrom the names of all parents who would fall into default provided their children were not vaccinated before the termination of the next ensuing attendances, in order that intimation to this effect may be given to such parents *a few days before the attendances commence*, with warning of the penalties which will result from noncompliance. The annexed form, C., or to the like effect, may be used for this purpose. He should make a mark ✓ in the margin of his Vaccination Register against each case in which this intimation has been given.

(b.) And failing compliance, he will inquire personally into the circumstances of the case, and (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) report the case to the Guardians at their next Board Meeting for their instructions thereon.

He will keep a book, to be called “The Vaccination Officer’s Report Book,” according to the annexed form, in which he will enter the names, with the other particulars required, of parents of whom personal inquiries may have been made, as above, with the dates of such inquiries. He will note in this book any further action taken in any case, and make any remarks which the case calls for. He will take care to make the necessary reference in column V. of his “Vaccination Register” to each case thus entered in the Report Book.

7. When on his inquiries the Vaccination Officer finds that a child has been successfully vaccinated, but the vaccination not certified, or that any other certificate due, as of postponement, &c., has not been transmitted, he shall ascertain with whom the default rests, having regard to the requirements of the Vaccination Act, 1867, sections 21, 23, 30, and Vaccination Act, 1871, section 7, and shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the certificate required.

8. All certificates of postponement shall be entered in the Report Book, with the date of the certificate, the name of the practitioner who signed it, and the period for which it was given, with a view to any inquiries which may be necessary at the expiration of that period. He will take care to make the necessary reference in Column V. of his “Vaccination Register” to each case so entered. When certificates of postponement are delivered to him on the form of “Notice of requirement,” he will see that the parent is always supplied with a new form of the notice of requirement, with the particulars of attendance, &c., duly filled in.

9. When the Vaccination Officer shall find that any parent, respecting whose child he has not received a certificate of successful vaccination, has removed from the district, he shall take pains to ascertain the

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Vaccination Officer's district to which such removal has taken place, and shall give notice to the Vaccination Officer of that district, with a view to the vaccination of the child, and the due return of the certificate to himself. And whenever a certificate respecting a child whose birth was registered in the district of some other Vaccination Officer is sent to him, he shall take pains to ascertain the district in which the birth took place, and forward the certificate accordingly.

10. He shall submit to the Guardians, in duplicate, at the end of every quarter or half-year, as they may direct, a summary of his report book, in the form to be prescribed by the Local Government Board, the duplicate to be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

11. The Vaccinating Officer will at all times use his best endeavours to ascertain whether children resident in his district, but not having been born in it, or (if so born) not having had their births registered in it, are unvaccinated, and will, in such cases, take the requisite steps for procuring their vaccination.

12. He will, on outbreaks of small-pox, make any house to house visitations which the Local Government Board or the Guardians may direct in reference to vaccination, and will carry out any special instructions they may issue on the subject.

13. As the Guardians' officer for the administration of the Vaccination Acts, he will see that the Registrars of Births and Deaths in his district are kept informed of the arrangements for public vaccination as settled by the contracts, and of all alterations legally made in such arrangements, as well as of his own place of abode, in order that the entries required to be made in these respects by the Registrars on the notices of requirement of vaccination delivered by them to parents may be correct. The best course will be for the Guardians to have the particulars of the arrangements, and the name and address of the Vaccination Officer, printed in red ink on the notice forms with which each Registrar is supplied.

14. He will also see that public notifications of the arrangements for public vaccination are duly given; and especially in districts in which public vaccination is periodical, will see that such notices are distributed and placarded through the districts a week or ten days before the commencement of each period.

15. He will, as far as possible, attend the public vaccination stations during vaccinating hours, and report to the Guardians any insufficiency of accommodation at these stations, or any failure of parents to bring for inspection the children on whom vaccination has been performed, or any other matter concerning the business of the station on which the Guardians may require his report.

16. He will also undertake the distribution of the certificates, books, and other forms issued by the Local Government Board, to the Public Vaccinators and Medical Practitioners in his district.

17. The Vaccinating Officer will further have to inquire into the circumstances of the cases included in the default-lists under the Act of 1867, which will be presented by the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the first week of January 1872, as well as into any other cases in previous default-lists under that Act, which remain unaccounted for in the "Registers of successful Vaccination." In districts in which there is continuous weekly public vaccination, he will forthwith make

the personal inquiries into these cases, and follow the further course prescribed above in section 5; in districts in which the public vaccination is periodical, he will (except when the ordinary period of attendances is at hand, or where the defaults are so few as to render this course unnecessary) submit to the Guardians to direct special attendances to be at once given for three or four weeks, with the view of clearing off these past defaults; and he will, in either case, give notice to the parents in default, a few days before the attendances for public vaccination commence, requiring the vaccination to be then done, and will, in all cases in which this notice has been neglected, forthwith make personal inquiries, and (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) report the cases to the Guardians for their instructions.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.
—

18. He will receive from the Registrars of Births and Deaths of his district, early in January 1872, and will be responsible for the safe custody of, the "Registers of successful Vaccinations" which have been kept by those officers under the Acts of 1853 and 1867. The Registers kept under the Act of 1853 may, if the Guardians permit, be deposited in the Union Offices; but all Registers which contain entries of births subsequent to December 31, 1867, must be retained by the Vaccination Officer. He will duly and forthwith enter in these registers the certificates which he may receive or obtain of the successful vaccination of children whose births are therein recorded. He will write the word "dead" against the names of any of the children whose births are entered in these registers, whom he may ascertain either by the monthly death-lists, or by his own inquiries, to have died without having been vaccinated. And he will write, *in pencil*, against the respective names, any information (as of removal from district, certificate of postponement and its date, &c.) which does not finally dispose of the case.

JOHN SIMON, *Medical Officer*.

Issued by direction of the Local Government Board, this 21st day of December 1871.

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary*.

NOTICE A.

(*This may, if thought fit, be sent by Post.*)

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

I HEREBY remind you that I have not received the Certificate now due respecting the Vaccination of your Child, A.B., and I beg that you will take the steps necessary to have such Certificate forwarded to me without delay.

(Signed)

Y. Z.,

Vaccination Officer for

Dated _____

* * The Public Vaccinator for your District attends at his Station at _____ at _____ o'clock. If the Child be vaccinated there, the Public Vaccinator is responsible for the transmission of the Certificate to me, otherwise it devolves UPON YOURSELF to send me the Certificate.

F

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

NOTICE B.

(To be given only on, or after, Personal inquiry.)

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

WHEREAS you are in default under the above Acts, respecting your Child, A.B., I hereby require you [to have the said Child vaccinated within fourteen days from the date hereof, and do all other things the law requires touching the said Vaccination*], or [to transmit to me within seven days from the date hereof the requisite Certificate concerning the Vaccination of the said Child], failing which it will be my duty to report your case in order that proceedings may be taken as the law directs.

(Signed) Y. Z.,
Vaccination Officer for _____

Dated _____

* The Public Vaccinator for your District attends at his Station at _____ for the gratuitous performance of Vaccination every _____ at _____ o'clock. If the Child be vaccinated there, the Public Vaccinator is responsible for the transmission of the Certificate to me, otherwise it devolves UPON YOURSELF to send me the Certificate.

NOTICE C.

For use in Districts in which the Public Vaccination is periodical.

(This Notice may, if thought fit, be sent by Post.)

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

I HEREBY remind you that the next appointed periodical attendances for the performance of Public Vaccination in your District will take place at [state place] on [state the days and the times appointed], and that if your Child, A.B., be not vaccinated before the expiration of that period, you will be in default and subject to the penalties of the Vaccination Acts; and that it will be my duty to report the case, in order that proceedings may be taken as the law directs.

(Signed) Y. Z.,

Vaccination Officer for _____

Dated _____

VACCINATION OFFICER'S REPORT BOOK.

[illegible]

NOTE.—When a Certificate of Postponement is renewed, the Case is to be **Re-Entered**. All Re-Entries are to be **made in Red Ink**. Cases of Children found Unvaccinated on the Officer's Inquiries, **who are not to be Entered in this Book**. If the Children were born in England on or after January 1, 1868, the Vaccination Officer will, on having obtained the Vaccination, find if possible in what Vaccination Officer's District the Birth took place, and forward the Certificate to such Officer.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

RETURN of DEATHS of Infants under Twelve Months of Age, registered during the Month of _____ in the Sub-District of _____ within the District of Mr. _____ Vaccination Officer, made under 34 & 35 Vict., c. 98, s. 8.

[illegible]

I certify this to be a true Return. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18__.

Registrar.

(A.)
Circulars,
&c.

Union [Parish].
District.
Register kept by Mr. _____ Vaccination Officer.

III. Register of Certificates.			IV. Date of Death in case of Child being Dead before Vaccination.	V. Reference to con- secutive number in the Officer's "Report Book" in cases trans- ferred thereto.
Date of Med. Certificate of Successful Vaccination.	Date of Certificate of Inoculation or of Certificate having had Small Pox. (Enter "In." or "G. P." as case may be).	Name of the Medical Man by whom the Certificate is Signed.		
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.

Return of all Births Registered during the Month of _____ in the
Sub-District of _____ within the District of Mr. _____
Vaccination Officer, made under 34 and 35 Vict. c. 98. s. 8.

I. Extracts from the Register Book of Births relating to each Child.						II. Minutes of Notice given pursuant to 30 and 31 Vict. c. 84. s. 18.	
No. in Birth Re- gister.	When born.	Where born.*	Name, if any, of child.	Sex.	Name and Surname of the Father, or (if the child be illegitimate) of the Mother.	Rank, Occupation, or Profession of Parent.	To whom given.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
							9.

I certify that this is a true Return. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Registrar.
* Be careful to insert such particulars as will enable the Vaccination Officer readily to find the address.

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(B.)
Reports, &c.

No. 29.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—REPORT of EDMOND H. WODEHOUSE, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Right Hon. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., on OUT-DOOR RELIEF in Seventy Unions in the Counties of BERKS, CORNWALL, DEVON, DORSET, GLOUCESTER, KENT, SOMERSET, SOUTHAMPTON, SURREY, SUSSEX, and WILTS.

SIR,

23d June 1871.

I HAVE the honour to report that in accordance with my instructions I have visited and inquired into the administration of out-door relief in the following Unions:—

List of Unions
visited.

Berkshire	-	-	-	Cookham. Farringdon. Reading. Wokingham.
Cornwall	-	-	-	St. Austel. Camelford. Falmouth. Penzance. Stratton. Truro.
Devonshire	-	-	-	Axminster. East Stonehouse. Exeter. Honiton. Newton Abbot. Plymouth. Stoke Damerel. Tiverton.
Dorsetshire	-	-	-	Shaftesbury. Sherborne. Wareham and Purbeck.
Gloucestershire	-	-	-	Bristol. Clifton.
Kent	-	-	-	West Ashford. Bridge. Dartford. Dover. Elham. Gravesend and Milton. Maidstone. Medway. Tenterden. Tonbridge.
Somersetshire	-	-	-	Axbridge. Bath. Bedminster. Bridgwater. Chard. Shepton Mallet. Taunton. Wells. Yeovil.

Southampton	-	-	-	Alresford. Alverstoke. Andover. Christchurch. New Forest. Portsea Island. South Stoneham. Southampton. Isle of Wight. Winchester.
Surrey	-	-	-	Dorking. Epsom. Farnham. Guildford. Kingston.
Sussex	-	-	-	Brighton. Chichester. Hastings. Midhurst. Steyning. Thakeham. West Firle. Westhampnett.
Wilts	-	-	-	Alderbury. Chippenham. Melksham. Mere. Wilton.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

These Unions, 70 in number, were selected by me upon the principles which Mr. Goschen laid down for my guidance. They have been chosen either because they are (1) Unions in which the proportion of pauperism to population is exceptionally high; or (2) exceptionally low; or (3) because they are Unions in which there has recently been a considerable increase of pauperism; or (4) because they are important on account of the size of their area or population; or (5) because they are fair average specimens of the district in which they are situated. One or two others out of the list were added because the Poor Law Inspector of the district informed me that they were Unions in which I should find the administration of the Poor Law with respect to out-relief exceptionally good.

Principles upon
which these
Unions were
selected.

The course of proceeding which I adopted was to attend a meeting of the Board of Guardians in each Union, and be present while applications for out-relief were disposed of, so that I might observe for myself the mode in which this business was transacted. Before the Guardians separated, I was generally fortunate enough to find an opportunity of having some conversation with the chairman and other members of the Board, and obtaining further information as to the usual practice of the Board with respect to points on which the cases disposed of on the day of my visit afforded me no means of forming a judgment for myself. In one or two cases only, where this was impracticable on account of the length of time occupied by the business before the Board, I obtained the necessary information from the clerk to the Guardians and the relieving officers. Before leaving the work-house I questioned the relieving officers on various points connected with their duties. I have embodied the information thus obtained, both with reference to the principles and practice of the Guardians in

Mode of pro-
ceeding.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Periodical revision of the Relief Lists, and period for which relief is granted to the various classes of paupers.

granting out-relief, and the mode in which such relief is administered and supervision exercised over the recipients by the relieving officers, in detailed reports upon each Union, which I forward herewith. It may serve to render those reports more useful if I preface them with a few observations upon the general results of my inquiry.

It is of great importance that the relief lists should in all Unions be carefully revised by the Board of Guardians at fixed intervals. In many of the Unions, however, which I visited I found that there was no such periodical revision, while in some of them the evils resulting from this neglect are still further aggravated by the fact, that in many cases the relief granted by the Guardians is not ordered for any fixed period, but is allowed to run on indefinitely at the discretion of the relieving officer. Thus in the Dover, Falmouth, Yeovil, Isle of Wight, and many other Unions, in which there is no periodical revision of the relief lists, the relief given to old and infirm chronic cases is not ordered for any fixed period, but is described in the Relief Application and Report Book by the word "regular," "general," "permanent," "constant," or some other equivalent expression, and is continued indefinitely at the discretion of the relieving officer. Nor is this lax mode of granting relief altogether confined to the class of paupers falling under the head of old and infirm chronic cases. There are few classes of paupers whose circumstances, and therefore whose need of relief, vary more from week to week than that of able-bodied widows with children. Yet even to paupers falling under this head relief is not unfrequently granted without any limit being assigned to its continuance. Thus in the Falmouth Union I was informed that widows with children "are placed upon the regular list;" in the Stratton Union, that relief in these cases is given "till further orders;" in the Isle of Wight and Alverstoke Unions, "till reported;" at Plymouth, that relief to widows with children is entered as "permanent," and at Shepton Mallet as "constant." In the Wareham and Purbeck Union, relief to all classes of paupers, whether on account of sickness, widowhood, or old age, is granted without any specified limit being assigned to its continuance, and "runs on," as I was informed, "until the relieving officer or the Guardian of the parish reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case." Even if the staff of relieving officers were more adequate in point of numbers to the duties which are imposed upon them and their visits to the homes of the paupers more frequent than is in fact the case, such a system as this would be open to grave objections on account of the large discretionary powers, which it confers upon these officers, and the facility which it affords for imposition and abuse. I shall hereafter, however, have occasion to call attention to the fact that, owing to the large area of their districts, the numbers in receipt of relief, and other causes, the visits of the relieving officers at the homes of the paupers are in many Unions so few and far between that it is scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that instances must frequently occur, especially in the case of widows with children, in which the relief is continued long after such an alteration has taken place in their circumstances as to justify the material reduction, if not the complete withdrawal, of relief. In many Unions there is a general revision of the relief lists every half year, while in some others such a revision takes place as often as once in every three months. In these Unions, therefore, the longest period for which relief is granted without the case being brought a second time before the Board is three, or at the most six months. Such a system having been voluntarily adopted in many Unions, it ought not, I think, to be considered a harsh measure, if Boards of Guardians were prohibited by law from granting out-relief in any case, without assigning some fixed

(B.)
Reports, &c.

period for its continuance. The maximum period for which relief could legally be granted without a second order of the Board might be limited to three, or at the most to six months. It may perhaps be thought that those cases should be excepted from the operation of this rule in which relief is granted on account of the temporary sickness of the applicant. It is in many Unions the practice to order relief in these cases "during sickness," and the relief is continued without any further order of the Board, so long as the case remains upon the medical officers' books. This practice appears to be preferred by some Boards of Guardians, and especially by those which meet only once a fortnight, upon the ground, that if the relief is ordered for a fixed period, there is a danger of its being continued for a week or more after the sickness, on account of which the relief has been granted, has ceased. It would, however, always be within the discretion of the relieving officer to withhold the relief, as soon as it ceased to be required, and in all clear cases, as, for instance, when the man, on account of whose sickness the relief had been granted, had resumed work, it would be his duty to do so. Even if a relieving officer may occasionally shrink from the responsibility of discontinuing the relief before the next meeting of the Guardians, it is better to run the risk of the relief being given in some instances for a week longer than is necessary, rather than to leave it to run on in all cases alike at the absolute discretion of the medical officer. For this reason I prefer the practice, which prevails in many Unions, of granting relief in cases of temporary sickness for fixed periods, varying according to the nature of the illness, and the reports of the medical and relieving officers.

In some of those Unions in which out-relief is afforded to able-bodied men working under a labour test I found the same abuses prevailing as those upon which I have remarked in my report upon the Metropolitan Unions, as resulting from the practice of allowing the relief to run on for long periods, without requiring the case to be brought a second time before the Board of Guardians. Thus I was informed at Southampton that "a ticket for the labour yard is available till the end of the current half year. Some men now in the labour yard have been working there for five years, and in some cases have not been absent for an entire week during the whole of that period. There were 50 men in the yard on the day of my visit, and of these not six would in the opinion of two of the relieving officers accept the offer of the workhouse. The other relieving officer thought, that the offer of the workhouse would be accepted by more than six, but less than 10. The scale of relief in the labour yard is sixpence in kind and sixpence in money per diem."

Out-door labour
test.

At Plymouth, "able-bodied men in the labour yard receive orders for work at the discretion of the relieving officer." In the Alverstoke Union, "orders for the labour yard run on for an indefinite period without the man being brought again before the Board." In the Isle of Wight, "able-bodied men are in the first instance admitted into the workhouse; the master then discharges them, and sets them to work at stone-breaking. So long as they continue at work, they are paid at the rate of a penny per bushel for single men, and at a higher rate for married men." The whole of this relief is, contrary to the provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order, given in money. At Brighton, "able-bodied men employed at work are at first put on for two weeks, and after that the assistant overseer brings a list before the Board every week. In some cases they work week after week during the winter, but no relief is given in this way during the summer months, the workhouse being invariably offered."

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Labour test not
an adequate
substitute for
that of the
workhouse.

It is certain that, however useful the labour test may be as a temporary expedient in times of exceptional pressure, it forms in ordinary cases no adequate substitute for the test of the workhouse. In all cases in which relief is given in the labour yard it is most desirable, that the orders should be granted for limited periods, and that the cases should be brought at frequent intervals before the Board, and be tested, as opportunity may arise, by the offer of the workhouse. During the summer months, and indeed at all times, when work can be obtained by those who are willing to seek for it, the labour test should be altogether discontinued, and the workhouse offered to all able-bodied men who may apply for relief. In Unions in which relief is habitually given during the winter under the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order the same individuals are in many instances found to apply for it winter after winter. In the Gravesend and Milton Union I asked an applicant for relief how he got his living during the summer, to which he replied, that he worked for Mr. ———, naming a farmer in the neighbourhood. I then inquired how he lived during the winter, to which he answered, "I work for the Guardians here in Gravesend." This is only one among many facts, which have convinced me, that the out-door labour test, unless used with the utmost caution, is productive of very injurious consequences, by creating in the minds of the poor a belief, that they have not merely a right to claim at the hands of the Guardians that, which the English Poor Law confers as a right upon all destitute persons, namely, relief, but that they are further entitled to demand that they shall provide them with work.

Personal attendance
of the
applicants before
the Guardians.

In several of the Unions, which I visited, the personal attendance of the applicants before the Board, which is required in almost all urban and very many agricultural Unions, is dispensed with, and the Guardians rely solely upon the report of the relieving officer, and the opinion expressed by the Guardian of the parish in which the applicant lives. In some cases, no doubt, where the area of the Union is very large, or the position of the workhouse inconvenient, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the personal attendance of the applicants without inflicting considerable hardship upon the poor. In several Unions, however, it is to be feared, that the attendance of the paupers is dispensed with upon very different grounds in order to enable the Guardians to dispose of the cases brought before them in a far shorter space of time than would be possible if the applicants were brought in person before the Board, and closely questioned as to their means of obtaining a livelihood. One great advantage is possessed by agricultural Unions, as compared with those of an urban character, in the fact, that in the former some one or more members of the Board have, in the large majority of cases, a personal knowledge of the applicants and their circumstances, and it may at first sight appear, that the personal attendance of the pauper is less necessary in these Unions, than would otherwise be the case. Such personal knowledge on the part of the Guardians is no doubt of great benefit in many respects, but it is not unaccompanied by some counterbalancing drawbacks. There cannot in the first place fail to be instances, in which a Guardian well acquainted with the circumstances of some case from his own parish is tempted to divest himself of his judicial character as a member of the Board, and, assuming that of an advocate of the applicant, to urge some relaxation of the mode in which the Guardians would under ordinary circumstances deal with the case. His brother Guardians are, in the absence of the pauper, unable to support their own views by questioning him, and ascertaining his condition for themselves, and being compelled to rely solely upon the report of the relieving officer, and the opinion which has been expressed

Personal acquaintance
of the
Guardians with
the circumstances
of the
applicants.

by the Guardian of the parish, give way against their better judgment, and assent to the relief which he has proposed. The Guardian, whose views have thus been adopted, is naturally willing to assent to the wishes of each of his brother Guardians in turn under similar circumstances, and thus, without being consciously actuated by any improper motives, Boards of Guardians are constantly led to depart in practice from what they would in theory acknowledge to be sound principles of Poor Law administration. At a meeting of a Board of Guardians, which I attended in an agricultural Union in the West of England, I took occasion to call their attention to the exceptionally high rate of pauperism which prevailed in their Union, and to several points which appeared to me objectionable in their mode of administering relief. A large number of Guardians were present, and in the course of the discussion, which ensued, one member of the Board stated it as his belief, that the large majority of the Guardians agreed individually with what I had said, and were prepared to assent to the principles which I had endeavoured to enforce, "but somehow," he added, "when we come to act as a Board, we don't carry them out." None of the other Guardians expressed any dissent from this statement, and I have no reason to doubt that it was correct.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

As another drawback from the advantages resulting from the personal acquaintance which the Guardians in agricultural unions possess with the circumstances of those, who apply to them for relief, I may mention, that I have met with instances in which relieving officers have advanced this fact as a reason for not themselves visiting the homes of persons in receipt of relief so frequently as they ought, and have excused themselves for neglecting this duty, which is one of the most important that has been imposed upon them, upon the ground that the Guardian of the parish is sure to be aware of any alteration in the circumstances of their cases.

I found a great diversity of practice in the Unions which I visited with regard to the mode in which a record was kept of the relief ordered by the Guardians. The two books, which the Poor Law Board has directed to be kept for this purpose, are known as the "Relief Application and Report Book," and the "Relief Order Book." The former book, which is kept by the relieving officer, contains, or ought to contain, a full description of each applicant, the name and age of every member of his family, the relief, if any, which may already have been given by the overseer or relieving officer on their own responsibility, the date of the relieving officer's last visit at the home of the pauper, the weekly earnings of the family, any income which they may derive from other sources, together with several other particulars. There are other columns in which the decision come to by the Board should be entered. The Relief Order Book contains merely the names of the applicants, and columns in which the nature, amount, and duration of the relief ordered by the Board is recorded. The proper course, and one which is adopted in many Unions, is to lay the Relief Application and Report Book before the Chairman, who thus obtains a full knowledge of the particulars of the case, and has at the same time an opportunity of seeing how far the relieving officer has made the proper entries in this book, a duty which is frequently much neglected, especially as regards two of the most important columns, those, namely, in which the date of the last visit of the relieving officer at the home of the pauper, and the earnings and other income of the applicant and his family, are or ought to be recorded. The Chairman then enters in the columns provided for the purpose the relief ordered by the Board, which should at the same time be recorded by the clerk in the Relief Order Book, which remains in his custody; and acts as a check upon any alteration, which a fraudulent Relieving

Mode in which
the relief ordered
by the Guardians
is recorded.

(B.)
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officer might be tempted to make in the Relief Application and Report Book. In some Unions, however, the relief is entered in the Application and Report Book by the relieving officer himself, and the mode in which this book is kept is never brought under the immediate notice of the Guardians. In others, again, no entries are made in the Relief Order Book during the meeting of the Guardians, the orders of the Board being subsequently, and in some cases after a considerable interval, copied into this book from the entries made in the Application and Report Book, the latter book remaining in the meantime in the custody of the relieving officer. It is, I think, very desirable that the Relief Application and Report Book should in all cases be laid before the Chairman, and that the mode in which the orders of the Guardians are recorded should be made more uniform throughout the country.

Attendance at
school of out-
door pauper
children.

I made inquiries in the various Unions which I visited, as to whether any action was taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of children, whose parents are in receipt of out-relief. I found that in a large number of Unions no steps are taken to enforce or even encourage the attendance at school of out-door pauper children, or to ascertain whether in point of fact they do attend school or not. In some Unions the Guardians question the parents on the subject when they appear before them; in others the relieving officer is directed to report, if he finds children of school age kept at home, and there are a few in which the school pence are paid under Denison's Act, and certificates of school attendance are produced. It is very desirable that all pauper children, who are too young to work, should be kept at school; the very existence of the statute to which I have referred, indicates it as a subject fairly within the cognizance of Boards of Guardians, and it is to be regretted that they do not evince a more general interest in the matter.

Amount of relief
given in money
and kind respec-
tively.

The proportionate amount of relief given in kind varies very considerably in different Unions. In a few Unions which I visited, as much as half of the total amount of out-door relief is given in kind, in 14 or 15 others as much as one-third of the relief is granted in this form, and in 20 more the proportion varied from one-fifth to one-eighth of the total. In many Unions, however, especially in the western counties, this form of relief is very sparingly resorted to. Thus in the St. Austel, Camelford, Falmouth, Stratton, and Honiton Unions all the relief ordered by the Guardians is given in money, the only relief which is given in kind being that which is provided by the relieving officers upon their own responsibility, and which they have no power to give in any other form. Though the arguments in favour of giving relief in money and kind respectively lie within a very narrow compass, and are, I think, conclusive in favour of giving at least a very considerable portion of out-door relief in the form of bread, flour, or other necessary articles, I found that Boards of Guardians, which have been in the habit of giving relief, either wholly or chiefly, in money, are very averse to any alteration in their practice. Almost the only argument, which I heard openly advanced in its favour was, that the poor are able to lay out the money better for themselves than the Guardians can lay it out for them. Those who rely on this argument must be prepared to maintain, that the pauper class, as a rule, make a wise and judicious outlay of the money which comes into their hands, from whatever source it may be derived, an assertion which few, I apprehend, of those who have had much experience in the matter would venture to support. But though this is the argument which is most generally advanced, there are several other considerations which have, I fear, considerable practical weight with some Guardians in rendering them averse to the giving of relief in kind. The introduction of the system of giving relief in this form is

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necessarily attended with some difficulty; the distribution of bread and other necessaries entails additional labour upon the relieving officers, who are therefore opposed to the system, while it is also much disliked by the publicans and small shopkeepers, into whose pockets a large portion of the relief given in money necessarily finds its way. The arguments in favour of giving relief in this form are so well known, that I need only briefly recapitulate them. The giving of relief in kind operates in some degree as a self-acting test of destitution; it affords less facility, and therefore less temptation to the parent, to spend in beer or spirits the relief which is intended to be shared by all the members of their family; it enables the Guardians, by baking their own bread, or by contracting for it, to supply it to the paupers at a cheaper rate than that at which they can obtain it for themselves, while the relief given does not fluctuate in value with every rise and fall in the price of provisions, as is the case with relief given in money. These points are all strongly urged in the First Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, published in 1836. In section 5 of that report they write:—
 “We have never failed to urge the adoption of this form of relief, whether in cases in which it was necessary to give relief accompanied by the exaction of a return of labour, or in cases in which it appeared that no parish labour could be enforced.” And further on they say:—
 “The reports which we have received from a considerable number of parishes show, that the recommendation of this substitution of relief in kind has been extensively acted upon, and that the effects in every instance, that has been presented to us, have been to a greater or less extent beneficial.”

I endeavoured to ascertain, so far as I was able, the general disposition of the Guardians in each Union with regard to the application of the workhouse test, the class of cases to which in practice the workhouse was offered, and the average proportion of test cases in which the offer was accepted. By the words “test cases” I mean to exclude all those instances, in which orders for the workhouse are given to paupers upon their own request, and to include within the term those cases only, in which the applicants ask for out-relief, and the Guardians, deeming them for various causes to be unfit subjects for this form of relief, offer to admit them into the workhouse. The most common answer, which I received to my inquiries upon this point, was that not more than one out of ten of those, to whom the workhouse was offered as a test, availed themselves of the offer. It is true, that in some Unions, as will be seen from the detailed reports, I was informed that a far larger proportion of those, to whom the workhouse test was applied, accepted it. In many of these cases, however, I believe that a close investigation would disclose the existence of circumstances rendering the Guardians unable or unwilling, to make a proper use of the workhouse as a means of testing the destitution of the applicants. Either the amount of workhouse accommodation is insufficient, or the classification imperfect, or the means of setting the able-bodied inmates to work defective, or the fact of out-relief having been granted to some paupers after a brief sojourn in the workhouse has induced others to come in in the hope, that after a short stay they will be dealt with in the same manner. Where none of these circumstances have operated, I believe that the statement, that not more than one out of ten cases, in which the workhouse test is applied, avail themselves of the offer, will be found to be generally correct.

As regards the class of cases, in which the workhouse is offered, I found that in the Unions, to which the Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order has been issued, the workhouse is, with one or two exceptions, which I shall presently notice, offered in accordance with the provisions

Disposition of the Guardians with regard to the application of the workhouse test.

Nature and proportion of cases in which the workhouse is offered as a test.

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of that order to all able-bodied men, who apply for relief. The Guardians also in many Unions profess to offer the workhouse to all persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their means of getting a livelihood. That the workhouse, however, is not offered so frequently as it ought to be, I am convinced not only by the statistics relating to the numbers of in-door and out-door paupers, but from my own personal observation of the proceedings of the Guardians in this respect, and from the inquiries, which I have made upon the subject. It has been stated that the out-door paupers throughout England are to the in-door in the proportion of eight to one. In many of the Unions, however, which I visited the preponderance of persons in receipt of out-relief over those maintained in the workhouse is far greater. Thus, to take the three Unions, which in the first week of February 1871 exhibited the highest rate of pauperism in the county of Devonshire, viz., Tiverton, Axminster, and Honiton. In the Tiverton Union at that date the percentage of pauperism upon the population according to the census of 1861 was 8·5 per cent., in Axminster 8·4 per cent., and in Honiton 8·2 per cent. In the Tiverton Union there were on the last day of that week 111 paupers in the workhouse and 2,544 in receipt of out-relief; in the Axminster Union there were 145 in the house and 1,518 receiving out-relief; and in the Honiton Union the numbers were 90 in-door against 1,780 out-door paupers. In the Axminster Union, therefore, less than 8 per cent. of the pauperism was at that date relieved in the workhouse, and in the Tiverton and Honiton Unions less than 5 per cent. Again, taking the expenditure in these Unions for the year ended at Lady-day 1869, I find that out of every 100*l.* expended upon the relief of the poor during that year 85*l.* in the Axminster Union, 92*l.* in the Tiverton Union, and 93*l.* in the Honiton Union were spent upon out-relief. The presumption raised by these statistics, that the workhouse test is not used so frequently as it ought to be, was further confirmed by my own observation and the information I received on the subject, not only in the Unions, which I have mentioned, but in a very large number of those which I visited. In some Unions the Guardians acknowledged, that although relief in the workhouse only was offered to persons of known bad character, yet the house was not often made use of as a test of destitution, and in many others in which the Guardians professed to apply the workhouse test for this purpose, it appeared to me from my own observation of the cases disposed of on the day of my visit, that out-relief was granted in many cases, in which the workhouse might properly have been offered. At Yeovil the Chairman, who had been a Guardian for thirty-four years, informed me, that in that Union the workhouse test was not applied nearly so frequently as was formerly the case. At Plymouth I ascertained, that during the six months preceding my visit out of about 600 cases disposed of by the Guardians in one relief district orders for admission into the workhouse were given in 15 cases upon the application of the paupers, while the Guardians offered the workhouse as a test in eleven other cases, in not one of which was it accepted.

Arguments which render Guardians averse to the application of the workhouse test divided into two classes, viz.,

(1) Those which proceed upon the ground of humanity;

Assuming that they have a sufficient amount of workhouse accommodation at their command, the arguments, which render Guardians reluctant to avail themselves of it, as a test of destitution, may conveniently be divided into two classes, according as they are based upon the ground of humanity, or the ground of economy. As regards those whose arguments proceed upon the ground of humanity, I think it is only necessary to make two observations. The first is, that they are bound to remember, that the Guardians are not the dispensers of the alms of the benevolent, but trustees of a fund compulsorily levied, and

falling to a great extent upon the shoulders of persons, whose condition is but little removed above that of those, to whose relief they are compelled to contribute. The other is, that a prodigal system of out-relief will in the long run defeat the object, which they have in view, and increase the misery, which it is intended to alleviate. It is certain, that under such a system relief will be given directly or indirectly in aid of wages; it is equally certain that all such relief must have the effect of keeping the rate of wages low. Again, every case, in which out-relief is given, has a direct tendency to encourage others to apply for it, so that, where relief out of the workhouse is freely given, the number of paupers, and consequently the amount of poor rates, will be constantly increasing. And it cannot be doubted, that every additional penny, which is added to the burden of local taxation, must be the means of bringing upon the rates many of those, who were previously living upon the verge of pauperism.* I may add, that I have frequently heard arguments of the class, to which I am referring, supported by very exaggerated statements as to the hardships, which result from the application of the workhouse test. It is said, that by the offer of the workhouse persons are compelled to break up their homes, and that they thus become paupers for life. What I understand by a home being broken up by reason of the offer of the workhouse is, that a man, merely in consequence of relief out of the workhouse being denied to him, and independently of any action on the part of his landlord or creditors, sells his furniture, spends the proceeds, and comes into the workhouse, together with the members of his family, literally destitute. I have frequently questioned relieving officers of long experience upon this point, and in almost every case they were unable to mention to me any instance of this nature as having happened within their own knowledge. I will not go the length of saying, that such cases never occur, but I am satisfied that they are extremely rare.

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As regards the argument, which proceeds upon the ground of economy, I believe that its fallacy may be very readily shown by a simple arithmetical process. That argument stated in its simplest form is as follows. A family applies for relief; if they are given out-relief to the amount of four shillings a week, they will be satisfied; if they come into the workhouse, their maintenance will cost ten shillings a week. The economists therefore argue, that by giving out-relief they will save six shillings a week. Now the very same Guardians, who have used this argument, have frequently acknowledged to me, that when the workhouse test is offered, it is not accepted in more than one case out of ten. By offering the workhouse then in ten such cases the Guardians would indeed lose six shillings a week in the one case in which it was accepted, but in each of the remaining nine cases they would save four shillings, so that their total gain upon the ten cases would amount to thirty shillings a week. I believe, however, that, transparent as the fallacy is, this mistaken notion of economy lies at the root of a large proportion of the out-relief at present given throughout the country, and that if the Guardians were generally convinced of the fallacy of the argument employed, they would be more willing than they are at present to make a proper application of the workhouse test.

(2) Those which proceed upon the ground of economy.

One class of cases, to which it appeared to me that out-relief is far too readily accorded, is that of wives, who apply for relief on the ground of having been deserted by their husbands. It is extremely difficult, especially in town Unions, to obtain any very satisfactory evidence, that

Mode of dealing with wives deserted by their husbands.

* On this subject see "Pauperism: Its Causes and Remedies." By H. Fawcett, M.P., London; Macmillan and Co. 1871, p. 37.

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there is no collusion between the husband and wife, and that the latter is not receiving remittances from her husband at the same time that she is in receipt of parochial relief. Such remittances are easily made through the post without the knowledge of the relieving officer, who is driven to rely upon the gossip of the neighbours, as to the mode in which the woman has been living, as the only available evidence on the subject. It is clear that this is a practice to which it is very undesirable to resort, and one which cannot be adopted without bringing with it many evil consequences. At Plymouth, where deserted wives are as a rule given out-relief, and the husbands are very rarely prosecuted, one of the relieving officers informed me that he had found cases "in which a wife had for several weeks been receiving relief, while her husband had never been out of the town, and many other cases, in which the wife, while in receipt of relief, had been receiving remittances from her husband." In several Unions the general practice is to give out-relief in these cases, unless there is some positive reason to suspect collusion, while in many others, in which the rule is said to be to offer the workhouse, the exceptions to the rule are as numerous as the cases in which it is followed. In the Farringdon Union, which is exceptionally well managed, out-relief in these cases is never given, when the wife is able-bodied, a rule which might with great advantage be generally followed. The cost of maintaining the wives and children in the workhouse, and of instituting legal proceedings against the husband, which the Guardians in many Unions are somewhat reluctant to undertake, would to a great extent be counterbalanced by the diminished frequency with which, if such a system were uniformly adopted, such cases would occur.

Mode of dealing
with applicants
who are in
receipt of money
from a benefit
club.

The most usual mode in which Guardians deal with applicants, who are receiving money from a benefit club, is to give them the benefit of one half of the money which they receive from their club, and to take the other half only into account in determining the amount of relief, while in many other Unions in which the Guardians have laid down no fixed rule upon this point, yet in practice they look upon money received from a benefit club more favourably than upon income derived from any other source. I found very few Unions in which club money was taken into account at its full value in determining the amount of relief, but it struck me as remarkable, that in one of these Unions, viz., Farringdon, in which in this as well as in other respects the law is very strictly administered, although the Guardians show no favour to applicants, who are receiving money from a club, yet the amount of subscriptions to benefit clubs within the limits of the Union has of late years been decidedly on the increase. In several Unions, however, and especially in towns, I found that instances were rare, in which persons in receipt of parochial relief were known to be deriving money from a benefit club. Thus at East Stonehouse I was informed that at the date of my visit "there were no cases on the relief lists, in which paupers were receiving money from a benefit club." At Alverstoke I was told, that "there was no case in which an out-door pauper was known to be in receipt of money from a benefit club or a pension." At Bristol "the assistant clerk, who has held the office for more than thirteen years, remembers no case in which a person in receipt of relief was at the same time receiving money from a benefit club."

Relief in aid of
earnings.

I endeavoured to ascertain, so far as I was able, within what limits, and to what class of cases, relief is given in aid of earnings. Some distinction may, I think, be drawn between relief given in aid of earnings and relief given in aid of wages. Relief in aid of earnings is clearly inseparable from any system of out-relief. Thus in all Unions relief is

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afforded to able-bodied widows with children, and it is clear, that all such relief is in aid of an income obtained by the widow by washing, charring, or other similar employments. So again in almost every Union that I visited relief is given to old and infirm men, who, though past regular work, are from time to time employed in occasional odd jobs of various sorts. Relief to these two classes of paupers may, I think, be distinguished from that system of relief in aid of wages, which was so generally prevalent prior to the introduction of the present Poor Law. Relief in aid of the earnings of widows and aged persons is relief given to supplement an income derived from employment obtained at irregular intervals, and remunerated at a variable rate, whereas the relief formerly given in aid of wages was given to persons who were in regular employment, and were paid at a comparatively fixed rate. Of the former class of relief it may at least be said, that it does not tend so directly to keep down the rate of wages as the latter, although it cannot be doubted, that it has an indirect tendency in that direction, by encouraging the employment at reduced wages of old and infirm men, and in some cases of women and children, upon work which would otherwise be performed by able-bodied labourers. A class of cases lying half way between the two that I have mentioned is that of cripples, to whom some employer of labour may have given constant employment at a rate of wages reduced in consequence of their infirmity to so low a point, that they are obliged to apply for parochial assistance. The simple question to be decided in each case of this nature is, what portion of the cripple's maintenance ought to be provided out of the pockets of his employer, and what portion should fall upon the rates? If the Guardians are not careful to see that the cripple receives an amount of remuneration fairly proportionate to the value of the work, which he is able to perform, any relief that they may allow, will be relief in aid of the wages of the employer, who in many cases, it is to be feared, gets the best of the bargain. In most of the Unions which I visited, the answer which I received to my inquiries upon these points was, that although relief was granted in aid of the earnings of widows and aged persons, yet that it was not given, with the exception of some few cases of cripples, to any persons who were in regular and constant employment. In some Unions, however, the line, which I have attempted to draw between relief in aid of earnings and relief in aid of wages, was clearly overstepped. Thus in some cases, where a widower has a large family, some of the children are taken into the workhouse, although the father is in constant work and receiving regular wages. At Stratton I was told that relief was given "to some who were in regular employment, such as men at work on the roads, or at reduced wages." At Axminster on the day of my visit a labourer with six children, whose wife had been sent by the Guardians to a hospital, and who was himself in regular employment, and receiving the ordinary wages of the district, applied for relief upon the ground, that he could not afford to pay any one to look after his children. The Board granted him 1s. 6d. a week. The case was certainly one of great hardship, but the relief given was without doubt relief in aid of wages.

It appeared to me that the law which renders certain relations legally liable to contribute towards the maintenance of any members of their family, who may become chargeable to the union, was not in general enforced so frequently as it ought to be. The Guardians profess, indeed, to carry out the law in this respect, but the cases in which legal proceedings are taken, or in which contributions are received from this source, either under an order of the justices, or in consequence of the threat of legal proceedings being taken, are in many Unions very rare. Thus in the Wareham and Purbeck Union I was informed, that legal

Law which renders relations legally liable to contribute towards the maintenance of paupers not properly enforced.

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proceedings were taken, when likely to be successful, but one relieving officer stated, that he did not remember one case in his district in the course of twenty-five years, in which such proceedings had proved successful. At Bristol there were not at the date of my visit more than twelve cases "in which contributions were being received either "under magistrates' orders, or the threat of legal proceedings." In the West Firle Union "no cases have occurred for many years in which "proceedings have been taken to compel relations to contribute." In the Andover Union "relations, legally liable, very rarely contribute; "legal proceedings have only been taken twice in nine years."

Nor is the
workhouse made
use of for this
purpose so
frequently as it
might be.

Nor is the workhouse test made use of so frequently as it might be as a means of inducing persons to contribute towards the support of their relations, in order to prevent the necessity of their having to come into the workhouse. On the day on which I attended a meeting of the Guardians of the West Firle Union an application was made for relief under the following circumstances. The family desiring relief consisted of the following members :—An old man, aged 67, confessedly past work and unable to earn anything. His wife, 10 years younger, earned, and admitted that she earned, 4s. a week. An unmarried son, aged 23, living with his parents and earning 13s. 6d. a week. Another son, aged 17, also living in the house, and earning 10s. a week. Two younger children under eight years of age. The family therefore consisted of six persons, for whose support there was coming in a weekly income of 27s. 6d. It appeared to me to be clearly a case in which the workhouse ought to have been offered, and that in the event of it being accepted, legal proceedings ought immediately to have been taken against the eldest son. The Guardians, however, did not take this view of the case, and granted a weekly allowance of 2s. and two gallons of flour. I noted down the facts of the case at the time, and took an opportunity of stating them to other Boards of Guardians, whose meetings I subsequently attended, and inquiring what they would have done under similar circumstances. I was surprised to find that in several of these Unions the Guardians informed me that, if a similar case were brought before them, they would not be unwilling to grant out-relief.

Out-door relief
Prohibitory
Order.

I did not observe many instances in which the provisions of the Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order, so far as the letter of those provisions is concerned, were directly infringed, although, in Unions in which the Guardians are very reluctant to apply the workhouse test, the exceptions to the general rule prohibiting out-door relief, which is contained in Article I. of that order, are stretched to the utmost. Among the more direct infringements, or, to say the least, evasions of that order may be mentioned the practice, which I have before alluded to, of providing work for able-bodied men who apply for relief, and employing them at regular wages, instead of offering them relief in the workhouse. Thus in the Cookham Union able-bodied men are employed at regular wages in digging gravel; they are paid by the master of the workhouse, and the money is entered in his accounts. So again in the Bedminster Union able-bodied men are employed in stone-breaking; the master of the workhouse pays them by piece-work, some of them earning more than 2s. a day, all of which is paid in money. They are not returned as paupers. I have already described a similar practice prevailing in the Isle of Wight Union, and have remarked upon the evil consequences, which must necessarily result from it. It creates an impression in the minds of the poor, that they are entitled to demand at the hands of the Guardians not merely relief but labour, and it would place Boards of Guardians in Unions, in which it is habitually adopted, in a position of great difficulty, if from a strike on the part of the workmen, or from

any other cause, a large body of labourers were suddenly thrown out of employment. In the detailed reports some other instances will be found, in which the provisions of the Prohibitory Order have been infringed, either by the allowance of out-relief to a widow with a bastard child, or by giving relief for short periods, and for the most part in kind only, to able-bodied men, who are unable to obtain work. I believe, however, that far greater evils are to be apprehended from the inclination shown by the Guardians in many Unions to avail themselves to the utmost of the numerous exceptions contained in that order, than from any direct infringements of its leading provisions.

The only efficient check upon the imposition and abuse to which the system of out-door relief is so much exposed, lies in the visits which ought in all cases to be paid by the relieving officers at the home of the paupers at frequent intervals, and upon irregular and unexpected occasions. I therefore questioned the relieving officers in the various Unions which I visited, very closely as to their practice in this respect, and the answers to my inquiries, which are contained in Part II. of each of the detailed reports, cannot, I think, be regarded as generally satisfactory. In very many Unions the visits of the relieving officers at the homes of the paupers are far less frequent than they ought to be. Thus in the West Fife Union "the relieving officer visits the home upon fresh applications for relief, but his other visits are confined to those, which he pays weekly for the purpose of giving the weekly relief. In the Andover Union widows with children "are in some instances not "visited at their homes at all during the period for which relief has been "granted by the Guardians." In the Medway Union I was informed that widows with children are visited "on an average once in twelve "months," and in the St. Austel Union, that paupers falling under this head are visited "in most cases once a quarter, in some once in six "months, and in some even less frequently." In the Taunton Union old and infirm chronic cases "in some instances go on for twelve months "without being visited by the relieving officer." A reference to the detailed reports will show, that I received similar answers to my inquiries upon this point in several other Unions.

In not a few unions again the visits paid by the relieving officers are in the country districts confined to those, which they make upon the pay day in each parish. Where this is the case, the poor are well aware of the time at which they may expect the relieving officer, and so far as the detection of fraud and imposition is concerned, their visits are rendered practically worthless. It has not unfrequently happened, that relieving officers, whom I have questioned as to the frequency of their visits at the homes of paupers have replied, that they see the paupers themselves every week at the pay table. It is clear, however, that seeing the paupers at the pay table by no means answers the same purpose as visiting them at their homes. By seeing them at the pay table the relieving officer merely ascertains that they are alive, and are desirous of relief, whereas the object of his visits paid at uncertain times and unexpectedly at their homes, should be to find out by his own personal observation the manner in which they are living, whether their children are at work or at school, what means they have of obtaining a livelihood, and such further particulars as may enable the Guardians to determine upon good grounds the amount of relief, if any, of which they may stand in need. As an instance of the evils resulting from a relieving officer being satisfied with merely seeing the pauper at the pay table from week to week, I may mention a case, which came within my own observation a few months ago. A woman appeared before the Falmouth Board of Guardians with a child, which she stated to be the illegitimate child of

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Visits of relieving officers at the homes of paupers less frequent than they ought to be.

Such visits confined for the most part to those which are paid on the pay day in each parish.

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her sister, who had lately died at Truro. She professed to be unwilling to allow the child to be taken into the workhouse, and offered to take care of it, if a small allowance of out-relief were granted. The Guardians determined to grant the relief for three months, and in the meantime to make inquiries with regard to the child's settlement. That settlement turned out to be in the Truro Union, and an order of removal was obtained. Matters went on in this manner, the woman appearing at the pay table every week, and receiving the relief, until the last meeting of the Falmouth Board of Guardians before the approaching quarter sessions, at which I happened to be present. A letter was then read from the Truro Board of Guardians giving notice of appeal against the order of removal upon the ground, that the child had not within the last two months been living within the limits of the Falmouth Union, and that therefore the Guardians of that Union had not been aggrieved. Upon inquiry it was ascertained, that as soon as the relief had been ordered the woman had sent back the child to its friends at Truro, and had come herself every week to the relief station and received the relief. It is clear that such a case could not have occurred, if the relieving officer had from time to time visited the home of the woman, and insisted on seeing the child on whose account the relief had been granted.

Staff of relieving officers in many Unions inadequate to the work which they have to perform.

The neglect of this duty of visiting the homes of the paupers is partly due to the fact, that the staff of relieving officers is in many Unions inadequate in point of numbers to exercise a proper supervision over the persons receiving relief within their districts, and partly to the fact that the performance of this duty is left to a great extent to their own discretion, and that little or no control is exercised over them in this respect by the Board of Guardians. I have received returns from most of the Unions, which I visited, showing the area and population of each relief district, the maximum number of cases and individuals in receipt of relief in each district in any one week during the winter, and the minimum number in any one week during the summer. I have appended these returns to the detailed reports, and it will be seen that in many instances the numbers are so large, and are scattered over so extensive an area, that it is impossible for the relieving officer to exercise any effectual supervision over them.

Little control exercised by Boards of Guardians over the relieving officers as regards their visits at the homes of paupers.

Little or no control is, as I have said, exercised by Boards of Guardians over the discharge by the relieving officers of the important duty of visiting the poor at their homes. There are very few Unions in which these officers are required to enter in a diary a regular record of such visits, and in the few Unions, in which this is done, the diaries are so rarely called for, and inspected by the Guardians, that little or no benefit is derived from the practice. It is in my opinion most important, that the staff of relieving officers should be rendered adequate in point of numbers to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and also that means should be devised, by which the Guardians may be enabled to have a more accurate knowledge of, and exercise a more constant control over, the mode in which those duties are discharged.

The other points, upon which information is afforded in Part II. of each of the detailed reports, refer for the most part to matters of detail, which vary considerably in the different Unions, and which scarcely admit of being treated of in a general summary. I may, however, be permitted to direct special attention to paragraphs 10 to 16 inclusive of those reports, which contain an account of the number and nature of the relief stations in each Union, the mode in which relief, both in money and kind, is administered, together with various other points of detail. The practice which prevails in some Unions of making use of public-houses and shops as relief stations; the mode in which relief is conveyed to those

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who are unable to come in person to the relief station, by neighbours, also in receipt of relief, who in many cases make a charge for taking it; the system of providing the wine and spirits, which may be prescribed by the medical officer for pauper patients, by means of orders upon the nearest public-house, and which results in the supply of stimulants of very inferior quality at a very high cost, are all, I think, points well deserving the consideration of the Board. I have in this report been necessarily occupied with the defects, rather than the merits of the present system of administration of out-door relief, and it is therefore only fair to add, that I visited some Unions, in which few, if any, of the evils and abuses, to which I have adverted, will be found to prevail. I beg also to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the uniform courtesy, with which I was received by the Guardians in all the Unions, which I visited, and the readiness, with which they afforded me all the information in their power.

I have, &c.

EDMOND H. WODEHOUSE.

*The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P.,**President of the Local Government Board.*

HEADS of inquiry upon which information will be found in the accompanying detailed Reports upon the administration of Out-door Relief in seventy Unions in the South of England.

PART I.

POINTS relating to the system adopted by the Guardians in granting Out-relief.

I. How often is there a general revision of the relief lists ?

II. What is the longest period for which relief is granted by the Guardians ?

III. For what time is relief generally given to the various classes, viz. :—

1. Persons receiving relief as "sick."
2. Able-bodied widows.
3. Single able-bodied women in Unions not under the Prohibitory Order.
4. Able-bodied men receiving relief in the labour yard.
5. Old and infirm, or chronic cases.

IV. Do the Guardians require the personal attendance of the pauper, as well as a fresh report from the relieving officer, upon each application for renewed relief ?

V. Do the Guardians take any, and what steps for securing the attendance at school of children, whose parents are in receipt of out-relief ?

VI. What length of time is usually occupied by the Guardians in disposing of applications for relief ?

VII. Do the Guardians, as a rule, personally question the applicant, or do they rely mainly or entirely upon the statement of the relieving officer ?

Do cases often occur in which a personal knowledge of the applicant, or his family and circumstances, is shown by members of the Boards of Guardians, and do any of them ever visit the homes of the applicants ?

VII. A. Does the Chairman of the Board have the Relief Application and Report Book before him, and insert in it the relief ordered by the Guardians under the proper headings ? And if he does not, by whom is this done, and when ? When and by whom are these particulars entered in the Relief Order Book ?

VIII. What are the arrangements for exacting a labour test from the able-bodied recipients of relief ?

IX. What proportion of the relief allowed is usually in money, and what in kind ?

X. What is the general disposition of the Guardians as regards applying the workhouse test ? In what cases is the workhouse usually offered ? When offered as a test, what are the results ?

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XI. Upon what principle do the Guardians generally deal with "deserted wives"?

XII. Upon what principle do they generally deal with contributions, if any, from pensions and benefit clubs?

XIII. Is relief granted in aid of earnings, and to what extent, and in what class of cases?

XIV. Are the Guardians careful to make children or other relatives (when legally liable) contribute towards the maintenance of paupers?

XV. Are the regulations of the Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order, or the Out-door Relief Regulation Order (as the case may be), strictly observed by the Guardians; and if not, in what instances are they departed from, and is this of frequent occurrence?

XVI. Do the medical officers attend the meetings of the Guardians?

XVII. Have the Guardians, or their officers, any communications with persons administering charitable relief within their Unions?

What is the ordinary scale of relief to the various classes of paupers?

PART II.

POINTS relating to the administration of relief, and supervision of the poor, by the Relieving Officers.

1. How many relief districts and relieving officers are there? What is the area and population of each district, and what are the maximum and minimum numbers of cases and individuals in receipt of relief in any one week in each district?

2. Has the relieving officer in charge of each district any assistant, and if so, what are his prescribed duties?

3. Is there a pay clerk, and if so, does the relieving officer attend when the poor of his district are paid?

4. Does the relieving officer do all the visiting himself, and does he keep a diary, or record of such visits, and in what form. Is such diary produced to the Guardians when hearing applications for relief, and how often is it called for?

5. How often does the relieving officer visit each of the under-mentioned classes of cases:—

a. Persons receiving relief as "sick."

b. Able-bodied widows and single able-bodied women.

c. Able-bodied men receiving relief in the labour yard.

d. Old and infirm, chronic cases.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, or the labour yard, does he visit the home of such pauper in each case before giving the order; and if not, does he do so, after giving the order, and after what interval? Is the result of such visit reported to the Guardians at their next meeting?

7. Does the relieving officer visit at the time each case in which he grants temporary relief; and if not, how soon afterwards does he do so? Is such relief always given in kind, and does the relieving officer report the nature and amount of such relief to the Guardians at their next meeting?

8. Do the Guardians in any case direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" and if they do, do they invariably require a report in the Application and Report Book at their next, and each ensuing meeting, of the nature and amount of the relief thus administered?

9. Are the visits of the relieving officer as a rule made at stated intervals, and are his rounds well known by the paupers, or does he visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly?

10—16. These questions refer to the number, situation, and character of the relief stations, the mode in which relief both in money and kind is supplied, the means by which it is conveyed to the homes of paupers who are unable to attend in person at the relief station, the manner in which the wine and spirits prescribed by the medical officer are provided, and various other points of detail?

17. Is there a dispensary for out-door poor within the Union?

18. Has the relieving officer fixed hours of attendance at each relief station?

COOKHAM.

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PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.
- II. The longest period for which relief is granted is three months.
- III. "Sick" cases, and "widows with children" are given relief from week to week.
- "Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not as a rule required.
- V. School pence are paid in a few exceptional cases. Nothing further is done with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. In the large majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.
- IX. About one half of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is not as a rule offered to able-bodied applicants, but they are employed for wages in a gravel pit belonging to the Guardians. The workhouse is offered as a test to persons who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their means of getting a livelihood.
- XI. Deserted wives are given out-relief; their husbands are prosecuted; no reward is offered for their apprehension.
- XII. Money derived from a benefit club is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are dealt with on even more favourable terms.
- XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons; not to any who are in regular and constant employment for six days in the week.
- XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute towards the support of paupers. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose, but at the date of my visit there were no cases among out-door paupers (with the exception of lunatics in asylums) in which contributions were being received from this source either under an order of the justices, or even under the threat of such order.
- XV. Able-bodied men are employed for wages in gravel digging. They are paid by the master of the workhouse, and the money is entered in his accounts. This appears to be an evasion, if not a violation, of the Prohibitory Order. In other respects it is, so far as I am aware, strictly observed.
- XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians unless specially summoned.
- XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children are not relieved on any fixed scale, but each case is dealt with on its merits.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf.

An old couple receive 4s. and two loaves.

VII. A. The relieving officer enters the relief in the Application and Report Book; it is afterwards copied by the clerk into the Relief Order Book, but not on the same day.

The Guardians exercise their own discretion as to giving or withholding the "medical extras" recommended by the medical officer.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)
2. There is no assistant relieving officer.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited at intervals varying from once a week to once a month.
- "Widows with children" are visited not less often than once in two months.
- "Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once in three months.
6. The relieving officer does not always visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse.
7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief," if practicable; if not, he visits within three days afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

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10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The relieving officer has 13 relief stations. They are all hired by the Guardians, who pay 6d. a week for twelve of them, and 2l. a year for the other. Four of the stations are at public houses; one is at a school; the others are in private dwelling houses not occupied by paupers.

Paupers are required to come for their relief in person, unless ill or at work. If they are unable to come the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not send it by any person not previously known to him. He does not as a rule make any inquiries as to whether it has been duly received. The neighbours get 1d. or 2d. for taking it; one person is not allowed to take relief for more than three others.

No pauper is more than 2½ miles from the nearest relief station.

Bread is taken round in the contractor's cart, and meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart. Wine and spirits are given from the workhouse stores. The relieving officer takes a sufficient amount of them to each relief station on the pay day.

Meat is contracted for, and is taken by the contractor to each relief station.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officer is at home till 9 a.m., and has fixed hours at each relief station.

The relieving officer would withhold what was recommended by the medical officer if he found that the persons were able to procure it for themselves, but would not do so on any other grounds.

COOKHAM UNION.

Area (in acres) 29,588. Population (1861) census, 13,031.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the eleventh week of the Lady-day quarter 1870, 315; persons 596.

Money.	Kind.	Total.
£28 13 6	£31 13 4	£60 6 10

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the third week of the Michaelmas quarter, 1870, 286; persons 555.

Money.	Kind.	Total.
£28 10 0	£21 8 2	£49 18 2

ROBERT PAINTER,
Relieving Officer.

FARRINGTON.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are generally relieved from week to week, and are never put on for more than three weeks at a time; "widows and children," and "old and infirm" chronic cases, are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of paupers (except those on the permanent list) is required on every application for relief, and also a fresh report from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In almost every case the Chairman is personally acquainted with the personal circumstances of the applicant.

IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken and incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test, not one in ten accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are as a rule brought into the workhouse. Out-relief is only given in exceptional cases, and never when the wife is able-bodied. The husband is prosecuted.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is taken into account in determining the amount of relief in the same manner as any other source of income.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows with children, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken for this purpose about six or seven times a year. There were at the date of my visit 14 cases in which contributions were being received from this source.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians do not take any form of charitable relief into account except where the applicant is allowed lodging free.

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The Guardians exercise their own discretion as to giving or withholding the "medical extras" recommended by the medical officer.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 6d. and 6lbs. of bread for every child after one.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and 6 lbs. of bread.

An old couple receive 3s. 6d. and 12 lbs. of bread.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in one district see statement annexed).

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week.

"Widows with children" are visited once in three months, unless there is some special reason for visiting them oftener.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once in three months.

6. The relieving officer does not visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse in cases previously known to him.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief;" such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The poor are paid at the home of one of the paupers, and in more than one place in every parish. No pauper has to come as much as half a mile to receive relief.

Wine and spirits are contracted for and kept at the workhouse, and are sent round in a cart to the different relief stations. Bread baked by the Guardians is also sent round.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

FARRINGTON UNION.

Shrivenham District.

For the year ending Christmas 1870.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief for any one week, 55; persons 102.

Minimum number of cases 42; persons 54.

Area in acres, 21,784. Population, 4,521.

READING.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not exceeding a month.

"Widows with children" are given relief for three months, or for a shorter period if there is likely to be any alteration in their circumstances.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required on original applications, but they do not all see the Board. It is not required upon renewed applications, but a fresh report from the relieving officer is required in all cases.

V. The relieving officer reports if he finds children of school age kept at home. No further steps are taken to secure the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In the majority of cases no member of the Board of Guardians is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. About one third of those to whom it is offered as a test accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are frequently given out-relief if the Guardians are satisfied that there is no collusion. About half the cases are offered the workhouse, and the other half given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of 1*l.* or 2*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

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XII. Money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but is not dealt with upon any fixed principle. There are no cases of pensioners among persons in receipt of out-relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, and I was informed that legal proceedings for this purpose were taken at least three or four times a year. There were, however, at the date of my visit, no cases upon the relief lists (with the exception of lunatics in asylums) in which contributions were being received from this source under an order of the justices.

XV. The provisions of the prohibitory order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of relief.—Widows with children, if able to work themselves, receive 1s. and a loaf for every child after one; if unable to work, 1s. and a loaf for themselves and for each child.

An old man or woman receives from 1s. 6d. and a loaf, to 2s. and a loaf. An old couple receive from 2s. 6d. to 4s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed).

2. There is no assistant relieving officer, except a policeman for vagrants.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited at intervals varying from once a week to once a month.

"Widows with children" are visited once in two months at least.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once in three months.

6. The relieving officer does not visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases not previously known to him. He reports all such orders to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer does not as a rule visit before giving "temporary provisional relief," but does so afterwards, as soon as practicable, and before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c.—*Mode of payment.* There is only one relief office for the Union. Two parishes are paid on Friday, and the third on Saturday. Nearly 300 cases are paid in an hour.

The head of the family, or wife if married, is required to come for relief in person unless ill or at work. If unable to come, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and makes inquiries from time to time as to whether the relief has been duly received.

The neighbour in many cases receives 1d. or 2d. for taking it, and in some cases one person takes relief for four or five others.

Bread is not at present baked by the Guardians, but they intend shortly to have it baked in the workhouse. It is at present brought by the contractor to the relief office. Weights and scales are kept there. Meat is also contracted for, and is brought to the relief office.

Wine and spirits are contracted for, and are kept at the relief office. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officer attends at the relief office from 8 to 10 A.M.

The relieving officer would withhold "medical extras" if he found that the persons could procure them for themselves, but would not do so on any other grounds.

READING UNION.

Area, 4,699. Population, 25,876; computed to be at this time 31,000.

Maximum number of cases relieved, week ending 22d February 1870, being the 8th week of the quarter ending March 1870, 498; number of persons relieved as above, 1016.

Minimum number of cases relieved, week ending 5th July 1870, being the first week of the quarter ending Michaelmas 1870, 426; number of persons relieved as above, 832.

Largest number of persons relieved during the present winter, being the week ending 24th January 1871, 1081.

3d February 1871.

GEO. S. BONNER,
Relieving Officer.

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WOKINGHAM.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once in six months.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.
 - III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."
"Widows with children" are as a rule given relief for six months at a time.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.
 - IV. Paupers are required to attend unless the relieving officer states some reason for their absence. A fresh report in all cases is required from the relieving officer.
 - V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
 - VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.
 - IX. About one half of the total amount of relief is in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in twenty accept it.
 - XI. Deserted wives are as a rule offered the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. *Pensions, benefit clubs, &c.*—Relief to persons receiving money from a benefit club is given wholly in kind.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples. I was unable to ascertain precisely to what classes of cases such relief was limited.
 - XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but legal proceedings for this purpose are not taken so often as once a year, and there were at the date of my visit no cases on the relief lists in which money was being received from this source.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—A widow with children receives 6d. and 2 loaves of bread for each child, and nothing for herself if able to work; if unable to work she receives 1s. and 1 loaf. An old man receives 1s. 9d. and 2 loaves. An old woman receives 1s. 10d. and 1 loaf. An old couple receive 3s. and 3 loaves.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited at least once a week.
"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.
6. The relieving officer does not visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports all cases in which he gives orders to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief," except in urgent cases, when he does so afterwards, and always within four days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. It is not the practice of the Guardians to direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion."
9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In the North District there are seven relief stations, hired by the Guardians for 1s. a week each. Five of them are at public

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houses, and the other two at cottages. No pauper has to come more than two miles to the nearest relief station.

In the South District there are six relief stations, for each of which the Guardians pay 1s. a week. Five of them are at public houses and the sixth at a cottage. No pauper has to come more than two miles to the nearest relief station.

When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person, the relief is sent by a neighbour. The relieving officer would not send it by any person not previously known to him, and inquires from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received. Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round by the contractor's cart to each of the relief stations, where the relieving officer meets it. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen or innkeepers.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officer is at home till 9 a.m., and has fixed hours of attendance at each of the relief stations.

STATEMENT of Area, Population, &c. of the North District of the WOKINGHAM UNION.

Area, 19,866 acres. Population in 1861, 6,650.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in the 9th week of Lady Day quarter, ending February 26, 1870, was 235; of persons 466.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the 3d week of Michaelmas quarter, ending July 16, 1870, was 226; of persons 431.

WILLIAM HERRINGTON,
Relieving Officer.

STATEMENT as to Area, Population, &c. of the South District of the WOKINGHAM UNION.

Area, 23,727 acres. Population (1861) 7,804 persons.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, during week ending 19th March 1870, 324; of persons 672.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, during week ending 24th September 1870, 256; of persons 450.

WILLIAM C. BEECHY,
Relieving Officer.

ST. AUSTEL.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians. The lists are from time to time gone through by the vestry in each parish.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite. The relief is entered as "regular," and goes on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for a fortnight or month at a time.

"Widows with children" are given relief for fixed periods, varying from two months to a year, according to the age of the children.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are placed upon the regular list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required upon original applications, but not afterwards. The relieving officer reports upon the case when first brought before the Board, but does not always visit the home before the case is brought on for renewal.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants; in the majority of cases some members of the Board are personally acquainted with their circumstances, and in many cases visit them at their homes.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. No relief is given in kind, except that which is given by the relieving officer upon his own responsibility, or on the recommendation of the medical officer.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, and to persons who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their earnings. In one relief district I was informed that not more than one out of ten to whom it is offered as a test accept it, but that in the other district a larger proportion came in, expecting to be allowed out-relief after they had been a short time in the workhouse.

XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule given out-relief. The workhouse is offered when collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably, but is not dealt with on any definite principle. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. 6d. for each child, nothing for the widow if able to work; 1s. 6d. if unable.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d., and an old couple 5s.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Knight.

5. "Sick" cases are visited about once a fortnight as a rule; never less than once a month.

"Widows with children," and "old and infirm" chronic cases, are visited in most cases once a quarter, in some once in six months, and in some even less frequently.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he does not as a rule visit the home first. He reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief he visits the home first, except in urgent cases, when he does so afterwards, but sometimes after as long an interval as a week. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers as a rule visit only on pay day in each parish, but they also pay occasional visits at other times.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The relieving officer of the Eastern District pays at seven places, of which one is at the workhouse, three at schools, one at a town hall, one at a chapel, and one at a cottage. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief.

The relieving officer of the Western District pays at nine places, of which one is at a public house, one at a vestry room, three at schools, and four at private cottages, of which one is tenanted by a pauper. No person has to come more than a mile to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come in person to receive relief it is sent by a neighbour. Children are not allowed to come for relief. The neighbours in some cases gets 1d. for taking the relief; and one person sometimes takes for seven or eight others.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on a wine merchant at St. Austel's, and by orders on public houses in outlying parishes.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

ST. AUSTEL UNION.

Eastern District.

Area (in acres) 19,610. Population (Census 1861) 21,192.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, viz., 19th week, ending 9th February 1871; 124l. 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 792 cases, and 1,452 persons.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, viz., 26th week, ending 29th September 1870; 103l. 8s. 8d.; 734 cases, and 1,302 persons.

The population in the Eastern District has much decreased in consequence of the failure of the mines.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Western District.

Area (in acres) 34,907. Population (Census 1861) 12,254.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, viz., 19th week, ending 9th February 1871; 53*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 360 cases, and 621 persons.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, viz., 22d week, ending 1st September 1870; 43*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; 346 cases, and 559 persons.

CAMELFORD.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months at a time.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for a fortnight at a time.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm chronic cases" are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required in all cases.

V. No steps are taken by the Board with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in almost every case some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and before that book is returned to the relieving officer, the clerk copies the entries into the Relief Order Book.

IX. All relief is in money except that which is given provisionally by the relieving officer, and that which is recommended by the medical officer.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are offered the workhouse, out-relief being only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found. No reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is treated as any other source of income, except that the amount which the member has to pay to keep himself in the club is deducted.

There are no cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute; legal proceedings are frequently taken, and about 40*l.* per annum are received from this source.

XV. I was informed that the Prohibitory Order was strictly complied with.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—A widow with children receives 1*s.* 6*d.* for each child, and an additional 1*s.* 6*d.* for herself if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives 2*s.* 6*d.*, or when they have no rent to pay 2*s.* 3*d.*

An old couple receive 4*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Note.—The relieving officer was absent from illness on the day of my visit, and I was therefore unable to question him as to his administration of relief and supervision of the poor.

FALMOUTH.

PART I.

I. There is no fixed periodical revision of the relief lists. At the date of my visit the lists had not been revised for more than a year.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite. The relief is entered in the Application and Report Book as "regular," and it goes on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are generally given relief for a fortnight at a time.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are placed on the "regular" list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are in all cases required.

V. Applicants are questioned by the Board as to whether their children attend school, but no further steps are taken on the subject.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VIII. A. Relief is entered by the clerk in the Relief Application and Report Book, and by the chairman in the Relief Order Book.

IX. No relief is given in kind, except that which is given by the relieving officer on his own responsibility, or on the recommendation of the medical officer.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.

When offered as a test, not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are offered the workhouse, unless the Guardians are satisfied that there is no collusion. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are taken into account in determining the amount of relief in the same way as any other source of income.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. for each child, nothing for themselves if able to work.

An old man or woman receives 2s. or 2s. 6d.

An old couple receive 4s. or 5s.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers.

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting. They do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week as a rule; never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he does not as a rule visit the home first. He reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief he gives the relief first, and visits the home afterwards; sometimes as much as a week afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion" for a fortnight. They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer generally visits on pay day in each parish, but he also pays an occasional visit at other times.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of the Penryn District pays at four places, of which one is at his own house, one at a vestry room, one at a reading room, and one at a cottage occupied by a pauper.

No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

If the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come for relief in person, it is generally sent by a child, and in some cases by a neighbour. The neighbour generally takes it for nothing; in one case a child takes for four persons, and gets a halfpenny from each. The relieving officer inquires from time to time whether the relief has been properly received.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on a wine merchant in Falmouth and Penryn; in outlying parishes they are given by orders on public houses. Porter and beer are given by orders on the contractor in Penryn, and by orders on public houses in outlying parishes. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officer has fixed hours at each relief station.

Note.—The above particulars were given to me by the Penryn relieving officer only; the relieving officer of the Falmouth District had to leave the workhouse in order to attend to a case of small-pox before I had an opportunity of questioning him.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PENZANCE.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every quarter.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.
 - III. The relieving officer brings "sick" cases in receipt of relief before the Board every fortnight.
 - "Widows with children" and "old and infirm chronic cases" receive relief for three months at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of applicants is not required. Paupers dissatisfied with the decision of the Guardians appeal and are heard by the Board.
 - V. School pence are not paid by the Guardians; the relieving officers report if they find children of school age kept at home.
 - VII. Paupers who appeal are personally questioned by the Guardians, and in the majority of cases (except those from St. Ives, a parish from which the Guardians rarely attend) some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
 - VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
 - IX. Between one ninth and one tenth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.
 - XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money from a benefit club and pensions are looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but are not dealt with upon any definite principle.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute. About 60*l.* per annum is received from this source, of which about two thirds is obtained either under an order of the justices or by the threat of legal proceedings.
 - XV. Miners, who in some cases have to work for a month before they get any wages, are occasionally given out-relief, but these cases are always reported to the Board and the Prohibitory Order is strictly adhered to.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable relief.
- The average amount of relief is :—
 To widows with children, 1*s.* 3*½d.* per child and nothing to the woman.
 To old men, 2*s.* 0*½d.*
 To old women, 1*s.* 9*½d.*
 To old couples, 4*s.* 0*½d.*

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed).
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited at least once a fortnight.
- "Widows with children" and "old and infirm chronic cases" are visited at least once a quarter and frequently oftener.
6. The relieving officers visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse in all cases not previously known to them. They report every case to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional relief" he visits the home first, or in cases of urgency as soon afterwards as possible, always before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve at discretion for a fortnight. They require a report from him at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). The relieving officer of the Eastern district pays at eleven places, of which one is at an assistant overseer's office, one at his own house, one at a baker's house, two at vestry rooms, and the others at private cottages, all of which are tenanted by paupers. No pauper has to come more than two miles for relief.

The relieving officer of the Western district pays at twelve places, of which one is at a shop, one at his own house, one at a corn exchange, and the others at private cottages, of which two are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come as much as two miles to receive relief.

When the head of the family or the wife, if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is sent by a neighbour or in some cases by a child. The attendance of children, however, is as a rule discouraged. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and inquires from time to time whether the relief has been duly received. The relieving officers state that the neighbours do not receive anything for taking the relief.

No bread is given, except in the shape of temporary provisional relief, by the relieving officer. In these cases bread is given by tickets on tradesmen.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on wine merchants, when practicable; in other cases by orders on public houses. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

PENZANCE UNION.

Western District.

Area (in acres) 38,276. Population (Census 1861) 32,135.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week 450; of persons 896.

Minimum number of cases 414; of persons 831.

JOHN FRIGGENS,
Relieving Officer.

Eastern District.

Area (in acres) 25,923. Population (Census 1861) 22,290.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week 345; of persons 573.

Minimum number of cases 320; of persons 505.

JOSEPH GILES,
Relieving Officer.

STRATTON.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists at least at once a year, and sometimes oftener.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is "till further orders."

III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief "till further orders."

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is not required unless specially ordered. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Board with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The applicants, when ordered to attend, are personally questioned. In the large majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the clerk in the Relief Application and Report Book, and before that book is returned to the relieving officer it is copied into the Relief Order Book.

IX. All relief is given in money, except that which is given by the relieving officer on his own responsibility, or is recommended by the medical officer.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, and to applicants who make dishonest statements as to their earnings. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief, unless collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted if the prosecution is not likely to lead to much expense.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief rarely occur.

XIII. I was unable to ascertain within what limits relief in aid of earnings is given in this union, inasmuch as I was informed that it was given to some who were in regular employment, such as men at work on the roads, or at reduced wages.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are not, so far as I am aware, infringed.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
XVII. Charitable assistance is not taken into account, and the Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. 6d. for each child, and nothing for herself if able to work; if unable to work she receives 2s. 6d.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d.

An old couple receive 5s.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.

"Widows with children" are visited once a month at least.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at least once in three months.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief he visits the case first, except in cases previously known to him, when he gives the relief first and visits afterwards, always before the next meeting of the Guardians, but sometimes after an interval of three or four days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of the Northern district pays at five places, of which one is a kitchen belonging to a shop, four are private cottages, of which two are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come more than a mile and a half to receive relief.

The relieving officer of the Southern district pays at six places, all of which are cottages tenanted by paupers. Some paupers have to come as much as three miles for their relief.

When the head of the family or the wife, if married, is unable to come in person for their relief, it is sent by a neighbour. The relieving officer believes that the neighbour takes it for nothing. He makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain that the relief is duly received.

Wine is given by tickets on one of two wine merchants; gin is given by orders on a public house; all other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

STRATTON UNION.

1st or North District. (J. B. Lyle, R. O.)

Area in acres, 26,690. Population in 1861, 4,860.

PAUPERS in receipt of Out-door Relief.

Maximum Number of Cases of Relief was in the Week ending 10th October 1870.

No. of Cases.	Persons.	Cause of seeking Relief.
1	Able-bodied married men -	His own illness.
7	Ditto - - -	Illness of their children.
1	Ditto - - -	His wife's illness.
9	Able-bodied widows -	Unable to support themselves and children.
4	Deserted married women -	Ditto ditto.
44	Disabled married men -	Unable to support themselves from age and infirmity.
20	Do. widowers & single men	Ditto ditto.
58	Do. widows & single women	Ditto ditto.
4	Orphans - - -	Ditto from infancy,
2	Idiots - - -	Ditto from infirmity of mind.
150		

Total Paupers, 241. Week's cost, £20. 17s. 9d.

Minimum Number of Cases of Relief was in the Week ending 27th March 1871.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

No. of Cases.	Persons.	Cause of seeking Relief.
1	Able-bodied men - -	His own illness.
7	Ditto - - -	Illness of their children.
10	Able-bodied widows -	Unable to support themselves and children.
5	Deserted married women -	Ditto ditto.
44	Disabled married men -	Unable to support themselves from age and infirmity.
20	Do. widowers & single men	Ditto ditto.
56	Do. widows & single women	Ditto ditto.
3	Orphans - - -	Ditto from infancy.
2	Idiots - - -	Ditto from infirmity of mind.
148		

Total Paupers, 248. Week's cost, £21. 19s. 6d.

2nd or South District. (W. Goman, R. O.)

Area in acres, 27,430. Population in 1861, 3,151.

PAUPERS in receipt of Out-door Relief.

Maximum Number of Cases of Relief was in the Week ending 27th March 1871.

No. of Cases.	Persons.	Cause of seeking Relief.
1	Able-bodied married man -	His own illness.
7	Able-bodied widows -	Unable to support themselves and children.
2	Deserted married women -	Ditto ditto.
1	Woman, husband in gaol -	Ditto ditto.
38	Disabled married men, widowers, & single men -	Ditto from age and infirmity.
54	Disabled married women, widows, & single women	Ditto ditto.
1	Orphan - - -	Ditto from infancy.
2	Idiots - - -	Ditto from infirmity of mind.
106		

Total Paupers, 176. Week's cost, £13.

Minimum Number of Cases of Relief was in the Week ending 2d January 1871.

No. of Cases.	Persons.	Cause of seeking Relief.
6	Able-bodied widows -	Unable to support themselves and children.
1	Deserted married woman -	Ditto ditto.
36	Disabled married men, widowers, & single men -	Ditto from age and infirmity.
53	Disabled married women, widows, & single women	Ditto ditto.
2	Idiots - - -	Ditto from infirmity of mind.
98		

Total Paupers, 156. Week's cost, £13. 2s. 3d.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

TRURO.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians, but the lists in each parish are revised annually by the vestries.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite. It is entered as "general" in the Relief Application and Report Book, and continues at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are ordered to receive relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children," and "old and infirm chronic cases," are placed on the "general" list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness or infirmity, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required in all cases.

V. The relieving officer reports if he finds children of school age kept at home. School pence are not paid by the Guardians, and no further steps are taken by them.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the clerk in the Relief Application and Report Book.

IX. In the Roseland district the relief is almost wholly in money; in St. Mary's district about one-fourteenth, and in the Kenwyn district about one-eleventh of the total amount of relief is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not more than one in twenty accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are brought into the workhouse. The husbands are prosecuted, if they can be found, but no reward is offered for their apprehension. Out-relief is only given to deserted wives in cases of illness.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club or pension is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but is not dealt with upon any definite principle.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken when necessary.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for each child, and nothing for themselves, except during illness.

An old man or woman receives 2s. or 2s. 6d.

An old couple receive 5s.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Knight, which is brought to the Board at every meeting, and produced when it is called for.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once in a quarter as a rule; never less than once in six months, and that only in cases well known to the relieving officers.

6. The relieving officer visits before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases previously known to him. He reports every case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief, except in cases when such relief is recommended by the medical officer, when he gives the relief first and visits afterwards, before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). St. Mary's District.—All poor within the borough are paid in a vestry room. There are two other relief stations, both at private houses not tenanted by paupers. No pauper has to come more than a mile and a half to receive relief.

In the Kenwyn district the relieving officer pays at five places, of which three are schoolrooms, one a vestry room, and one a private house not tenanted by a pauper. No person has to come more than three miles to receive relief.

In the Roseland district the relieving officer pays at eleven places, in all cases at private cottages, of which six are tenanted by paupers. No pauper has to come more than a mile and a half.

The Guardians pay from 10s. to 2l. 10s. per annum for the use of each relief station.

If the head of the family, or wife, if married, is unable to come for the relief, it is sent by a neighbour, children being as a rule forbidden to come for it. The relieving officers would not send the relief by any person not previously known to them, and make inquiries when visiting, to ascertain that it has been duly received. The neighbour generally gets $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for taking the relief, and in some cases one person takes for seven or eight. There are no cases in which the relieving officer takes the relief to the home of the pauper.

Bread is taken round in the contractor's cart, and meets the relieving officer at each relief station.

Weights and scales are not taken round, nor are they kept at the relief stations.

In the Roseland district, which has a scattered population, no bread is given.

In Truro and Probus wine and spirits are given by orders on wine merchants; in other parts of the union by orders on public houses.

Meat and groceries are given by tickets on tradesmen, the choice of the shop being generally left to the pauper.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

TRURO UNION.

St. Mary District.

Area, 14,100 acres. Population 15,110.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 397; of persons 699.

Minimum number of cases, 414; of persons 750.

THOS. RICKARD,
Relieving Officer.

Kenwyn District.

Area, 33,820 acres. Population 19,355.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 593; of persons 1,090.

Minimum number of cases, 583; of persons 1,059.

JOHN PAULL,
Relieving Officer.

Roseland District.

Area, 37,340 acres. Population 8,369.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 258; of persons 449.

Minimum number of cases, 247; of persons 361.

G. E. GEORGE,
Relieving Officer.

AXMINSTER.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every year.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief during sickness.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are placed upon the "permanent" list, and go on from revision to revision.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, and a fresh report from the relieving officer are in all cases required.

V. Parents when applying for relief are asked whether their children go to school, but no further steps are taken by the Guardians on the subject.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the clerk in the Application and Report Book.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

IX. About one-fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in five accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief; the workhouse is offered, if collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but I was unable to ascertain any special class of cases to which such relief is confined. On the day of my visit a labourer with six children, whose wife had been sent to a hospital, in regular employment, and receiving the ordinary wages of the district, applied for relief on the ground that he could not afford to pay anyone to look after his children, and was granted 1s. 6d. a week by the Guardians.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. As a general rule the Prohibitory Order is carried out. There was a case not long ago of a widow with a bastard child in receipt of relief. (See also answer to question XIII.)

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. Private charity is not taken into account by the Guardians, and they have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for every child after one.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf.

An old couple receive 4s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers.

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once in three weeks.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited not less than once a quarter.

6. The relieving officer gives an order for admission to the workhouse without visiting the home of the applicant.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of the Northern District pays at eight places, of which two are at schools, one at a vestry, and the others at private cottages not occupied by paupers. No person has to come more than 2½ miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of the Southern District pays at ten places, of which one is at a vestry room, and the others at private cottages, of which five are occupied by paupers. Some persons have to come as much as four miles to receive relief.

The Guardians pay 6d. a week for the use of each of the relief stations.

When the head of the family, or wife, if married, is unable to come for relief in person it is sent by a neighbour. Children are as a rule forbidden to come for it. The neighbour occasionally, but not as a rule, gets 1d. for taking it.

The relieving officer inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been properly received. There are no cases in which a pauper is unable either to come or send for their relief.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on wine merchants where practicable, but in the outlying parishes they are given by orders on tradesmen.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

EAST STONEHOUSE.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.
- II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.
- III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."
"Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding two, or at the most three months at a time.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are always required.
- V. The relieving officer reports to the Guardians if he finds children of school age kept at home. The school pence are not paid, and no other steps are taken with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
- VII. A. The relieving officer enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
- IX. Less than one-seventh of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is offered as a test to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make suspicious or dishonest statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not more than one in twenty accept it.
- XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief if no collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found, and the prosecution is not likely to lead to much expense. No reward is offered for his apprehension.
- XII. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians. There were no cases on the relief lists in which paupers were receiving money from a benefit club.
- XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.
- XIV. Relations legally liable are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are not frequently taken, the threat being generally sufficient. There were only three cases at the date of my visit in which contributions were being received from this source.
- XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
- XVI. The medical officer attends the weekly meetings of the Guardians.
- XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive from 9d. to 1s. a head for the children, and nothing for themselves.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d. under 70, and 3s. when above that age.

An old couple receives 5s., and occasionally 6s.

No men are now relieved under the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order. Able-bodied men are in many cases sent to the Highway Board, and are employed by their surveyor.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)
2. There is no assistant relieving officer.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.
"Widows with children" are visited at intervals varying from once in two months to once in six months.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at about the same intervals as widows.
6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. The relieving officer always visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally, but very rarely, direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* There is one relief office attached to the workhouse for the whole parish. About 250 are paid in an hour. When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to attend, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The latter generally gets 1d. for taking it. In one case one person takes for five, and in another for three. No person has to come more than half a mile to the relief station. If a pauper is unable either to come or send, the relieving officer takes the relief to their home.

Bread is contracted for and brought to the relief office; wine and spirits also are kept there. All relief in kind is contracted for, and the articles are kept at the relief office.

Weights and scales are kept there.

17. There is a dispensary at the workhouse, from which out-door paupers who are able to attend are supplied with medicine by the medical officer. There is not a resident dispenser.

18. The relieving officer attends at the relief office at 9 a.m., and disposes of all applications.

EAST STONHOUSE UNION.

Area 385 acres. Population in 1861, 14,343.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief :

					Winter 1869-70.	
Maximum	-	-	-	-	Cases. 260	Persons. 449
Minimum	-	-	-	-	225	364
					Summer 1870.	
Maximum	-	-	-	-	240	443
Minimum	-	-	-	-	238	384

GEO. C. BIGNELL,
Relieving Officer.

EXETER INCORPORATION.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists, with the exception of cases over 75 years of age, and widows with children.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is indefinite, being left to go on until the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not as a rule exceeding three months.

"Widows with children" are at first given relief for six months, and afterwards the relief goes on indefinitely, the case being brought up for alteration when each child attains the age of 11.

"Old and infirm" cases go on from revision to revision, with the exception of those over 75 years of age, which are placed on the permanent list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, and a fresh report from the relieving officer is required in all cases.

V. School pence are paid in cases where the relief is ordered for as much as three months. Certificates showing the actual number of attendances are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The clerk enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the entries are copied by the relieving officer into the Application and Report Book.

VIII. There is no out-door labour test in this Union.

IX. All the relief ordered by the Court is in money. Only about one-fiftieth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered in cases of suspected imposition, and in some cases to persons of drunken habits, and to those who are incorrigibly idle. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

XI. The workhouse is as a rule offered to "deserted wives" after they have received out-relief for a month. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found. A reward of 1l. is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases do not occur of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not, so far as I could ascertain, in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are taken two or three times a year, but the threat is generally sufficient.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians unless specially required.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

At the date of my visit there was one case of a single woman with a bastard child, and two cases of widows with bastard children in receipt of out-relief.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in a form not materially different from that published by Messrs. Knight.

5. "Sick" cases are as a rule visited once a week; never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are not visited more than once in six months on an average.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are as a rule visited about once in a quarter, but in some cases not more than once in six months.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse he visits the home first in all cases in which the applicant has one. He reports every case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*.) The poor are paid at the Corn Exchange, and come in alphabetical order. One district comes at 11 a.m., and the other at 3 p.m., on Wednesdays. About 300 are paid by each relieving officer in an hour or an hour and a half.

If the head of the family, or the wife, if married, is unable to come in person for relief it is sent by a relation or neighbour. Children are as a rule forbidden to come for it.

The neighbour generally gets 1d. for taking it. No person takes for more than four or five others.

The relieving officer would not intrust the relief to any person not previously known to him, and inquires, when visiting, whether it has been properly received.

When any person is unable either to come or send for relief, the relieving officer takes it to his home.

No person has to come more than a mile to receive relief.

Bread, meat, and groceries are given by orders on the contractors.

Wine and spirits are also supplied by daily orders upon the contractor.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers attend at their own offices from 10 to 12, and 3 to 5, daily.

EXETER INCORPORATION.

Area in acres, 1,800. Population in 1861, 33,738.

Western District.

Half Year ending Lady-day 1871.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, 358; persons, 737.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, 291; persons, 552.

CHAS. C. HENDRICK,

Relieving Officer.

Eastern District.

Half Year ending Lady-day 1871.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, 393; persons, 705.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, 363; persons, 684.

JOHN HASKWAY,

Relieving Officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

SCALE OF RELIEF for out-poor, adopted by Special Court, 30th November 1869.
(Not to be departed from except in very special cases.)

1. Persons wholly disabled, or 70 years old :
At discretion of the Court.
2. Aged and infirm :
Persons under 70 years of age, not exceeding 2s. 6d. per week for single persons, and 4s. 6d. per week for a man and his wife living together.
3. Orphans, and illegitimate children without mothers :
The workhouse, or not exceeding 2s. a week, provided the Court be satisfied that they will be properly cared for.
4. Unmarried women with child :
Before the birth of the child, the workhouse, or not exceeding 1s. and one loaf per week ; after the birth 3s. and one loaf for two weeks, and then the workhouse.
5. Women with illegitimate children :
The workhouse.
6. Able-bodied widows with one or more children :
For the first six months of widowhood 1s. 6d. a week for each child under 11 years of age ; after the first six months not exceeding 1s. 3d. for each such child.
7. Deserted women and their families :
The workhouse, or, under special circumstances, not exceeding 1s. 3d. a week for each child.

Temporary Relief.

8. Head of family ill :
Not exceeding 3s. a week, and 1s. 3d. for each child under 11 years of age.
 9. Wife ill :
Not exceeding 1s. 6d. a week.
 10. Children ill :
In cases where there are two or more children in a family, not exceeding 1s. 3d. a week for each child ill, under 11 years of age.
- All other applicants to be sent to the workhouse, or set to work.
Except in cases of emergency, no application for relief shall be entertained by the Court, unless the pauper shall have been visited by one of the relieving officers.
Any relief given by the relieving officers shall be only such as to provide for the case until the next meeting of the Guardians.

HONITON.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.
- II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."
"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases go on from revision to revision.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required on original, but not upon renewed applications for relief. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.
- V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
- VII. A. The clerk enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the chairman in the Relief Order Book.
- IX. No relief is given in kind, except that which is given by the relieving officer upon his own responsibility, or upon the recommendation of the medical officer.
- X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken habits, and to those who make dishonest statements as to their earnings. I was unable to ascertain what proportion of those to whom it is offered as a test accept it, but I believe that a larger proportion come in than in most other Unions. I think it probable that this may be accounted for by the fact that the imperfect classification of the workhouse renders it difficult for the Guardians to apply the workhouse test satisfactorily.
- XI. "Deserted wives" are offered the workhouse unless the Guardians are satisfied that there is no collusion. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given in this Union, but I could not ascertain within what "limits" such relief is confined.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute; legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, 1s. for each child and 2s. 6d. for the woman is the maximum amount of relief.

The maximum relief to an old man or woman is 3s. 6d., and to an old couple 6s.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Shaw.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a month.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited never less than once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse he does not as a rule visit the home of the applicant. He reports every case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional" relief he frequently gives the relief first and visits the home afterwards, and sometimes after as long an interval as a week.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of the Ottery district pays at fourteen places, of which four are at vestry rooms, one at a chapel, and the others at private cottages. No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of the Honiton district pays at fifteen places, of which one is at a shop, two are at schoolrooms, and the others at private cottages.

The Guardians pay from 4d. to 6d. a week for the use of the relief stations.

When the head of the family, or the wife, if married, is unable to come in person for relief it is sent by a child or neighbour. When sent by a neighbour the relieving officer inquires from time to time whether it has been duly received.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on wine merchants where practicable, but in outlying parishes they are given by orders on public-houses.

All other relief in kind (including bread) is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

HONITON UNION.

Ottery St. Mary District.

Area in acres, 41,920. Population, 1861, 13,434.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, 12th week of quarter ending Lady-day 1871, 1,118; of persons, 593.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, 4th week of quarter ending Christmas 1870, 832; of persons, 552.

A. CORNWALL,
Relieving Officer.

Honiton District.

Area in acres, 42,030. Population, 9,293.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in the 6th week of Lady-day quarter, 1871, 442; of persons, 692.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in the 2d week of Christmas quarter 1870, 400; of persons, 675.

JAMES GAYLER,
Relieving Officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

NEWTON ABBOT.

PART I.

I. The lists are not revised at any fixed periods, but a committee of the Guardians went round to every parish 18 months ago and examined each case, and it is intended to do so again.

II. Relief in permanent cases is given for an indefinite period, and goes on until the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for fixed periods, not exceeding three weeks.

"Widows with children" are at first given relief for a period not exceeding three weeks, and when their circumstances are fully ascertained they are placed on the permanent list.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases continue to receive relief until the relieving officer reports some alterations in the circumstances of the case.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required upon original applications, but not afterwards. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. As regards the attendance at school of out-door pauper children, applicants are questioned on the subject when they come before the Board, but no further steps are taken in the matter.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some Guardian is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and it is copied at the clerk's office into the Relief Order Book before the book is returned to the relieving officer.

IX. About one-twentieth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their means of getting a living. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. As a general rule the workhouse is offered to "deserted wives," out-relief being only given in exceptional cases. There were only four such cases on the out-relief list at the date of my visit. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found, but no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. In the case of persons above 60 years of age they are given the full benefit of money derived from a club up to the amount of 3s. a week. In all other cases money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are taken for this purpose at least twelve times in a year, and between 70*l.* and 80*l.* are annually received from this source, either under an order of the justices or in consequence of the threat of legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1*s.* 6*d.* for each child after one, and 2*s.* for the widow if unable to work.

An old man or woman 2*s.* 6*d.*, and when more than 75 years of age 3*s.*

An old couple receive from 5*s.* to 6*s.*

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Knight; it is produced every week, and signed by the chairman.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once in three weeks at least.

"Widows with children" are visited not less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited not less than once a quarter.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officers to relieve "at discretion." They require them to report what they have done at their next meeting.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

9. The relieving officers visit on pay day in all outlying parishes; it is only in places close to their own homes that they visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of the North-Western District pays at 16 places, of these two are at public-houses, one at a shop, one at his own house, one at a vestry room, one at a school, one at a town hall, and the others at private cottages, some of which are tenanted by paupers. No pauper has to come more than four miles for relief.

The relieving officer of the North-Eastern District pays at 12 places, of which one is at a public-house, one a shop, three at town halls, and the others private cottages, two of which tenanted by paupers. Three miles and a half is the furthest distance which any person has to come for relief.

The relieving officer of the South-West District pays at 11 places, of which one is at a public-house, two are at shops, one a town hall, one a public meeting room, two at schoolrooms, and the rest at private cottages, one of which is tenanted by a pauper. No person has to come more than a mile for relief.

The Guardians pay from 6d. to 1s. a week for the use of the relief stations.

When the head of the family, or the wife, if married, is unable to come in person for the relief it is sent by a neighbour. The relieving officer makes inquiries, when visiting, as to whether the relief has been duly received. Children are not as a rule allowed to come for it. The neighbours generally get $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for taking it in the North-West District, but only rarely in the other two districts.

If a pauper is unable either to come or send for relief the relieving officer takes it to his home.

No bread is given except by the relieving officer at his own discretion until the next meeting of the Guardians.

The meat is not contracted for, but is given by orders on a butcher.

Wine and spirits are sent from the workhouse; in urgent cases they are given by orders on public-houses.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

NEWTON ABBOT UNION.

North-East District.

Area in acres, 85,169. Population in 1861, 18,607.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 519; of persons (adults 624, children 254), total 878.

Minimum number of cases, 504; of persons (adults 600, children 220), total 820.

J. YOLLAND,
Relieving Officer.

South-West District.

Area in acres, 23,649. Population in 1861, 36,702.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 532; of persons (adults 663, children 314), total 977.

Minimum number of cases, 509; of persons (adults 605, children 332), total 887.

C. A. TOZER,
Relieving Officer.

North-West District.

Area in acres, 58,810. Population in 1861, 13,712.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 383; of persons (adults 486, children 211), total 697.

Minimum number of cases, 366; of persons (adults 453, children 165), total 618.

J. FOADEN,
Relieving Officer.

PLYMOUTH.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is "till reported."

III. "Sick" cases are in some instances ordered relief "during sickness;" in other instances for fixed periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not as a rule exceeding a month.

"Widows with children" are given relief "till reported" by the relieving officer, unless there is a child likely to get work before long, when the relief is put on for three months.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

"Single women" with bastard children are in some instances given out-relief, and for the same period as widows.

There are no single able-bodied women without children in receipt of out-relief.

"Able-bodied men in the labour yard" receive orders for work at the discretion of the relieving officer.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief "till reported."

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, unless prevented by illness, and a fresh report from the relieving officer are required on every application for relief.

V. Certificates of school attendance in the case of out-door pauper children (but not showing the actual number of attendances) are produced when the relieving officers think fit to call for them.

VI. The Guardians dispose of about 30 cases in an hour.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, but in the majority of cases none of them are personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The relieving officer enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

VIII. The labour tests employed are stone breaking and street sweeping.

XI. About one-eighth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is rarely offered as a test; when offered as a test it is not accepted in more than one case out of ten. During the six months preceding my visit, out of about 600 cases disposed of in one relief district orders for admission to the workhouse were given in 15 cases upon the application of the paupers. The Guardians offered the workhouse as a test in 11 other cases, in none of which was the offer accepted.

XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule given out relief; their husbands are very rarely prosecuted. One relieving officer informed me that he had found cases in which a wife had for several weeks been receiving relief, and her husband had never been out of the town, and many other cases in which the wife, while in receipt of relief, had been receiving remittances from her husband.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but are not dealt with upon any definite principle.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and not unfrequently by actual legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. There are no systematic communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief, but the relieving officers occasionally communicate with the officer of the Mendicity Society.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. 6d. for each child; nothing for themselves, except for a short time after widowhood.

A single old man or woman receives 3s.

Old couples receive 6s.

Able-bodied men in the labour yard receive 1s. a day, half in kind, and are given from two to six days work in the week, according to the size of their families.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited at no fixed periods, but at intervals varying from once a week to once in six weeks.

"Able-bodied widows with children," and "single women with bastard children" (of whom there are three or four cases on the books) are visited once in three months.

"Able-bodied men in the labour yard" are visited before their cases are brought before the Board, and about once in three months afterwards.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once in three months.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the labour yard he visits the home of the applicant first, except in cases well known to him; but he does not always do so before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports the cases to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief in new cases; in cases previously known to him he sometimes gives the relief first,

and visits before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do he reports what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10. About 200 cases are paid by one relieving officer in an hour.

11. The paupers come in alphabetical order, those whose names begin with the same letter being admitted from the waiting-room into the pay office at the same time.

12. If the head of the family is at work or ill the relief is sent by a child or by a neighbour in receipt of relief. The relieving officer informed me that the neighbour used to receive 1d. or 2d. for bringing it, but he believed that the practice had been put a stop to.

13. (See answer to 12.)

14. When a pauper is unable either to come or send for relief, the relieving officer either takes it to the home or sends it by a messenger.

15. Each relieving officer has a relief office attached to his own house. No pauper in any district has to come more than three-quarters of a mile to receive relief.

16. Bread is contracted for, and is brought by the contractor to the relieving officer's office. Wine and spirits are contracted for, and are given by tickets on the contractor. Meat and groceries are given by tickets on the contracting tradesmen. Weights and scales are kept at the relief offices.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. Two relieving officers attend at their offices from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. the other from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

The "earnings" and "date of last visit to home of applicant" columns in the Relief Application and Report Book are never filled up in this Union.

PLYMOUTH UNION.

Northern District.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 766; persons, 1,455.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 724; persons, 1,320.

Deserted wives 13, children of ditto 37.

Southern District.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 598; persons, 1,360.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 579; persons, 1,112.

Deserted wives 12, children of ditto 27.

Western District.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 540; persons, 1,076.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 456; persons, 843.

Deserted wives 13, children of ditto 39.

The area of the districts cannot be ascertained, neither can the population, the Census returns having no reference to these districts.

18th May 1871.

STOKE DAMEREL.

PART I.

Stoke Damerel is a parish in which poor relief is administered by a Board of Commissioners under a Local Act.

The mode in which relief is administered is in many respects peculiar. The Board of Commissioners meet every Friday, their meetings being held at the workhouse and the parochial offices in Devonport alternately. General business is disposed of at the meetings at the workhouse, and applications for out-relief only at the meetings in Devonport. Destitute persons are relieved by the assistant overseer up to the next meeting of the Commissioners, and are not dealt with by the relieving officer until their cases have been disposed of by the Board.

On the Wednesday before the Commissioners meet for purposes of out-relief each case is brought before a committee of the Commissioners, who report to the Board their opinion as to the amount of relief, if any, which should be given.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness."

"Widows with families" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are put upon the permanent list, and go on from revision to revision.

Able-bodied men employed by the local Board have their orders renewed weekly.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant and a fresh report from the relieving officer are always required.

V. Parents are questioned at the half-yearly revision as to whether their children attend school.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases one of the Commissioners present is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VIII. The labour tests employed are stone breaking and street sweeping. Able-bodied men are sent by the Commissioners to the local Board, and are employed by them. The local Board pay to the Commissioners 100*l.* a year for the men who are sent by them.

IX. Of the relief ordered by the Commissioners and given by the relieving officer only about one-tenth is in kind. All the relief given by the overseer is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are as a rule given out-relief; the workhouse is only offered when collusion is suspected. Their husbands are rarely prosecuted.

XII. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Commissioners. Cases of paupers receiving money from a benefit club rarely occur.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but legal proceedings are not often taken for the purpose, the threat of them being generally sufficient. There are now about 25 cases on the lists in which contributions are received from this source.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers attend the meetings of the Commissioners.

XVII. There are no communications between the Commissioners and persons administering charitable relief.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer.

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does the whole of the visiting (as regards paupers on the regular relief list); he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited by the relieving officer about once a month.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are only visited at their own homes once in six months.

6, 7, 8, &c. All casual applications are dealt with, and provisional relief in kind is administered, by the assistant overseer, who reports what he has done to the overseers; but if a pauper in receipt of regular relief requires additional relief he applies to the relieving officer. The relieving officer does not always visit the home before giving such additional relief, but does so as soon afterwards as possible, and before the next meeting of the Commissioners.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). There is one relief office for the parish. No pauper has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief. The head of the family, or wife if married, is required to come for relief in person, unless ill or at work, in which case it is sent by a child or neighbour. The neighbour generally gets 1*d.* for taking it, and in some cases one person takes for eight. Bread is contracted for, and brought by the contractor to the relief office. Weights and scales are kept there. Wine and spirits are given by orders on the wine merchant who has the contract. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on the contracting tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Commissioners.

18. The relieving officer attends at the relief office from 9.30 to 1, and from 3 to 5.30.

TIVERTON.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year. Each parish revises its own list, and the lists are then gone through by the Board.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief either "during sickness," or for fixed periods not exceeding four weeks.

"Widows with children" are upon original application put on for four weeks, but afterwards they go on for a year at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.

IV. Applicants for relief living near the workhouse are required to attend in person, but not those who come from outlying parts of the Union unless specially ordered. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VI. Applications for relief are disposed of by this Board more rapidly than is usually the case.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some Guardian present is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VIII. No men are employed under the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order.

IX. About one-sixth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is very rarely offered as a test of destitution in this Union. This was stated by the clerk, the master of the workhouse, and the relieving officers, and was practically allowed to be the case by the Guardians. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief. There were none in the workhouse at the date of my visit, and several, at least eight, in receipt of out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found, but no reward is offered or advertisement issued for his apprehension.

XII. In cases of sickness the man is given the benefit of his club, and relief is given to his wife and children. There are no cases of persons in receipt of relief receiving "old age pay" from a club. Pensions are treated in the same way as any other source of income.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and at the date of my visit there were six or eight cases in which contributions were being received either under an order of the justices, or in consequence of the threat of legal proceedings.

XV. Relief has occasionally, but very rarely, been given to widows with a bastard child. I am not aware of any other breaches of the Prohibitory Order.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. Charitable relief is not taken into account by the Guardians, and they have no system of communications with persons administering such relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for every child after one, nothing for themselves. If there is an infant they receive 1s. and a loaf for every child.

An old man receives 2s. 6d. and a loaf, but the allowance is increased in extreme old age.

An old couple receive from 4s. and two loaves, to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers (except the police for vagrants.)

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting. They keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Knight. These diaries are brought to the workhouse every board day, but are very rarely called for.

5. "Sick" cases are visited from once a week or oftener to once a month.

"Widows with children" are visited from once in three months to once in six months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at about the same intervals as widows.

In the town of Tiverton the relieving officer visits more frequently.

6. The relieving officers do not visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief, except in cases well known to him. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

9. In outlying parts of the union visits are almost entirely confined to visits paid on the pay day. In other parishes the relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The relieving officer in the Southern District pays at seven places, one being a public house, one the Market House at Tiverton, and the other five rooms in private cottages, one of which is tenanted by a pauper. Some paupers have to come between four and five miles for relief.

The relieving officer of the Eastern District pays at eight places, one being a Guildhall, two at vestry rooms, and the others private cottages, one of which is tenanted by a pauper. Some paupers have to come between three and four miles for relief.

The relieving officer for the Northern District pays at ten places, one being a vestry room, one a schoolroom, and the others rooms in private cottages, one of which is occupied by a pauper. Some paupers have to come four miles for relief.

The Guardians pay for the use of all the relief stations, the sums paid varying from 10s. to 4*l.* per annum for each.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is generally sent by a neighbour, children being as a rule forbidden to come for it. The relieving officer in this case inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been properly received. The neighbour generally gets 1*d.* or ½*d.* for taking it, and in some cases one person takes for as many as twelve. There is no case in which a pauper is unable either to come or send for relief.

Bread is contracted for, and the relieving officer meets the contractor's cart at each relief station. Weights and scales are kept at the relief stations.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on the contracting wine merchant in Tiverton when practicable; when this cannot be done they are given by orders on public houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

TIVERTON UNION.

Northern District.

Area 36,681 acres. Population 5,597.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 4th February 1870, 228; persons 415; relief 37*l.* 7s. 0½*d.*

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 11th June 1870, 209; persons 350; relief 29*l.* 17s. 9¾*d.*

Southern District.

Area 32,804 acres. Population 13,924.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 21st January 1871, 660; persons 1,185; relief 104*l.* 12s. 4¾*d.*

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 23d April 1870, 461; persons 1,153; relief 90*l.* 19s. 11¾*d.*

Eastern District.

*Area 33,727 acres. Population 11,354.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 24th December 1870, 500; persons 862; relief 77*l.* 10s. 10¾*d.*

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 9th July 1870, 494; persons 848; relief 71*l.* 6s.

SHAFTESBURY.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not exceeding one month.

"Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding six months.

The relief is ordered for a shorter period if there is likely to be any alteration in their circumstances.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, is required upon all original applications, but not upon renewed applications unless there is some alteration in the circumstances of the case. A fresh report from the relieving officer is in all cases required.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with respect to the attendance of out-door pauper children at school.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and their circumstances are in the majority of cases personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to all able-bodied applicants, and to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits. When offered as a test it is refused in the large majority of cases.

XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief unless collusion is suspected; the husband is prosecuted.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value. Pensions very rarely occur among out-door paupers.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but not to persons who are in regular employment for six days in the week.

XIV. Legal proceedings are very rarely taken to compel relations, who are legally liable, to contribute, and at the date of my visit no contributions were being received from any such relations.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.

XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—A widow with children, if able herself to work, receives 1s. and a loaf for each child, and nothing for herself; if unable to work she receives an additional 1s. 6d. and a loaf for herself.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. and a loaf to 3s. 6d. and a loaf.

An old couple receive from 4s. and two loaves to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are as a rule visited once a week; never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited three or four times a quarter as a rule; never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" cases are visited once a month as a rule; never less than once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse he visits the home first, except in cases well known to him. He reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In No. 1 district the relieving officer pays at ten places, seven of which are rooms hired by the Guardians, and two others are cottages belonging to paupers.

In No. 2 district the relieving officer pays at nine places, four of which are rooms hired by the Guardians. They are not in any instance in a shop or public-house. In the other five places he pays at the home of one of the paupers.

In neither district has any pauper to come more than a mile to receive relief. If the head of the family or wife does not come in person to receive relief the relief is sent by a child or (in a very few cases) by a neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received.

The relieving officers do not take the relief to the homes of any of the paupers, except those in which he pays others.

The relieving officer stated that there were no cases in which the pauper was unable either to come or send for relief.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is sent round in the contractor's cart. The relieving officer meets it at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officers are at home till 10 a.m., and have fixed hours at each of the relief stations.

The relieving officer gives whatever the medical officer recommends, unless he finds that the persons are well able to procure it for themselves, when he withholds the relief and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

SHAFTESBURY UNION.

No. 1 District.

Area, 16,372 acres. Population in 1861, 6,474.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 236; persons, 493.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 215; persons, 400.

H. G. NORTON,
Relieving Officer.

18th November 1870.

No. 2 District.

Area, 20,321 acres. Population in 1861, 6,515.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 420; persons, 549.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 350; persons, 450.

C. MENDEN,
Relieving Officer.

SHERBORNE.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, being left to the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer and the nature of the case, not exceeding a month at a time.

Relief ordered for "widows with children" and old and infirm "chronic cases" is entered as "temporary," and it is left to go on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, and a fresh report from the relieving officer is required in all cases.

V. No steps are taken by the Board of Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII.A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total amount of relief is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of incorrigibly idle habits, and in cases of suspected imposition. When offered as a test, it is accepted in about one case out of five.

XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule offered the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value. There are no cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is for the most part confined to widows and aged persons, but it is also occasionally given to cripples and infirm persons.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but there were no cases on the lists at the date of my visit in which contributions were being received from this source, and legal proceedings are very rarely taken.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians unless specially requested.

XVII. Charitable assistance is not taken into account, and the Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable funds.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for themselves and each child.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf.

An old couple receive 4s. and two loaves.

PART II.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. The poor are paid at their own homes (except in the parish of Sherborne), and as a general rule they are only visited by the relieving officers on the pay day, which is a fixed day in each parish. The relieving officers state that they pay visits on other days unexpectedly in cases about which they have any suspicion.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. See question 5.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The poor, with the exception of those in the parish of Sherborne, are paid at their homes. Bread is baked by the Guardians. In one district it is taken round by the relieving officer in his own cart; in the other it is taken round by a man with whom the Guardians contract for this purpose, who meets the relieving officer in the first parish, and goes round with him.

Wine is contracted for by a wine merchant in Sherborne, from whence the paupers have to fetch it. In some instances they have to come as much as eight miles for this purpose. Beer, porter, and spirits are given by orders on public-houses.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officer in the Northern District is at home from 9 to 10 a.m.; in the other district he is at home up to 9 a.m.

SHERBORNE UNION.

	Area in Acres.	Population (1861).	Maximum Number of Cases in receipt of Relief in any one Week during the Year 1870.	Ditto of Persons, &c.	Minimum Number of Cases, &c.	Ditto of Persons, &c.
Northern District -	19,141	9,224	397	719	376	612
Southern ditto -	20,319	4,239	256	382	202	334

26th March 1871.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK.

PART I.

I. There is no general revision of the relief lists by the Guardians, but the lists of each parish are, in most of the parishes of the Union, revised by the vestry; in some parishes once and in others twice a year.

II. { The relief is not put on for specified periods in any of the three classes given in my other reports, but runs on until the relieving officer or the Guardian of the parish reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless absent for good cause, and a fresh report from the relieving officer is required on every application for relief.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians for securing the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The area of the Union is very large, and it depends upon what Guardians are present whether the circumstances of the applicants are or are not personally known to any member of the Board.

VII. A. The entries are copied from the Relief Application and Report Book into the Relief Order Book by the clerk on every Board day.

IX. Between one-third and one-fourth of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

X. The workhouse test is offered to all able-bodied men at the end of a fortnight. It is also offered to persons of bad character and to those who make a dishonest statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test, those who accept it are as numerous as those who refuse it.

XI. "Deserted wives" if of good character and no collusion is suspected, are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is looked upon favourably, but is not dealt with upon any definite principles in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but not to any persons who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Legal proceedings are, as I was informed, taken against relations legally liable to contribute when likely to be successful; but one relieving officer stated that he did not remember one case in his district in the course of 25 years in which such proceedings had proved successful.

XV. *Prohibitory Order*.—Relief, in kind only, is in exceptional cases given to able-bodied men, but only for a week, or at the most a fortnight.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, 6d. and a loaf for each child, and 1s. and a loaf for the woman.

Old man or woman, from 2s. and a loaf to 3s. and a loaf.

Aged couple, from 4s. and two loaves to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited generally once a week; never less than once in three weeks.

"Widows with children" are not visited at any fixed intervals; never less than once in six months, but much more frequently in cases where the relieving officer has any suspicion.

"Old and infirm" cases are visited at no fixed intervals, but on an average about eight times a year; never less than once a year, and this only in cases where the pauper comes in person to receive relief every week.

6. The relieving officer visits before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases of extreme urgency. He reports his visit at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. The relieving officer visits at the time cases in which he gives "temporary provisional" relief, except in cases of urgency, when he does so afterwards, and before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report of what he has done at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits unexpectedly in cases in which he has any suspicion, but his ordinary visits are paid on days which are pretty well known to the paupers.

10, 11, &c. In most parishes the Guardians hire a room for relief purposes, and pay a weekly rent of from 2d. to 6d. for it. In two cases the room is a schoolroom; in others it is the home of one of the paupers.

When the head of the family, or the wife, does not come the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officers do not systematically inquire whether the relief has been received in full; but they stated it as their opinion that they would be sure to hear of it, if it was not. In one case a woman takes relief $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to three persons, and gets a penny every week or fortnight from each for doing so. This is only during the winter months. The relieving officers do not entrust relief to any persons not previously known to them.

There are only a few cases in which the relief is taken to the home of the pauper. The relieving officers were not aware of any cases in which paupers were unable to come or send for relief.

No pauper has to come more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles for relief, and there are very few who have to come so far.

The Guardians do not bake their own bread. The contractor's cart meets the relieving officers at the various relief stations. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. Two relieving officers attend at their homes from 9 to 10, and the other till 8.45, every morning. They have fixed hours at the relief stations.

The relieving officer never withholds what the medical officer recommends, but if he thinks that the persons could procure what is necessary for themselves he reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK UNION.

Wareham District.

The area of the district, 33,800 acres. The population, 6,230.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief last winter, 359; of persons, 659.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, 340; of persons, 534.

No. 2 District.

Area in acres, 33,833. Population in 1861, 4,749.

The greatest number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 246; of persons, 397.

The least number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 236; of persons, 318.

As near as possible the largest amount of money and kind in a week :

	In money.			In kind.			Total.		
	£30	13	10	5	19	6½	36	13	4½
The smallest ditto :	£24	2	6	6	9	8½	30	12	2½

H. HALLETT,
Relieving Officer.

Corfe Castle.—District No. 3.

The area in acres, 28,676. The population, Census 1861, 6,093.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during the winter, 351; of persons, 609.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last year, 328; of persons, 535.

W. R. MARSHMAN,
Relieving Officer.

BRISTOL.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not exceeding two months.

"Widows with children" are given relief for three months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.

Women with bastard children are in some cases given out-relief.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants and a fresh report from the relieving officer is required on all applications for relief.

V. School pence are paid by the Guardians, and certificates showing the actual number of attendances are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, but are not in the majority of cases personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. Each district is taken at the same time at four tables in the same room. The chairman, at each table, enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and these entries are copied, on the same day, into the Relief Order Book.

IX. The labour tests are stone-breaking and field work on a farm attached to the workhouse, which is four miles from Bristol. The men are in all cases given work for six days in each week, with the exception of half a day which is allowed to enable them to search for work. They are paid according to the size of their families. Men have in some cases worked for more than four months consecutively, and in one instance a man 64 years of age has been employed in this manner for three years.

X. The workhouse is offered to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are, as a rule, offered the workhouse. The husband is prosecuted, if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. The assistant clerk, who has held the office for more than thirteen years, remembers no case in which a person in receipt of relief was at the same time receiving money from a benefit club. There are no pensioners in receipt of out-door relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but it is only in very exceptional instances that it is given in other cases.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but at the date of my visit there were not more than twelve cases in which contributions were being received from this source, either under a magistrate's order or under the threat of legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the out-door relief Regulation Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief. They formerly supplied a charity organization society in Bristol with lists of out-door paupers, but they have since refused to do so, and the society has been discontinued in consequence.

Scale of Relief.—"Widows with children" receive 9d. and a loaf for each child.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. to 3s. 6d.

An old couple receive from 4s. to 6s.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited at intervals, varying according to the length of time for which relief has been granted, from once a week to once in six weeks.

"Widows with children" are visited not less than once a quarter, as a rule, and frequently oftener.

Able-bodied men receiving relief under the out-door labour test are visited at least once a month.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, or for work, he visits the home first, except in cases previously well known to him. He reports every case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary "provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind and is reported at the next meeting of the Guardians.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do, they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The poor in each district are paid at the relieving officer's house. A shed is attached to the house in which the poor wait. There is no crowding at any of the relief stations. Between 500 and 600 are paid in a day in each district, nearly 300 being paid in an hour. When the head of the family or wife, if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is sent by the person who brings the card. Children are discouraged from coming, but in many cases the relieving officers are obliged to send the relief by them. When sent by a neighbour the relieving officer inquires, when visiting, if the relief has been duly received. The neighbour generally gets a penny for taking relief and in some cases one person takes for more than 20 others. No person in any district has to come more than 1½ mile to receive relief.

Bread baked by the Guardians is sent to each relieving officer's house. The relieving officers do not keep weights and scales.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on the workhouse stores.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on the tradesmen appointed by the Guardians in each district.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers attend at their own houses from 9 or 9.30 a.m. to 11; and from 5 to 6 p.m.

BRISTOL INCORPORATION.

Numbers in receipt of relief in any one week:—

District No.		Winter 1870-71.		Summer 1870.		Population, Census 1861.	Acres.
		Maximum.		Minimum.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	-	443	805	367	607	20,255	305
"	2	425	785	389	686	15,662	126
"	3	456	849	416	678	14,335	173
"	4	470	850	414	679	15,775	151

EDWD. G. DOGGERT,
Clerk to the Guardians.

CLIFTON.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART I.

- I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians.
- II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, no time being mentioned, and the relief going on till the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief for fixed periods not exceeding six weeks at a time.
- To "widows with children," and also to "old and infirm" chronic cases relief is given without any time being specified, and it goes on till the relieving officer reports some alteration in the case.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required, and also a fresh report from the relieving officer.
- V. The relieving officer reports to the Board if he finds children of school age kept at home. No further steps are taken with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
- VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
- IX. Between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.
- When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.
- XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule offered the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.
- XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. There are no cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.
- XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases, unless specially reported to the Poor Law Board.
- XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. I was informed that legal proceedings were taken when necessary, but that the threat was generally sufficient.
- XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.
- XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
- XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for every child after one, and an additional 1s. during the first six weeks of widowhood.
An old man or woman receives from 2s. and a loaf to 2s. 6d. and a loaf.
An old couple receive from 3s. 6d. and a loaf up to 5s. and no loaf.

PART II.

1. There are five relief districts and five relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.
- "Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.
6. The relieving officer always visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.
7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief he visits the home first, if this is practicable; if it is not, he always does so within three days afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. In the country districts the relieving officers visit as a rule on the pay day in each parish, but in the town portion of the union they do so at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In Nos. 1, 2, and 3 districts (which are town districts) there is one relief station in each. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile for relief. In the heaviest district about 600 are paid on the same day in about three hours and a half.

No. 4 district relieving officer pays at seven places, of which one is a shop, two are vestry rooms, two schoolrooms, and two private cottages, one of which is tenanted by a pauper. The furthest distance as a rule which any person has to come for relief is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but there are two paupers who live five miles off.

No. 5 district relieving officer pays at three places. One is at his own house, and two at private cottages. No person has to come more than a mile and a half to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come in person for the relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been duly received. The neighbour generally receives 1d. for taking it, and in one case one person takes for 15 others.

Bread is taken round by the contractor to each relief station, and weights and scales are kept there.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on public-houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is a dispensary in one of country districts which was opened on 1st January 1871. The dispenser attends twice a week.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

CLIFTON UNION.

District and Relieving Officer.	Area. (Acres.)	Popula- tion (1861).	Maximum numbers in any one Week.		Minimum numbers in any one Week.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
No. 1. T. J. Hill -	910	21,375	310	566	302	481
" 2. J. S. Goodman	770	25,221	545	1,103	529	968
" 3. Daniel Smith	365	16,476	434	914	417	711
" 4. W. Howell -	17,720	12,917	199	353	185	309
" 5. W. Rees -	7,426	18,698	501	988	458	862

C. H. HUNT,
Clerk.

5th May 1871.

WEST ASHFORD.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding six months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the paupers is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board of Guardians is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Rather less than one-fourth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of bad character, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test it is refused in the majority of cases.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XI. Deserted wives are as a rule offered the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward is occasionally, but not often, offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but is not dealt with upon any definite principle.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are occasionally taken for the purpose. There are now two or three cases in which contributions are being made under a magistrate's order, and others in which they are being paid voluntarily. Altogether about 150*l.* per annum is received in this way.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1*s.* and a gallon of flour for each child, and 2*s.* for themselves if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

An old couple receive 3*s.* and 2 gallons of flour, or 4*s.* and one gallon.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week as a rule; never less than once a fortnight. Widows with children are rarely visited less than once a month, and frequently oftener.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a month at least, and frequently oftener.

6. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse, but would do so in any case not previously known to him.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional relief" he frequently gives the relief first and visits the home afterwards, but always before the next meeting of the Guardians. One of the relieving officers has occasionally given such relief in money; it is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require him to report at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In No. 1 district the relieving officer pays at six places, one being his own house, and the others either schools or vestry rooms. No one has to come more than three miles to receive relief.

In No. 2 district the relieving officer pays in six places; three are rooms in public houses, one is a relief station in Ashford used for no other purpose, another is a school room, and the sixth is a room in a private dwelling house.

For most of these relief stations the overseers pay from 4*d.* to 1*s.* a week.

When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person for their relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour, and in some cases taken to their home by the relieving officer. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain that it has been properly received. The relieving officers do not know any cases now in which the neighbour receives anything for taking the relief. An instance of this was brought to the relieving officer's notice about two years ago, and he put a stop to it.

All relief in kind (except wine) is given by tickets on tradesmen, with the exception of one parish in which the flour is sent round. Wine is bought by the relieving officers from a wine merchant.

Spirits and beer are given by orders on public houses.

The flour is in all cases weighed in the presence of the recipients.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officers are at home up to 9 a.m., and have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

WEST ASHFORD UNION.

1st District.

Acreage 22,535. Population in 1861, 5,311.

Number of persons relieved in the 10th week of March quarter, 1870, 351; of cases 162.

Number of persons relieved in the 6th week of September quarter, 1870, 294; of cases 146.

LUKE LANGLEY,
Relieving Officer.

2d District.

Area 18,489 acres. Population in 1861, 9,826.

Maximum number of cases, in the 2d week of March quarter 1870, ending 10th January, 282; of persons 634.

Minimum number of cases, in the 11th week of September quarter 1870, ending 12th September, 218; of persons 421.

WILLIAM LONGLEY,
Relieving Officer.

BRIDGE.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.

III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children" are, as a rule, given relief for six months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is required upon original applications (unless there is good cause for their absence), but not afterwards. A fresh report is required upon all applications from the relieving officer.

V. The school pence are paid in a few cases, but no certificates of school attendance are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of the cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

IX. About one fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, and to persons of bad character.

When offered as a test, not one in ten accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are in some cases given out-relief, and in others brought into the workhouse. Their husbands are prosecuted; no reward is offered for their apprehension.

XII. In determining the amount of relief, money derived from benefit clubs is looked on more favourably than other sources of income. There are no cases of pensioners among the out-door paupers.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Legal proceedings for the purpose of compelling relations, legally liable, to contribute, are not taken more than once a year on an average. There was only one case on the relief lists at the date of my visit, in which contributions of this nature were being received under an order of the justices.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meeting of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 6 lbs. of bread for each child, and 2s. for themselves.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d.

An old couple 5s.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed).

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are generally visited once a week ; never less than once in three weeks.

"Widows with children" are generally visited once a month ; never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once a quarter.

6. The relieving officer rarely gives an order for the workhouse, except to persons who have no home ; if they had a home he would visit it before giving the order, except in cases previously known to him.

7. The relieving officer in some cases gives "temporary provisional relief" before visiting the home. He visits afterwards, but in some cases not until as much as a week has elapsed. Occasionally in bad weather he gives money to enable the applicants to obtain coals. All such relief is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion," and require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. In suspicious cases the relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* In eight places in the Union the poor are paid in rooms hired by the Guardians for 6d. a week ; these rooms are not in any case in a shop or public house ; in two cases they are in cottages occupied by paupers. In other places the poor are paid either at the relieving officer's house, or at their own homes, or by the road side.

If the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not give the relief to any person that he did not know, and inquires from time to time whether it has been duly received. The neighbours in some cases get 1d. for taking it.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round by the contractor's cart to the different relief stations, where the relieving officer meets it. Weights and scales are not always taken round with the cart.

The relieving officer keeps a depôt of wine, and those who are near him get it in that way ; others by orders on the workhouse, or the public house of their village. Spirits are in all cases given by orders on public houses. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer would withhold what the medical officer recommended if he found that the persons could procure it for themselves, but not on any other ground.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officer is at home before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m., and has fixed hours at each relief station.

BRIDGE UNION.

Area of union, 40,208 acres. Population, 11,315.

Maximum number of cases in any one week, 387 ; persons, 680.

Minimum number of cases in any one week, 341 ; persons, 527.

19th January 1871.

ALLEN FIELDING, Clerk.

DARTFORD.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every quarter.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the reports of the relieving officer and medical officer.

"Widows with children" are as a rule given relief for a month at a time.

Orders for the labour yard are given to able-bodied men from week to week.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is not required. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application for relief.

V. School pence are paid, and certificates are produced showing the number of weeks each child has been at school, but not the number of attendances in each week.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the relieving officer in the Application and Report Book.

VIII. The labour tests employed are stone-breaking and oakum picking.

IX. About one seventh of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to able-bodied cases, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.

When offered as a test, not one in twenty accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are as a rule brought into the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of 2*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. In determining the amount of relief, money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably, but is not dealt with upon any definite principle.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but at the date of my visit there were no cases in which such contributions were being received by the Guardians or their officers.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians do not take charitable relief into account, and have no system of communication with persons administering such relief.

Scale of relief.—A widow with four children would receive 3*s.* and five loaves; if one child was so young that the mother could not leave it, the Guardians would take off a loaf and give an extra 1*s.*

An old man or woman receives 2*s.* and a loaf; an old couple 3*s.* and two loaves.

The Guardians do not interfere with the medical officer's recommendations, except upon the ground that the persons are able to procure what is recommended for themselves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts, and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are generally visited once a week; never less than once a month.

"Widows with children" are in one district visited not oftener than once a month, and in the others twice in three months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at least once a quarter.

6. The relieving officers do not always visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse.

7. The relieving officers visit the home of the applicant before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is frequently given in money; it is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of payment.* The relieving officer in the Bexley district has five relief stations in rooms hired by the Guardians for 1*s.* a week. None of them are in a shop or public house; three of them are in cottages occupied by paupers. No pauper has to come more than 1½ mile.

In the Dartford district some of the paupers are paid at the workhouse, and there is one relief station at Stone, in a cottage occupied by a pauper. No pauper has to come more than two miles.

If paupers are unable to come for their relief in person, it is sent either by a child or neighbour. No inquiries are as a rule made as to whether the relief has been properly received. The neighbour generally gets 1*d.* for taking it.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round in a van, accompanied by the relieving officer. Weights and scales are taken round with the van.

Wine and spirits are bought by the Guardians, and kept at six depôts, one being at the workhouse, and the others at the house of one of the Guardians, and in some instances at the house of some clergyman.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

The relieving officer would withhold what was recommended by the medical officer on the ground that the persons were able to procure it for themselves, but not upon any other ground.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officers are at home till 9 a.m., and have fixed hours of attendance at their relief stations.

DARTFORD UNION.

AREA and POPULATION, also the maximum number of Cases and Persons in receipt of Relief in any one week last winter, with minimum number of Cases and Persons in receipt of Relief in any one week last summer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Area in Statute Acres.	1861 Population.	Present estimate of Population.	Maximum number of Cases and Persons, ninth week of quarter ending Lady-day 1870.		Minimum number of Cases and Persons, eleventh week of quarter ending Michaelmas 1870.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
<i>Bexley District.</i>						
12,340	12,776	20,000	332	730	245	501
<i>Dartford District.</i>						
8,500	8,668	—	158	277	165	269
<i>Farningham District.</i>						
80,060	10,424	—	258	506	207	398

DOVER.

PART I.

- I. There is no general revision of the relief lists.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is granted is "till reported."
 - III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."
"Widows with children" are as a rule given relief for six months.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are put on the relief lists "till reported."
 - IV. The personal attendance of the pauper is required in new cases. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application for relief.
 - V. School pence are in some cases paid, but no certificates of attendance are produced.
 - VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
 - IX. Not more than one-twelfth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.
When offered as a test not one in twenty accept it.
 - XI. "Deserted wives" are brought into the workhouse. Their husbands are prosecuted, and a reward of 2*l.* is offered for their apprehension.
 - XII. Money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief. There are no cases of pensioners among persons in receipt of out-relief.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.
The "earnings" column in the Application and Report Book is rarely, if ever, filled up in this Union.
 - XIV. Relations legally liable are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken, but the threat is generally sufficient.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no regular system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children receive 1*s.* for each child, and 2*s.* for themselves, during the first six months of their widowhood.
An old man or woman receives 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*
An old couple 4*s.* or 5*s.*

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a month, and frequently oftener.
"Widows with children" are visited about once in three months.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once in three months.
6. The relieving officers do not visit the homes of the applicants before giving an order for the workhouse.
7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home first, except in cases of urgency, when he does so afterwards; in the country district within a week, and in the town district within three or four days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer in the town district visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly. In the country district the visits are all paid on the pay day in each parish.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* In the town district the poor are paid at the relief office, which is also the office of the poor rate collector and the Mendicity Society, and at the Charlton National Schools. No pauper in this district has to come more than half a mile for their relief.
In the country district the poor are paid in rooms hired by the Guardians for the purpose. The Guardians pay 6d. a week for some, and 3d. for others. None of them are in a shop or public house; several of them are in cottages occupied by paupers.
In the town district persons unable to come for their relief have to send a card by a child or neighbour.
In the country district if the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not send the relief by a person not known to him. He does not make a practice of inquiring whether the relief has been duly received, but he does so in cases of suspicion.
No bread is given in this Union. All relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen or innkeepers.
17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.
18. The relieving officer in the town district is at home from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 3 to 7 p.m. The country relieving officer is at home till 10 a.m., and has fixed hours at each of the relief stations.

The relieving officers give whatever the medical officer recommends.

DOVER UNION.

First District.

Area 1,804 acres. Population, 1861, 20,723.
The heaviest week's relief in last winter was 100*l.* 7*s.*
Number of persons relieved, 1,140; families 653.
The lightest week's relief in last summer, 87*l.* 1*s.*
Number of persons relieved, 1,035; families 617.

13th January 1871.

EDW. PART,
Relieving Officer.

Second or Rural District.

Area 25,674 acres. Population 7,774.
Heaviest week during the half year ending 24th March 1870. Relief 50*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*
Persons 448; families 246.
Lightest week during the half year ending 23d September 1870. Relief 89*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Persons 441; families 223.

18th January 1871.

S. M. PAIN,
Relieving Officer.

		£	s.	d.	(B.) Reports, &c.
Cost of the out-door poor for 13 weeks ending 23d December 1870 -		1,786	17	8½	
Relief in goods during the above period {	Mr. Part, Relieving Officer	58	10	7	
	Mr. Pain	-	-	14 0 0	
	Total	-	-	72 10 7	
For funerals during the above period - {	Mr. Part	-	-	40 3 6	
	Mr. Pain	-	-	16 0 0	
	Total	-	-	56 3 6	
Total for goods	-	-	-	72 10 7	
Total for funerals	-	-	-	56 3 6	
Together	-	-	-	128 14 1	

This gives a trifle over 4 per cent. for goods, and ditto for funerals 3 per cent.

WILLM. CROSS,
Clerk.

16th January 1871.

ELHAM.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is granted is one year.
 - III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness," and when the medical relief ceases the general relief ceases also.
 - "Widows with children" are put on for no definite period, but until the relieving officer reports some alteration in their circumstances.
 - "Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. - A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application for relief.
 - V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
 - VII. A. The relieving officer enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
 - IX. About one-sixth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied cases and to persons of bad character. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.
 - XI. Deserted wives are brought into the workhouse, and their husbands are prosecuted.
 - XII. When a man is receiving money from a club during sickness, the Guardians look upon the club money as a provision for himself and his wife, and give relief to the children.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. The workhouse is generally offered to persons who have relations who ought to support them, but legal proceedings are very rarely taken to compel contributions from relations who are legally liable.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.
- The Guardians supply the medical officers with cod liver oil and quinine. They exercise their discretion upon all recommendations of the medical officer.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children receive 1s. 6d. for each child, and 2s. 6d. in addition for themselves if they are unable to work.
- An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d.
- An old couple receive 5s.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are as a rule visited once a week; never less than once a fortnight. "Widows with children" are as a rule visited once a quarter.
- "Old and infirm" chronic cases are as a rule visited twice a year.
6. The relieving officer does not always visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, but such orders are for the most part given to persons who have no homes.
7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion," and require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). In six parishes relief is administered in rooms hired by the Guardians for sums varying from 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week. In one parish this room is in a public house; in all the others it is in a private dwelling house. In other places the poor are paid either at the relieving officer's own house, or by the road side.
- When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain that the relief has been properly received. In some cases the neighbour gets 1d. for taking it.
- Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken to the relief stations, where the relieving officer meets it. Weights and scales are not taken round with the cart.
- The amount of wine and spirits ordered in this Union is small, but when they are ordered by the medical officer they are generally bought by the relieving officer in Folkestone and taken to the relief stations; in Folkestone they are given by tickets on the wine merchant. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.
17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.
18. The relieving officer is at home every day after 2 p.m., and has fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

ELHAM UNION.

- Area in acres 43,197. Population 26,886.
- Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 2d March 1870, 413; of persons 633.
- Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, week ended 26th October 1870, 370; of persons 575.

W. H. BIRCH,
Relieving Officer.

GRAVESEND AND MILTON.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.
- II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness."
- "Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding three months at a time.
- "Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, and a fresh report of the relieving officer, are required on every application for relief.
- V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.
- VIII. The out-door labour test which is employed is stone-breaking.
- XI. Rather more than one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is offered as a test to persons of bad character, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their earnings. When offered as a test, not one in ten accept it.
- XI. Deserted wives are generally given out-relief; their husbands are prosecuted, and occasionally a reward of 1l. or 2l. is offered for their apprehension.
- XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but are not dealt with on any definite principle.
- XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.
- XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken for this purpose about three or four times a year.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians. Relief in "medical extras" is practically left entirely to the medical officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of relief.—A widow with children has 1s. for herself, and 1s. for each child, about one third of the whole being given in kind.

An old man or woman receives about 2s. 6d.

An old couple 3s. 6d.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week.

"Widows with children" are visited once in three weeks.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a week.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do, they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of payment.* All relief is given at a relief station at the workhouse. The poor of the parish of Gravesend come at 9 A.M., and those of the parish of Milton at 10 A.M. About 70 or 80 persons are in the waiting room at one time.

All paupers are required to come in person for their relief, unless they are prevented by illness; if at work, they are told to come on the following day.

If persons are prevented from coming by sickness, the relief is generally taken by the relieving officer to their homes.

Relief is never sent by children, and there is now only one case in which it is taken by one person for another, and in this case it is taken by one woman for another who lives in the same house.

Bread is not baked by the Guardians, but is sent to the relief office; weights and scales are kept there. Wine and spirits are contracted for, and are kept at the relief office. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

No pauper has to come so much as two miles to receive their relief.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers in the Union.

18. The relieving officer attends at 9 a.m. at the relief office, and does not leave till all applications have been disposed of.

GRAVESEND AND MILTON UNION.

	Land.	Water.	Total.
Area of relief district in acres - -	1,271	230	1,501
Population according to census of 1861, 18,039.			

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week last winter, 362; persons, 1,026.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week last winter, 221; persons, 651.

MAIDSTONE.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every quarter.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief from week to week.

"Widows with children," and "old and infirm" chronic cases, are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In the majority of cases from the agricultural districts some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant, but this is not so much the case in the Maidstone district.

IX. Rather more than one half of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement as to their means of getting a livelihood.

When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule offered the workhouse, out-relief is only given in very exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of 2*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners very rarely occur among persons in receipt of out-relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged people, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but legal proceedings are not taken for this purpose so often as once a year, and there were only four or five cases in which, at the date of my visit, money was being received from this source.

XV. The provisions of the out-door relief Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, as a rule, receive 6*d.* and a gallon of flour for each child.

An old man or woman receives 1*s.* 8*d.* or 2*s.* and a gallon of flour; an old couple receive double this amount.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There is one assistant relieving officer in the Maidstone district; no special duties are assigned to him, the relieving officer of the district being considered solely responsible.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers and the assistant do all the visiting. They keep a diary, which is produced to the Guardians, but it only states the places and villages visited on each day, not the names and residences of the paupers visited.

5. "Sick" cases are in the Maidstone district visited never less than once a week; in the other districts never less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.

"Widows with children" are visited about once a month.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about twice or three times a quarter.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief;" such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* In No. 1 district (Maidstone) there is a relief office in the town hired by the Guardians of the corporation of Maidstone for 1*s.* a week; and there are relief stations in three other parishes in rooms hired by the Guardians in private dwelling houses, one of which is occupied by a pauper. No person has to come more than a mile to receive relief. In No. 2 district there are four relief stations; two are in vestry rooms hired by the Guardians for 1*s.* a week; one at a cottage occupied by a widow in receipt of relief; and the fourth in a grocer's shop. The Guardians pay 1*s.* a week in each case for the use of the room. The furthest distance that any person has to come in this district is between three and four miles.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

In No. 3 district there are seven relief stations, all of them being hired by the Guardians for 1s. a week. One is at a public house, two are at shops, and the other four are rooms in cottages, one of which is occupied by a pauper. Three miles is the furthest distance that any pauper has to come for relief.

When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person for their relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour who produces the relief card. In the town district, however, children are forbidden to come except by special permission under exceptional circumstances. The neighbour generally gets 1d. for taking it, and in some cases one person takes for three or four others. The relieving officers would not send relief by any person not previously known to them, and make inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received.

In the town district flour is taken to the Maidstone relief station; weights and scales are kept there. The contractor brings flour to the country relief stations, where he meets the relieving officer; he brings weights and scales with him.

In No. 2 district the contractor sends flour to a shop in each parish, where the paupers obtain it upon the production of their tickets.

In No. 3 district the contractor's cart takes flour round to the relief stations, and the relieving officer goes with it. No weights or scales are taken round with the cart.

All other relief in kind (including wine and spirits) is given by tickets on tradesmen or innkeepers.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station and at their own houses. In the Maidstone district, either the relieving officer or his assistant is always at home.

The relieving officers would withhold what the medical officer recommended, if they found that the persons could procure it for themselves, but would not do so on any other grounds.

MAIDSTONE UNION.

STATEMENT showing the Population and Area of each Relieving Officer's District; also the Maximum and Minimum Number of Cases of relief, and of Paupers relieved out of the workhouse, in any one week of the half year ending 29th September 1870.

						Population, Census 1861.		Acreage.	
						Persons.		Acres.	
District No. 1. T. D. Jones, Relieving Officer						25,467		6,037	
Ditto 2. J. S. Tapsfield, ditto						6,129		17,223	
Ditto 3. C. Cleaver, ditto						7,054		13,475	
						38,670		36,760	

District.	Maximum Number of Cases in receipt of Relief in any one Week in 1870.	Maximum Number of Persons in receipt of Relief in any one Week in 1870.				Number of Week and Quarter in 1870.	Minimum Number of Cases in receipt of Relief in any one Week in 1870.	Minimum Number of Persons in receipt of Relief in any one Week in 1870.				Number of Week and Quarter in 1870.
		Not A.B.	A.B.	Ch.	Tot.			Not A.B.	A.B.	Ch.	Tot.	
No. 1	605	418	217	403	1038	2nd Week in Lady-day Quarter, January 1870.	541	395	165	348	908	6th Week in Michaelmas Quarter, August 1870.
" 2	192	140	110	168	427	8th Week in Lady-day Quarter, March 1870.	158	145	70	96	311	18th Week in Michaelmas Quarter, Sept. 1870.
" 3	455	199	96	170	455	12th Week in Lady-day Quarter, March 1870.	425	188	77	160	425	13th Week in Michaelmas Quarter, Sept. 1870.
Totals	1252	617	303	573	1920		1124	723	312	604	1644	

(B.)
Reports, &c.

MEDWAY.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.
 - III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief "during sickness."
"Widows with children" are given relief "till further orders," *i.e.*, until the relieving officer reports some alteration in their circumstances.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.
 - IV. Paupers are on all occasions required to attend when applying for relief, but they do not all see the Board. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.
 - V. The school pence are paid, and certificates are produced showing the actual number of attendances.
 - VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, but there are only a few cases in which any of them are personally acquainted with their circumstances.
 - VII. A. The Chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the Clerk in the Relief Order Book.
 - IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.
 - XI. "Deserted wives" are generally offered the workhouse: out-relief is only given in very exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of 1*l.* is offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money from benefit clubs is taken into account in the same way as any other source of income. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally, but not frequently taken for this purpose. There was only one case at the time of my visit in which the relieving officer was receiving money from this source.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children have 6*d.* and a loaf for each child, and nothing for themselves if they are able to work.
An old man or woman receives 1*s.* and a loaf, if under 70; 1*s.* 6*d.* and a loaf, if above 70.
An old couple receive 2*s.* and 2 loaves, if under 70; 3*s.* and 2 loaves, if above 70.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district, and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief see Statement annexed.)
2. There is one assistant relieving officer; no special duties are assigned to him, the relieving officer being considered wholly responsible.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officer and the assistant do all the visiting, they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a month, and frequently oftener.
"Widows with families" are not on an average visited more than once in twelve months, and the same is the case with "old and infirm" chronic cases.
6. In all cases in which the applicant has a home the relieving officer visits it before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief," except in urgent cases, when he does so as soon afterwards as possible. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report at their next meeting.
9. Such visits as are paid by the relieving officer are paid at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) There are three pay places, *viz.*, one at Rochester, in a room hired by the Guardians in a private dwelling house; one at the

National Schools at Gillingham, which the Guardians are allowed to use free of charge; and one at the workhouse. No person has to come more than two miles for relief. (B.)
Reports, &c

When the head of the family, or the wife, does not come in person, the relief is sent by a neighbour or child who produces the relief card.

The relieving officer does not as a rule make inquiries to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received. The neighbours in many cases receive 1d. for taking it; in some cases one person takes for 8 or 10 others, and may make as much as 1s. a week by this means.

In about one third of the total number of cases the relief is taken by children.

The contractor takes bread to the Rochester and Gillingham pay places, and distributes it at his own shop in Chatham. Weights and scales are taken to the pay places.

All relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. Either the relieving officer or the assistant is always at home.

The relieving officer would withhold what the medical officer recommends if he found that the persons could procure it for themselves, but would not do so on any other grounds.

MEDWAY UNION.

Area, 14,565 acres. Population, 51,895.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of out-relief in any one week of the year 1870, 13th week ending Christmas, 664; persons 1,480.

Minimum number of cases, 1st week ending Christmas, 604 cases; persons 1,250.

20th January 1871.

GEO. BUCHANAN,
Clerk.

TENTERDEN.

PART I.

I. There is no fixed periodical revision of the lists, but they are in practice revised at least once a year, and frequently oftener.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is "till reported."

III. "Sick" cases are only given relief for a fortnight at a time.

"Widows with children" are only given relief from Board day to Board day.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are put on the relief list until the relieving officer or one of the Guardians reports some alteration in their circumstances.

IV. The personal attendance of the paupers is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. School pence are paid in several parishes, and certificates of school attendance are produced.

IX. One-third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is as a rule offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test it is refused in the majority of cases.

XI. Deserted wives are generally offered the workhouse; out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but is not dealt with on any definite principle.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are professedly compelled to contribute, but legal proceedings for this purpose are not taken so often as once a year, and at the date of my visit there was only one case in which the Guardians were receiving contributions from this source.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are as a rule strictly observed, but during the late frost relief, in kind only, has been given to able-bodied men.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians, except for special reasons.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 6d. and a gallon of flour for each child after the first, and, if unable to work, 1s. and a gallon for themselves.

An old man or woman receives 1s. 6d. and a gallon of flour.

An old couple receive 3s. and two gallons of flour.

Notes.—The relieving officer was absent on account of illness on the day of my visit, and his son was acting for him. Owing to the amount of business to be transacted by the Guardians on the day on which I attended their meeting, and the bad state of the roads, I was obliged to leave in order to catch a train without questioning him as to the mode in which relief is administered and supervision exercised over the poor in this Union.

TENTERDEN UNION.

Area in acres 46,889. Population 10,947.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 345; persons 708.

Minimum number of cases, 314; persons 581.

TONBRIDGE.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not as a rule exceeding a month.

"Widows with children," and old and infirm chronic cases, are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application.

V. The school pence are paid by the Guardians, but no certificates of school attendance are produced.

VII. In about half the cases which come before the Guardians, some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VIII. The labour tests employed are digging and carting sand, and oakum picking for single men.

IX. About three-fifths of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied cases, and to persons of bad character. It would be offered more frequently if there was more room in the workhouse, which is now being enlarged.

When offered as a test not one in twenty accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives," are as a rule offered the workhouse. Out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of 1*l.* or 2*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is looked upon favourably in determining the amount of relief, but is not dealt with on any definite principle. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows with children, but with this exception it is not given to any able-bodied cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and not unfrequently by actual legal proceedings. About 80*l.* a year is received from this source by the relieving officers.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—A widow, if able-bodied, is expected to support herself and one child, and receives 1s. and a gallon of flour for each of her other children.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a gallon of flour.

An old couple receive 4s. and two gallons of flour, and in some cases 5s. and one gallon.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers.

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting. They do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once in three weeks, and generally once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter, and in a few cases only once in six months.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally, but not often, direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." He reports what he has done at the next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The relieving officers have rooms hired by the Guardians as relief stations; they are in no case in a public house or shop. In a few cases a pauper has to come as much as six miles in one district; not more than 3½ miles in the other two districts. Relief is never sent by a child; if the head of the family, or wife, if married, is unable to come for it, it is sent by a neighbour, who generally receives 1d. for taking it. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, unless they bring a note, and he makes inquiries from time to time at the home of the pauper to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received.

Flour is kept at the relief stations; weights and scales are kept there.

Wine and spirits are contracted for, and kept at each relieving officer's house, not at the relief stations. In one medical district the medical officer keeps the wine. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen. In two cases wine is sent by the carrier to the pauper's home.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officers are at home up to 9 a.m., and have fixed hours at each of the relief stations.

AXBRIDGE.

PART I.

I. There is no general revision of the relief lists at any fixed periods, but in practice such revision takes place once a year on an average.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, the relief being entered as "regular," and going on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the reports of the medical officer and relieving officer not exceeding a month.

The relief to "widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases is entered as "regular" and goes on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. Those applicants who attend are personally questioned by the Guardians, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the entries are copied by the clerk into the Relief Order Book, but this is not done till the next board day, and in the mean time the Application and Report Book is returned to the relieving officer.

IX. About one-eleventh of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.

When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

XI. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XII. "Deserted wives" are, as a rule, offered the workhouse. Out-relief is only given in exceptional cases. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, and to cripples. In cases of very large families, some of the children are occasionally taken into the workhouse.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute. There were about twelve cases at the date of my visit in which contributions were being received from this source.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive on an average about 1s. and a loaf for every child after one.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. 6d. to 3s.

An old couple receive 5s. 6d. a week.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary in the form published by Messrs. Shaw.

5. "Sick" cases are visited very rarely less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.

"Widows with children" are visited once in two months as a rule; never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he does not as a rule visit the home of the applicant first. He reports every case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home first if practicable; if this is not practicable, he does so afterwards, but sometimes after the interval of four or five days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of No. 1 district pays at eleven places, of which one is the Temperance Hall at Weston, and the others are rooms in private cottages. No person has to come more than 1½ mile to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district pays at ten places, of which one is at a shop, one at a poorhouse, one at a schoolroom, and the others at private cottages, of which four are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come more than 2½ miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 3 district pays at eight places, of which one is at a shop, one at a schoolroom, and the other at rooms in private cottages, only one of which is occupied by a pauper.

No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 4 district pays at ten places, all of which are rooms in private cottages, of which three are occupied by paupers. No persons have to come more than 1½ mile to receive relief.

The Guardians pay from 3d. to 1s. a week for the use of the relief stations.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come for their relief in person, it is generally sent by a neighbour. Children are as a rule forbidden to come for it.

The neighbour occasionally gets 1d. for taking it, and in some cases one person takes relief for as many as six others. The relieving officer would not give the relief to any person not previously known to him, and inquires from time to time whether the relief has been duly received.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each station. Weights and scales are not always taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on wine merchants in one parish only in the union; elsewhere they are given by orders on public-houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

The relieving officer would withhold what the medical officer recommended, if he found that the persons were able to procure it for themselves, but would not do so on any other grounds.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

AXBRIDGE UNION.

(B.)

Reports, &c.

RETURN showing the Area, Population, Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, during the winter 1870, and number of persons; also the Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during the summer 1870, and number of persons for each district of the relieving officers.

Relieving Officer and District.	Area. (Acres.)	Population, 1861.	Maximum Cases.	Maximum Persons.	Minimum Cases.	Minimum Persons.
R. Vickery - 1	21,330	13,637	392	695	338	593
J. Pope - 2	24,404	7,487	309	496	295	443
W. H. Latcham - 3	24,770	8,237	238	353	229	316
J. E. Waddon - 4	24,610	6,712	240	436	229	377

6th May 1871.

WILLIAM TREW,
Clerk.

BATH.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists.

II. As a general rule, six months is the longest period for which relief is granted, but in a few chronic cases the relief goes on for an indefinite period.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer.

"Widows with children" are given relief for six months immediately after their widowhood; after that they are given relief for three months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless excused by the relieving officer on special grounds, and a fresh report from the relieving officer is always required.

V. Applicants are questioned as to whether their children attend school, but no further steps are taken in the matter.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, but are not in the majority of cases personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Between one fifth and one sixth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest statements as to their earnings.

I was informed that when offered as a test not more than one in fifty accept it.

XI. Deserted wives. In several cases, when no collusion is suspected, they are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found, and there is a reasonable chance of obtaining a conviction; a reward is rarely offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club or a pension is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are occasionally taken. As a rule, however, the Guardians come to an agreement with the relations on the subject.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to, except in cases specially reported to the Poor Law Board.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. Charitable assistance is not taken into account, unless it amounts to 3s. or 3s. 6d. a week for one person, in which case one half of the amount is, in some cases, taken into account.

There is no regular system of communication with persons administering charitable relief, but the Guardians have occasional communications with a visiting society in Bath.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 6d. and a loaf for every child after one. More liberal relief is given for three, and in some cases for six months immediately after widowhood.

To an old man or woman the maximum relief is 3s., and to an old couple 5s. 6d.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited about once a month on an average.

"Widows with children" are visited once a quarter, and occasionally more frequently.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.

6. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse, but does so in cases not previously known to him. All such orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer always visits the home of the applicant before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do, they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officers of Districts No. 1 and 3 pay at an office in Bath; there is a waiting room of ample size. One relieving officer pays about 300 cases on the same day, in about 2½ hours. No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district pays in many places at the homes of the paupers. He also pays at ten relief stations, of which one is at his own house, one at a school, and the others at private cottages, only one of which is tenanted by a pauper. No person has to come more than 2½ miles to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come for relief in person it is sent by a child, and in some cases by a neighbour; the neighbour in some instances, but not as a rule, receives 1d. for taking it. No person takes for more than four others. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and inquires from time to time whether it has been duly received.

Bread baked by the Guardians is sent round to each relief station; weights and scales are not kept at the relief stations, except in Bath, nor are they taken round by the bread van.

All other relief in kind (including wine and spirits) is given by tickets on the contractor.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers of No. 1 and 3 districts are at their offices daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district has fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

BATH UNION.

Relieving Officer's Districts.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Area - - - - -	1,259 acres.	23,744 acres.	3,457 acres.
Population - - - - -	29,232	12,791	26,313
No. of cases, 25th June 1870 -	371	216	373
No. of persons, 25th June 1870 -	512	302	557
No. of cases, 31st Dec. 1870 -	396	230	397
No. of persons 31st Dec. 1870 -	540	330	618

BEDMINSTER.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, the relief being entered as "weekly," and going on at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."

The relief to "widows with children" and to "old and infirm" chronic cases is entered as "weekly," and continues until the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is required, unless the relieving officer gives some reason for their absence. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. The relieving officers are directed to report to the Guardians if out-door pauper children do not attend school.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases (with the exception of those that come from Bedminster) some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The Chairman enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the relieving officers in the Application and Report Book.

IX. About one-fourth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to persons of drunken habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements as to their earnings.

When the workhouse is offered as a test by the Guardians, about one in eight accept it, but including the cases in which it is offered by the relieving officers on their own responsibility, not more than one in twenty accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is as a rule offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief rarely, if ever, occur.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose, but the threat is generally sufficient.

XV. *Prohibitory Order*.—Able bodied men are given stone breaking; the master of the workhouse pays them by piece work; some of them earn more than 2s. a day, all of which is paid in money. They are not returned as paupers.

With this exception, I am not aware of any infringement of the Prohibitory Order.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for each child, and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. for themselves, if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. and a loaf up to 3s. 6d.

An old couple receives about 4s. 6d. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are five relief districts and five relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases (except in Bedminster, where they are not visited so often) are visited on an average once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited not less than once in two months; in Bedminster not less once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once a quarter, except in Bedminster, where they are not visited so often.

6. The relieving officers do not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse. They report all such orders to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief when this is practicable; when he cannot do this he visits the home within four days afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. In the county districts the relieving officers visit principally on pay day in each parish, but in Bedminster they visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment*. The relieving officer of No. 1 district was absent from illness at the date of my visit.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

The relieving officer of No. 1 district pays at the parish offices. There is a large covered yard in which the poor wait. About 500 cases are paid on one day by one relieving officer in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No person has to come more than three miles for relief, and with only a few exceptions a mile and a half is the farthest distance.

No. 2 relieving officer pays in many cases at the homes of the paupers, and also at three relief stations, one of which is at his own house, and the other two at cottages. No person has to come more than two miles for relief.

No. 3 relieving officer pays in some cases at the homes of the paupers, and also at five relief stations, of which three are old poorhouses, one is a room under a school, and one the coachhouse of the Bristol Hotel at Clevedon. No person has to come more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles for relief.

No. 4 district relieving officer pays at his own home, and in other places either at the homes of the paupers or by the road side. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come in person for the relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officers would not send it by any person not previously known to them, and make inquiries when visiting as to whether it has been duly received. The neighbours generally get 1d. for taking it; no person in any district takes for more than five.

Bread is contracted for, and is taken round in the contractor's cart. The relieving officer either goes with it or meets it at each relief station.

Weights and scales are taken round; they are also kept at the relief station in Bedminster.

Wine and spirits are given by orders upon the contractor in Bedminster, and by orders upon public houses in the country districts.

All other relief in kind is given by orders upon the contractor in Bedminster, and by orders upon tradesmen in other parts of the Union.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

BEDMINSTER UNION.

District No. 1.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week within one year from the present time; 651; persons, 1,393.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week within one year from the present time, 560; persons, 1,155.

4th May 1871.

JOHN TOMKINS,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 1 a.

Area (with District No. 1.) 4,161 acres. Population 1861, 22,346.

Population 1871, 32,435 (with District No. 1.)

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, within one year from the present time; 378; persons, 1,128.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, within one year from the present time, 260; persons, 798.

2d May 1871.

ALFRED STILES,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 2.

Area (in acres) 1890. Population (1861 Census) 5,864.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 243; persons, 293.

Minimum " " 144; persons, 157.

JOHN SPERRIN,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 3.

Area (in acres) 17,486. Population (1861 Census) 8,236.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 511; persons, 562.

Minimum " " 279; persons, 308.

THOS. HARDWICK,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 4.

Area 12,474 acres. Population (1861) 4,811.

Maximum number of cases in any one week, 187; persons, 319.

Minimum " " 182; persons, 260.

BRIDGEWATER.

PART I.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.
- II. The longest period for which relief is given is from revision to revision.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."
"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief from revision to revision unless the relieving officer brings up the case in consequence of some alteration in the circumstances.
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required, and also a fresh report from the relieving officer.
- V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants and in the large majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
- VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the relieving officer copies it into the Relief Order Book immediately after the meeting of Board has concluded.
- IX. About one fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, except in cases specially reported to the Poor Law Board, and to persons of drunken habits. It is not frequently used as a test of destitution. When offered as a test it is refused in at least four cases out of five.
- XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule given out-relief. The workhouse is offered if collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted, if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.
- XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief rarely occur.
- XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to crippled and infirm men, but not in other cases.
- XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are taken for this purpose about four or five times a year.
- XV. The provisions of the prohibitory order are strictly adhered to.
- XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
- XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for each child.
An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf, and in a few cases 2s. 6d. and a loaf.
An old couple receive from 3s. 6d. and two loaves to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed).
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once in three weeks, and frequently oftener.
"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once in six months.
6. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse. All such orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home first when practicable; if this is not practicable he does so afterwards, but in some cases not until four or five days have elapsed. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer in Bridgewater visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly, but in other parts of the Union their visits are chiefly paid on the pay day in each parish.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of No. 1 district pays in most cases at the homes of the paupers and also at four relief stations, of which two are at grocers' shops, one is a relief station in the town used for no other purpose, and one is a private cottage. No person has to come more than 1½ mile to receive relief.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

No. 2 district relieving officer pays in some cases at the homes of the paupers and at 19 relief stations, of which one is at a public house, and the others rooms in private cottages, most of which are tenanted by paupers. The Guardians pay, on an average, 2s. 6d. a quarter for the use of each relief station. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to receive relief.

No. 3 district relieving officer pays in many cases at the homes of the paupers and also at 11 relief stations, of which one is a public house and the others are private cottages. The Guardians pay from 10s. to 26s. a year for the use of the relief stations. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to receive relief.

If the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come in person for the relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour. The neighbour in some cases receives $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for taking it. The relieving officer inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been duly received.

The bread is contracted for and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station.

Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on a wine merchant in Bridgewater, and by orders on public houses in the country. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

BRIDGEWATER UNION.

District No. 1.

Smallest number of cases 580; of persons 1,110.

Greatest number of cases 660; of persons 1,327.

STEP. TAGHWELL,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 2.

Area of district in acres 39,514. Population, in 1861, 10,466.

Largest number of cases in one week (8th week of 2d quarter 1871) 398; of persons (disable 445, able 55, children 255) 755.

Smallest number of cases in one week (1st week of 2d quarter 1871) 376; of persons (disable 434, able 37, children 216) 687.

GEORGE COZENS,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 3.

Area, 30,001 acres. Population, 1861, 8,680.

The least number of cases, week ending 12th October 1870, 348; of persons 636.

Largest number of cases, 22d February 1870, 384; of persons 789.

JAMES WARNER,
Relieving Officer.

CHARD.

PART I.

I. The vestry in each parish go through the relief lists once in every year, and the Board of Guardians go through their recommendations at their next meeting.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is one year.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases go on from revision to revision, unless the relieving officer reports some alteration in their circumstances.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. If dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, they come to appeal at the next meeting. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants when they appear upon appeal, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the entries are afterwards copied at the clerk's office into the Relief Order Book, but this is not done for some days afterwards, and in the meantime the Application and Report Book is returned to the relieving officer.

IX. Between one third and one fourth of the total amount of relief is in kind.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants and to persons of drunken habits. It is not much used in this Union as a test of destitution; the large majority of those to whom it is offered as a test refuse to come in.

XI. "Deserted wives" are at first offered the workhouse, but if after a time the husband cannot be found they are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club or from a pension is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings to widows and aged persons; widowers' children have occasionally been taken into the workhouse.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute; there were three or four cases at the date of my visit in which contributions were being received from this source under an order of the justices.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. Relief from charitable endowments is to some extent taken into account, but the Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering relief of this nature.

Scale of relief.—A widow with children receives 1s. and a loaf for each child, and 1s. for herself, if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d. and a loaf.

An old couple receive 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once a month.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited not less than once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he does not visit the home of the applicant first. He reports every case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he does not in all cases visit the home first; he does so afterwards, but generally not till the next pay day in the parish. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report at their next meeting what he has done.

9. Visits are for the most part confined to those which are paid on the pay day in each parish, but the relieving officers also visit occasionally at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of payment.*) The relieving officer of the Chard District pays at eight places, all of which are rooms in private cottages, none of them being tenanted by a pauper. No person has to come more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles for relief.

The relieving officer of the Crewkerne District pays at eight places, of which one is a schoolroom, one a vestry room, and six at private cottages, two of which are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles for relief.

The relieving officer of the Ilminster District pays at thirteen places, of which one is a schoolroom, and the others rooms in private cottages, four of which are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The Guardians pay from 3d. to 1s. a week for each relief station.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is generally sent by a neighbour. Children are as a rule forbidden to come for it. When sent by a neighbour the relieving officer inquires from time to time whether the relief has been properly received. The relieving officers believe that the neighbours take it for nothing.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart. In the Chard District wine and spirits are given by orders on a wine merchant, but in the other two districts by orders on public houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

CHARD UNION.

Chard District.

Population 1861, 8,852.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week; 725 persons — 49*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week; 634 persons — 36*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

WM. TRUMP,
Relieving Officer.

Crewkerne District.

Area in acres 17,794. Population in 1861, 9,176.

Maximum number of paupers in receipt of relief in any one week in winter; 701.

Minimum number of paupers in receipt of relief in any one week in summer; 567.

JOHN MARSH,
Relieving Officer.

12th April 1871.

Ilminster District.

Area in acres 17,978. Population 7,549.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, quarter ending Christmas; persons, 548; money and kind, 52*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, quarter ending Midsummer; persons, 521; money and kind, 42*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*

SHEPTON MALLET.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, the relief being entered as "constant" and continuing until the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children" are placed upon the "constant" list, unless there is a child likely to get to work soon, when the relief is ordered for four weeks.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are placed on the "constant" list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required as well as a fresh report from the relieving officer.

V. School pence are paid by the Guardians, and certificates showing the actual number of attendances are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and the entries are copied by the relieving officer into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one-fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken habits, and to those who make dishonest statements as to their means of getting a livelihood.

I was unable to ascertain what proportion of cases in which the workhouse is offered as a test accepted it, and there appeared to be considerable diversity of opinion upon the point.

XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief unless collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted; a reward of 1*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken for the purpose, but at the date of my visit there were only about six cases in which contributions were being received from this source.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1*s.* and a loaf for each child, and the same for themselves if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives 2*s.* 6*d.* and a loaf.

An old couple receive 4*s.* 6*d.* and two loaves.

PART II.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited not less than once in six months.

6. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports all such orders to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he does not always visit the home of the applicant, nor, if the relief is only given for one week, does he always do so afterwards. If the relief is asked for a second week he visits before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*.) The relieving officer of No. 1. districts pays at twelve places, one of which is his own house, and the others are private cottages, most of which are tenanted by persons in receipt of relief. The Guardians pay from 2s. to 10s. a quarter for the use of their relief stations. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district pays at nine places, of which one is at his own house, and the others in private cottages, several of which are tenanted by paupers. The Guardians pay from 2s. to 5s. a quarter for the use of these relief stations. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come for relief in person, it is in some cases sent by a child, but more frequently by a neighbour. The relieving officer in these cases inquires from time to time whether the relief has been duly received, and would not send it by any person not previously known to him. The neighbour in several cases gets 1d. for taking it. In one case one person takes for fourteen, and in another for seven or eight.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are kept at each station. Wine and spirits are given by orders on public houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

SHEPTON MALLET UNION.

District No. 1.

Area in acres 27,312. Population (1861) 11,471.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 521; persons, 930.

Minimum cases, 472; persons, 770.

J. HAWKINS,
Relieving Officer.

District No. 2.

Area in acres, 20,328. Population (1861) 5,141.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 275; paupers, 490.

Minimum number of cases, 243; paupers, 395.

E. LEVERSEDGE,
Relieving Officer.

17th May 1871.

TAUNTON.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time, unless the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case before that period has elapsed.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

IV. The applicants are not required to attend personally, unless specially directed by the relieving officer to do so. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. Those applicants who attend are personally questioned by the Guardians, and in the large majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the relieving officer copies it upon the same day into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken habits, and to those who make dishonest statements as to their means of getting a livelihood. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are offered the workhouse, if any collusion is suspected. In other cases they are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are taken for this purpose about four or five times a year.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of relief.—Widows with children receive 9d. and a loaf for every child under ten years old.

An old man or woman receives from 6d. and a loaf up to 2s. 6d. and a loaf.

To an old couple the maximum amount of relief is 3s. 6d. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting. They do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited at intervals varying from once a week to once in six weeks.

"Widows with children" are visited never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases in some instances go on for as long as twelve months without being visited by the relieving officer.

6. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse. All such orders are reported to the Guardian at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home first if practicable; if not, he visits it afterwards, but in some cases not till as much as four days have elapsed. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of payment.*) The relieving officer of No. 1. district pays at the Vestry Hall in Taunton, and at four other places, of which one is a vestry room, one an almshouse, and two private cottages. Some paupers have to come as much as two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2. district pays at 14 relief stations, of which one is at a shop, and the others are private cottages, most of which are tenanted by paupers. The Guardians pay from 1½d. to 9d. a week for the use of the relief stations. No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 3. district pays at 14 places, of which one is at a public house, one at a shop, and the others at private cottages. No person has to come more than three miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 4. district pays at eight places, of which one is at an almshouse, one in a church porch, and the others private cottages. The Guardians

pay about 6d. a week for the use of each relief station. No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

When the head of the family, or wife if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour. Children are as much as possible discouraged from coming. The neighbour generally gets 1d. for taking it, and one person sometimes takes for six. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station.

Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are given by orders on the contractor where practicable; where this cannot be done, they are given by orders on public houses.

Meat is also given by order upon the contractor where this is practicable, and in other cases by order upon a tradesman.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

The relieving officers always give what the medical officer recommends.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

TAUNTON UNION.

No.	Area in Acres.	Population 1861.	Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week in winter.		Minimum Ditto.		No. of persons called upon for maintenance of parents.
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	7,855	16,956	498	937	444	782	5
2	20,500	5,894	289	575	280	513	12
3	20,285	6,949	327	810	278	488	—
4	20,748	5,685	287	411	219	355	—

18th May 1871.

H. C. TRENCHARD,
Clerk.

WELLS.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists by the Board of Guardians.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is indefinite, the relief being entered as "weekly" and continuing until the relieving officer reports some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness."

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are placed upon the "weekly" list.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. The school pence are paid, but no certificates of attendance are produced. The relieving officer makes inquiries upon the subject, and reports to the Guardians, if out-door pauper children do not attend school.

VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board of Guardians is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and the entries are copied on the same day, by the clerk, into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one fifth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are offered the workhouse, and are not given out-relief until they have remained in the workhouse long enough to satisfy the Guardians that there is no collusion. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. There are no cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons. In some cases the children of widowers have been taken into the workhouse.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken, when likely to be successful.

XV. I was informed that the Prohibitory Order is strictly adhered to, but see quest. XIII above.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—"Widows with children" receive between 6d. and 9d. and a loaf for each child.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. and a loaf to 3s. and a loaf.

An old couple receive two loaves and 4s. or 5s.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers.

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited very rarely less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at least once in six months.

6. The relieving officer always visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports all such orders to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home, as a rule, before giving temporary provisional relief, except in urgent cases, when he does so within a week afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians not unfrequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of No. 1 district pays at nine places, of which one is the Town Hall in Wells, and the others are private cottages, most of which are tenanted by paupers. The Guardians pay from 2s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. a quarter for the use of these relief stations. No pauper has to come more than 2½ miles for relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district pays at eight places, of which three are vestry rooms and the others cottages, two of them being occupied by paupers. The Guardians pay from 5s. to 30s. a year for the use of the relief stations. No person has to come more than 2½ miles for relief.

When the head of the family, or the wife if married, is unable to come in person for relief, it is sent by a child or neighbour. Children are, however, as a rule, discouraged from coming. The neighbour in many cases gets 1d. for taking it, and in some cases one person takes for four or five others. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been duly received.

Bread is taken round in the contractor's cart and meets the relieving officers at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

In No. 1 district wine and spirits are given by orders upon the contractor, and in the other district by orders on a wine merchant in Glastonbury.

Beer and porter are given by orders on public houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

YEOVIL.

PART I.

I. There is no periodical revision of the relief lists.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is indefinite, the relief being entered as "weekly" and continued at the discretion of the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during illness."

"Widows with children" are as a rule given relief for fixed periods, not exceeding three months, but in some cases they are placed upon the "weekly" list.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are placed upon the weekly list.

IV. The personal attendance of the pauper is required upon original applications, but not afterwards. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in almost every case some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the Chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by one of the Guardians on a sheet of paper which is afterwards copied by the clerk into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men and to persons of drunken habits, but the workhouse test is not frequently made use of in this Union. The Chairman, who has been Guardian for 34 years, informed me that the workhouse test is not applied near so frequently as in former years.

XI. Deserted wives are as a rule given out-relief, but the workhouse is offered where collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief rarely occur.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but there were no cases at the date of my visit in which contributions were being received from this source either under an order of the justices or in consequence of the threat of legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children. A shilling and a loaf for every child is the full amount of relief.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf.

An old couple receive 4s. and 2 loaves.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited every week, as a rule; never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" and "old and infirm" chronic cases are visited twice or three times in a year on an average.

6. The relieving officer does not visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse. He reports every case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer does not in all cases visit the home before giving temporary provisional relief. When he does not he visits it within a week afterwards and before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind and is reported to the Board at its next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. When the relieving officer visits, he does so at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer of No. 1 district pays at 18 places, of which one is at a public house, one at a shop, one at a Town Hall, and the others at private cottages, most of which are tenanted by paupers. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief.

The relieving officer of No. 2 district pays at 15 places, of which one is a club room belonging to a public house, three are schools, and the others private cottages, most of which are occupied by paupers. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief.

In most places the Guardians pay from 4s. to 10s. per annum for the use of the relief stations.

When the head of the family or the wife, if married, is unable to come for relief in person, it is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not give the relief to any person not previously known to him, and inquires from time to time whether the relief has been properly received.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Bread is contracted for, and the contractor's cart meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are, as a rule, taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are, in Yeovil, given by orders on a wine merchant, but in other parts of the Union by orders on public houses.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor belonging to the Guardians.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station.

YEovil UNION.

Relief District No. 1.

Area in acres, 25,467. Population, according to census 1861, 15,326.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 511; of persons 962.

Minimum number of cases, 489; of persons, 842.

Relief District No. 2.

Area in acres, 24,608. Population, according to Census, 1861, 12,841.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in any one week, 623; of persons, 1,269.

Minimum number of cases, 590; of persons, 993.]

ALRESFORD.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every quarter.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the relieving officer's report, not exceeding a month.

Widows with children are given relief for three months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not as a rule required.

V. The relieving officer has recently been instructed to report to the Board if he finds out-door pauper children of school age not attending school.

VII. The personal circumstances of the applicants are in the majority of cases known to some member of the Board of Guardians.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Relief Application and Report Book, and it is subsequently copied into the Relief Order Book.

IX. Not more than one-sixth or one-seventh of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied cases (except widows with children), and to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits. When offered as a test it is not accepted by more than one out of twenty.

XI. Cases of deserted wives very rarely occur in this Union; when they do the wife is generally offered the workhouse.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and frequently by actual legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children 1s. and 2 loaves per child. Old man or woman 3s. Aged couple 5s. 6d.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed.)

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week as a rule; never less than once in three weeks.

"Widows with children" are visited about once in three weeks; never less than once a month.

"Old and infirm" persons are visited at about the same intervals as widows with children.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse in cases not previously known to him, but such cases very rarely occur. If the case is previously known to him he does not visit the home.

7. The relieving officer gives whatever the medical officer recommends in the way of temporary provisional relief without visiting the home. He would also give relief himself in urgent cases without visiting the home. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. As a rule the paupers know pretty well when the relieving officer is likely to visit them, but in suspicious cases he visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In most cases the relief is taken to the home of the pauper. In two cases the relief is paid at a shop; in each case there are only three persons to be paid. When the head of the family, or the wife, if married, is unable to come for the relief in person, it is sent by a child or neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been received in full.

No pauper has to come more than 2½ miles to receive relief.

The relieving officer takes bread (not baked by the Guardians) round in a cart. He sees the bread weighed at the shop, but he does not as a rule take weights and scales round with him.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen, except wine, which is given by an order on the workhouse stores.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers in the Union.

18. The relieving officer has no fixed hours of attendance at his own house; if he is absent, his wife takes any application. The poor knows within an hour or two when he will be at each relief station.

ALRESFORD UNION.

Area, 89,761 acres. Population, 7,183.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of out-relief in any one week, 286; of persons, 460.

Minimum number of cases, 182; of persons, 334.

W. H. Moss,
Clerk.

11th November 1870.

ALVERSTOKE.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists twice a year, with the exception of old chronic cases, which are put on for a year at a time.

II. With the exception of the old chronic cases, the longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are not as a rule given relief for more than a month at a time.

"Widows with children" are given relief "till reported," and it is left to the relieving officers to bring their cases before the Board.

Orders for the labour yard run on for an indefinite period, without the men being again brought before the Board.

"Old and infirm," chronic cases, are given relief for a year at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required both on original and renewed applications for relief.

V. Nothing is done to secure the attendance of out-door pauper children at school, further than that occasional inquiries are made on the subject. The school pence are not paid.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants; in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances, and some of the Guardians visit them at their homes.

VII. A. There is a double entry of the relief ordered, one entry being made by the chairman, and one by the relieving officer.

VIII. Able-bodied men are employed in digging and screening gravel under a labour master on land adjoining the workhouse. Some of the out-door poor are also employed in oakum picking. Some more efficient labour test is required.

IX. About one-fifth of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

X. The workhouse test is offered more frequently than it used to be, but it should be offered still more frequently. More than three-fourths of those to whom it is offered refuse it.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XI. Deserted wives are generally given out-relief. A warrant is issued for the husband, but no reward is offered for his apprehension. If collusion is suspected, the woman is offered the house.

XII. *Pensions and Benefit Clubs.*—I was informed that there was no case in which an out-door pauper was known to be in receipt of money from a benefit club or a pension.

XIII. I was informed that relief is given in aid of earnings to widows and aged persons, but not to any persons in regular and constant employment for six days in the week.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute towards the support of paupers. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken, but the threat is, as a rule, sufficient. I was informed that more might be done in this way than is at present the case.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.

XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Aged couples are given from 4s. to 5s. a week.

Widows with children receive 1s. per child, but widows with only one child do not receive out-relief unless the child is an infant.

The "earnings" column in the Relief Application and Report Book is rarely, if ever, filled up in this Union.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts, and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in the parish, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once a week.

"Widows with children" and old and infirm people are visited, not at fixed intervals, but as often as once a month.

These statements with respect to visiting were made to me by one relieving officer.

The other relieving officer informed me that he visited the sick never less than once a week, but that he did not visit the aged or the widows, except before bringing their cases before the Board, and for the purpose of giving them their relief.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the labour yard, he does not visit the home of the applicant in cases previously known to him. In cases not known to him he visits as soon as he can after giving the order, but in some cases as much as three days afterwards. The relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse without paying any visit to the home of the applicant.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he gives the relief first and visits the home afterwards, but at no fixed interval. Such relief is always in kind.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require a report from him every fortnight.

9. With regard to visiting the homes of the paupers unexpectedly, the relieving officer informed me that children were frequently set to watch for him.

10, 11, &c. *Mode of Payment.* Some of the poor are paid at their own homes, and others at the relieving officer's house. This house is an old shop, and the room is sometimes much over-crowded. Relief is taken to the homes of those who are unable to come or send for it. When the pauper does not come for the relief in person, the relieving officer refuses to give the relief to the person sent, unless previously known to him, or unless they bring a note from the person by whom they are sent. In these cases he makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received. No pauper has to come more than 1½ mile to receive relief.

16. The Guardians do not bake their own bread. Relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officer has no fixed hours of attendance.

The relieving officer always gives what the medical officer recommends.

The foregoing statements were made to me by the relieving officer of the town district, except where it is otherwise stated. This officer is upwards of 70 years of

age, and appeared to me to be past work; and when I mentioned the subject at the meeting of the Board, several of the Guardians appeared to concur with me in this opinion. (B.)
Reports, &c.

ALVERSTOKE.

Area of parish, 5,222 acres. Population in 1861, 22,653.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last winter, 446; persons, 1,194.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last year 334; persons, 704.

18th February 1871.

THOS. HY. FIELD,
Clerk.

ANDOVER.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the lists every six months.

II. Six months is the longest period for which relief is granted.

III. "Sick" cases are generally given relief "during sickness," and when the medical relief ceases, the general relief ceases also. If any time is specified in these cases, it does not exceed four weeks.

"Widows with children" are as a rule given relief for six months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The Guardians do not require the personal attendance of the applicant; they rely on the statement of the relieving officer when the Guardian of the parish is not present.

V. Persons in receipt of relief are required to send their children to school, and their relief would be stopped if they did not do so.

VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant, but this depends upon whether the Guardian of their parish happens to be present.

IX. About two fifths of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, and to persons of bad character. When offered as a test it is refused in the majority of cases.

XI. "Deserted wives" are brought into the workhouse. A warrant is issued for the husband, but no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is looked upon favourably, and estimated below its value. There are no cases of persons entitled to pensions being in receipt of out-relief.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, very rarely contribute towards the maintenance of paupers. Legal proceedings have only been taken twice in nine years for the purpose of compelling them to do so.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XV. The provisions of the out-door relief Prohibitory Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officer of the Andover district attends the meetings of the Board of Guardians, and some other medical officers do so occasionally.

XVII. The Guardians have no communications with the clergy or other persons administering charitable relief in the Union.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting. They do not keep any diary of their visits, which is produced to the Guardians, but only a rough note book.

5. "Sick" cases are not visited at any fixed intervals, but the relieving officer does not let them go for more than a fortnight without a visit.

"Widows with children" are in some instances not visited at their homes at all during the period for which relief has been granted by the Guardians.

"Old and infirm" cases. Those who are unable to come in person for their relief are visited about once a month.

A few men in receipt of out-relief are employed in the labour yards at the workhouse. They are not visited at their homes during the period for which they receive relief, but they are in all cases men personally known to the relieving officer.

(B)
Reports, &c.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, or for the labour yard, he does not visit the home of the applicant except in cases of sickness, and in cases not previously known to him.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional" relief he always visits the home at the time, and reports every week the nature and amount of such relief. Such relief is always given in kind.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion" for a week. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment*.) The relieving officer of the Andover district (whom I examined) pays at Andover, in the Town Hall, on one day in the week, and on two other days at two hamlets at the home of one of the paupers. When a pauper is unable to come for relief in person, it is sent by a child or by a neighbour. The relieving officer has never known a case in which the neighbour was paid anything for taking it. In this district the relieving officer does not in any case take the relief to the home of the pauper. In the other districts the relieving officers go round with the baker's cart, and leaves the bread at each house. In one instance the relieving officer pays at a baker's shop, and there are also cases in which he pays at the home of one of the paupers. No pauper has to come more than a mile for his relief in any of the districts.

Weights and scales are taken round with the baker's cart.

All relief in kind, except bread, is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary in the Union.

18. The relieving officer has no fixed hours of attendance at his own house.

Medical Relief.—The relieving officer would not withhold what was recommended by the medical officer, except upon the ground that the pauper could procure what was necessary for himself.

ANDOVER UNION.

RETURN for the year ending Michaelmas 1870.

Area in Acres, 83,618. Population (1861), 17,138.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	Total.
Maximum of cases in receipt of relief at one time.	179	88	155	174	596
Ditto of persons - -	331	159	256	268	1,084
Minimum of cases in receipt of relief at one time.	148	80	118	155	501
Ditto of persons - -	256	139	193	271	859

24th October 1870.

T. W. LAMB,
Clerk.

CHRISTCHURCH.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are brought before the Board every fortnight.

"Able-bodied widows with children."—These cases are also brought before the Board every fortnight.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are only brought before the Board once in six months, unless the relieving officer reports the case for any special reason.

IV. The personal attendance of the pauper is required on all original applications, except for special reasons, but not upon renewed applications. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required in all cases.

V. Applicants are questioned as to whether their children attend school, and the relieving officer reports if he finds children of school age kept at home. The school pence are not paid.

VI. As all except chronic cases are brought before the Guardians every fortnight, they are rapidly disposed of.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants; the majority of cases are known to some members of the Board, and some of the Guardians occasionally visit them at their homes.

VII. A. The entries in the Relief Application and Report Book are subsequently copied by the clerk into the Relief Order Book.

IX. One-fourth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to able-bodied applicants, and to persons of bad character. About half of those to whom is offered accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are generally given out-relief, unless any collusion is suspected.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are taken into account at half their value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to able-bodied widows with children. It is not given in any case when a man is in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute when able to do so. Legal proceedings are very rarely taken, the threat being generally found sufficient.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The medical officer does not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Able-bodied widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for each child, nothing for the woman.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a loaf; an aged couple from 3s. 6d. and 2 loaves to 4s. 6d. and 2 loaves.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer.

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited weekly, as a rule, never less than once a fortnight.

Able-bodied widows with children, are visited never less than once a month, generally once in three weeks.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a month.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse in cases not previously known to him, and reports his visit to the Guardians. He does not visit the home if the applicant is known to him.

7. The relieving officer visits the home at the time of giving temporary provisional relief, except in cases of urgency, when he visits afterwards, never later than three days afterwards, and rarely so long. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer, so far as the size of his district permits, visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly, and he always does so in cases in which he has any suspicion.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) Relief is generally given at the pauper's home. There is only one relief station (besides the relieving officer's house), which is paid for by the Guardians; this is a room in a house occupied by a pauper at Bournemouth. If the head of the family or the wife does not come, the relief is generally sent by the eldest child, or occasionally by a neighbour. The relieving officer does not entrust the relief to any person not previously known by him. When sent by a neighbour he makes inquiries to ascertain whether the relief has been received in full. The neighbour does not receive anything for bringing it, unless they have laid out part of it at a shop, when they sometimes receive a penny.

The relieving officer frequently takes relief to the home of the pauper, and would do so in all cases where they were unable either to come or send.

As a rule the paupers have not more than a quarter of a mile to come to the nearest relief station, and there are no cases in which they have to come more than a mile.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round by the contractor's cart. The relieving officer is present at the giving out of two-thirds of it. The other third is given by tickets, which are taken to the contractor's house.

Weights and scales are taken round with the cart, and are also kept at the contractor's house. The poor are told that they are entitled to have their bread weighed.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers in the Union.

18. The relieving officer attends at his house till 11 a.m., and has fixed hours at all the relief stations.

The relieving officer gives whatever the medical officer recommends; but if he finds the persons are able to procure what is necessary for themselves, he reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

NEW FOREST.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the lists every six months. There is also a partial revision every three months, in which the "permanent" cases are not included.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer.

"Widows with children" are given relief for six months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required upon all original applications, but not afterwards.

V. Nothing is done by the Guardians to secure the attendance at school of children whose parents are in receipt of out-relief.

VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board of Guardians is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

IX. Between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not more than one in three accept it.

XI. Deserted wives, if of good character and there is no suspicion of collusion, are given out-relief. In other cases they are brought into the workhouse. A warrant is issued for the husband; as a rule no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value, but pensions are estimated at their full amount.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and not unfrequently by actual legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.

XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and the clergy or other persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Aged couples receive 6s. a week. Able-bodied widows with children receive 6d. and a loaf for each child, and nothing for themselves.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited at least once a week, and frequently oftener.

"Widows with children" are visited about once a month.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are never visited less often than once a month.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving temporary provisional relief, except in cases of urgency, when he visits as soon afterwards as practicable, and always within two days afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion," but always in kind; they require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). The relieving officers pay either at their own homes or at private rooms taken by the Guardians for the purpose, except in one instance where the payment takes place in a shop. Not more than 70 are paid in a day, and there is in no case any difficulty from overcrowding in the pay room.

Relief is given to any person who is sent for it, if previously known to the relieving officer, but not otherwise. When a person is unable from age or infirmity to come to the relief station, the relief is in many cases taken to their homes; in other cases it is sent by a neighbour or relation. In this case the relieving officer inquires from time to time whether it has been received in full, and there are no complaints on this account.

In two districts no pauper is more than 2½ miles from the nearest relief station; in the other district there are a very few cases which are as much as 4½ miles off, but with these exceptions 2 miles is the furthest distance.

The contractor's cart goes round with the bread, and weights and scales are taken round with it.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers are at home till between 9 and 10 in the morning, and attend at fixed hours at the relief stations.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

NEW FOREST UNION.

A Return of the Number of Paupers.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Minimum number of Paupers relieved in one week during the Year ended Michaelmas 1870.				Maximum number of Paupers relieved in one week during the Year ended Michaelmas 1870.				Relieving Officers.
			Quarter.	Week.	Cases.	Persons.	Quarter.	Week.	Cases.	Persons.	
1st. Eling -	19,300	5,946	Christ- mas 1869.	2	136	245	Lady- day 1870.	10	180	228	James Corbin.
2nd. Lyndhurst	20,184	3,355	"	4	73	108	"	4	86	157	George Walter Golden.
3rd. Fawley -	39,567	4,198	"	2	126	224	"	10	168	347	Frederick Fry.
Totals -	79,051	13,499	—	—	335	577	—	—	404	802	

PORTSEA ISLAND.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the medical officer's certificate, not exceeding three months.

"Widows with children" are not given relief for more than three months at a time.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants (except in cases where there is good reason for their absence), and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required both on original and renewed applications for relief.

V. *School Attendance*.—The Guardians are divided into committees, and go round once in six months to the schools and homes of paupers, to ascertain how many children of parents in receipt of relief are at school. School pence are paid when necessary, and certificates showing the number of attendances are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The relief is entered in the Relief Application and Report Book by the chairman, and is subsequently copied into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About seven-eighths of the total amount of relief is given in money.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. Rather more than two-thirds of those to whom it is offered as a test refuse it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are offered the workhouse if any collusion is suspected. In other cases they are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted, and occasionally a reward of 1*l.* or 2*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is taken into account in determining the amount of relief, but is looked upon rather more favourably than other sources of income. Pensions are stopped, and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows with children, and to aged persons, but not to any who are in regular employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. I was informed that the provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly carried out.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

PART II.

1. There are six relief districts and six relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week as a rule; never less than once a fortnight.

Able-bodied widows are visited once a month.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are, as a rule, visited once a month.

6. The relieving officer visits the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse, and reports his visit to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do they require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. All the visiting is done between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* Each relieving officer pays at his own home. Each person is admitted separately to receive relief, and there is no crowding at any of the relief offices. Paupers are told not to send their children for their relief. If they are unable to come themselves, the relief is sent by a neighbour, who in many cases receives 1d. for bringing it. The relieving officer inquires from time to time in these cases whether the relief has been properly received. In some cases the relieving officer takes relief to the home of a person who is unable to come for it, and in seven cases it is sent by an inmate of the workhouse who is employed as a messenger.

There is a separate relief office for each district, and no pauper has to come more than three-quarters of a mile to receive relief.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is sent to the relief offices on the morning of the pay day. Weights and scales are kept there. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers attend at their offices from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION.

Relieving officers	Richardson.	Quintrell.	Gillham.	Heditch.	Slade.	Frampton.
District No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Area in acres	1,200	700	2,350	850	1,600	1,100
Population	15,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	20,000
Maximum cases in a week.	262	437	614	574	380	514
Ditto paupers	490	760	1,176	973	708	920
Minimum cases in a week.	248	377	558	517	365	419
Ditto paupers	420	591	988	896	657	728

SOUTH STONEHAM.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the medical officer's report, but not as a rule exceeding a month.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required on original applications, but not afterwards except for special reasons.

V. School pence are paid for children whose parents are in receipt of out-relief, but no certificates of school attendance are produced.

VI. About 60 applications are disposed of in an hour.

VII. The applicants, when they attend, are personally questioned by the Guardians; in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VII. A. The Relief Application and Report Book is taken home by the clerk, the entries are copied into the Relief Order Book, and the former book is then returned to the relieving officer.

IX. Nearly nine-tenths of the total amount of relief given is in money; kind is only given in cases of bad character.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers.

When offered as a test, it is refused in two cases out of three.

XI. Deserted wives are brought into the workhouse; a warrant is issued for their husbands, and a reward is offered for their apprehension.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are taken into account in determining the amount of relief, but are estimated at one half of their actual value.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but not in cases where the applicants are in constant employment for six days in the week.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute towards the support of paupers, and there are about two or three cases a year in which legal proceedings are taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with the clergy or others administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—An old man or woman 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week. An old couple 5s. a week. Widows with children 1s. for each child and 2s. for the widow.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are very rarely visited less than once a week.

Able-bodied widows with children are not often visited, except for the purpose of paying them; other visits amount to about one a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are for the most part paid at their homes, and are visited once a week for that purpose. They are not as a rule visited at any other time.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases well known to him.

7. The relieving officer visits at the time of giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at each meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion," they require a report from him at every ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer generally visits for the purpose of paying, so that the poor well know when to expect him; but in suspicious cases he visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). In one district the relieving officer pays some at his own home; sometimes 100 come between 9 and 10 a.m., each of them being admitted separately to be paid; also at one cottage at North Stoneham about 16 are paid, the others are paid at their houses.

In the other district the relieving officer relieves some at his own house, some at the workhouse, and in two other places he relieves at the cottage of a person who is in receipt of relief.

When a pauper is unable to come in person for relief, the relieving officer sends it by the person who is sent, if previously known to him.

The relieving officer stated that these persons received nothing for taking it, and that there were no complaints as to the relief not being properly received.

If a pauper is unable either to come or send, the relieving officer takes the relief to his home.

As a rule no bread is given, the relief being only money and medical necessaries.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers are at home till 9 a.m., but in summer one of them leaves home earlier, and returns earlier in the afternoon.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION.

1st District.

Area 13,970 acres. Population, 1861, 10,635.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the 8th week of the quarter ending March 1870, 505.

Not able.	Able.	Children.	Total.
209	102	194	505

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the 1st week of the quarter ending December 1870, 381.

Not able.	Able.	Children.	Total.
204	47	130	381

W. H. GOODBRIDGES,
Relieving Officer.

2d District.

Area 12,519 acres. Population 14,907.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the week ending 27th December 1869, 862.

Not able.	Able.	Children.	Total.
323	142	397	862

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the week ending 4th July 1870, 721.

Not able.	Able.	Children.	Total.
306	92	323	721

CHARLES STEWART,
Relieving Officer.

SOUTHAMPTON.

PART I. .

I. Chronic cases are revised every six months; all other cases are revised quarterly.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the medical officers' report, not exceeding three months.

Able-bodied widows with children, are given relief for three months.

There are no single able-bodied women in receipt of out-relief.

Able-bodied men in labour yard are given relief till the end of the current half year.

"Old and infirm" cases are given relief for six months.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, unless there is some good excuse for their absence, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required on all applications for relief.

V. No steps are taken to secure the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicant; in the majority of cases some of the Guardians are personally acquainted with their circumstances; some of the Guardians occasionally visit them at their homes.

VII. A. Relief is entered in the Application and Report Book, and is initialled by the chairman; it is subsequently copied by the clerk into the Relief Order Book.

VIII. The labour tests employed are oakum picking and cleaning windows, &c. in the workhouse.

IX. Including the relief given to men under the labour test, about one-seventh of the total amount of relief is in kind; excluding that relief, only one-twelfth of the total is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are, as a rule, given out-relief. Their husbands are prosecuted; no reward is offered for their apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account in determining the amount of relief, not on any fixed principle, but on more favourable terms than other sources of income. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows with children, and to some aged people, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and frequently by actual legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief. (B.)
Reports, &c.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, 1s. 6d. for each child (given as a rule all in money); nothing for the woman if able-bodied.

Aged man or woman, 3s. 6d. a week.

Aged couple 6s. to 7s. a week.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited sometimes as often as two or three times a week; never less than once a week.

Able-bodied widows with children, and able-bodied men in the labour yard, are visited, on an average, twice a quarter; never less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" cases are visited once a week as a rule; never less than once in three weeks.

6. The relieving officers visit the home of the applicant before orders for the labour yard are available.

The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases well known to him, and in cases of extreme urgency. He reports his visit at the next meeting of the Guardians.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving temporary provisional relief, except in cases of great urgency. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at the next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10. About 400 are paid in money only in about 1½ hour. Relief in kind is given on another day.

11. About 300 are in the waiting room at one time, but this is not more than it can hold. The applicants pass in a line past the relieving officer's window. One district is paid at 10 a.m., another at 11 a.m., and the third at 2 p.m.

12. The pauper, or some member of the family above 14, is required to come for the relief. If they cannot, the relief is sent by a neighbour, and in this case the relieving officer inquires from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received. The relieving officer would not entrust the relief to a person not previously known to him.

13. See last answer.

14. In some cases the relieving officer takes the relief to the home of paupers who are unable either to come or send.

15. There are two relief offices for the three districts; both are under one roof, and close to the workhouse. No pauper has to come more than a mile to the relief office. The relief office is used as a committee room once a quarter for excusal of rates.

16. Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is kept at the relief office. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen. Weights and scales are kept at the relief office.

17. There is a dispensary with a resident dispenser adjoining the relief office.

18. The relieving officers have no fixed hours of attendance, but practically they are always at the relief office from 9 a.m. to 12.

A ticket for the labour yard is available till the end of the current half year. A man with a wife and no child works there four days in a week as a rule; if he has two or three children he works six days.

Some men now in the labour yard have been working there for five years, and in some cases have not been absent for an entire week during the whole of that period.

There were 50 men in the yard on the day of my visit, and of these not six would, in the opinion of two of the relieving officers, accept the offer of the workhouse. The other relieving officer thought that the offer of the workhouse would be accepted by more than six, but less than ten.

There are no single men in the labour yard.

The scale of relief in the labour yard is 6d. in money and 6d. in kind a day.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON INCORPORATION.

No. 1. *Relief District.* (Relieving Officer Rogers.)

Area about 300 acres (estimated). Population about 20,000 (estimated).
Return of the maximum and minimum number of cases and persons relieved during one week.

Maximum number of cases 469 ; persons 888.

Minimum number of cases 418 ; persons 759.

No. 2. *Relief District.* (Relieving Officer Hill.)

Area about 400 acres (estimated). Population 14,000 (estimated).

Maximum number of cases 389 ; persons 781.

Minimum number of cases 352 ; persons 696.

No. 3. *Relief District.* (Relieving Officer Huntley.)

Area about 500 acres (estimated). Population about 16,000 (estimated).

Maximum number of cases 336 ; persons 695.

Minimum number of cases 306 ; persons 607.

C. CROWTHER SMITH,
Clerk to the Guardians.

26th November 1870.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

PART I.

I. There is no general revision of the relief lists.

II. The longest period for which relief is ordered is "till reported;" i. e., it goes on for an indefinite period, and until reported by the relieving officer.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness," and when the medical relief ceases the general relief ceases also.

Widows with children and aged persons are given relief "till reported." The relief is altered from time to time when the relieving officer reports any alteration in the circumstances of the case.

Able-bodied men are in the first instance admitted to the workhouse. The master then discharges them and sets them to work at stone-breaking.

So long as they continue at work they are paid at the rate of 1d. a bushel for single men, and at a higher rate for married men.

The whole of this relief is given in money.

IV. As a rule the personal attendance of the applicants is not required. The Guardians trust to the report of the relieving officer.

V. Nothing is done with reference to the attendance of out-door pauper children at school.

VII. In most districts some of the Guardians, who are present, are personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicants.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

VIII. With regard to labour test see Quest. III.

IX. About one-third of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants in the first instance. It is also offered to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test it is refused in the large majority of cases.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief. A warrant is issued for the husband, but no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are taken into account in determining the amount of relief, and the latter is looked upon favourably, but I could not ascertain that these cases were dealt with on any definite principle.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but only in old cases, and not when the applicant is in full and regular employment.

XIV. Relations legally liable are professedly compelled to contribute, but it was stated that the threat of legal proceedings is generally sufficient for the purpose. Not more than one case occurs in a year in which legal proceedings are actually taken.

XV. With reference to the observance of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order see Quest. III., where it is stated that relief to able-bodied men at work is wholly in money.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The clerk gives lists of persons in receipt of relief to the Clergy and district visitors in the neighbourhood of Newport. The Guardians have no other communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Aged couples receive 1s. and 4 lbs. of bread for each, i.e., 3s. for the two.

Widows with children are given 1s. a head for the children (half in money and half in kind); nothing for the woman unless one of the children is an infant.

In sickness 1s. a head is allowed if the father of the family is sick, but in cases of serious illness more liberal relief is ordered.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART II.

1. There are five relief districts and five relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week.

"Widows with children are visited not less than once in six weeks.

Old and infirm chronic cases, in some instances, not visited by relieving officers for long periods, sometimes as much as a year; but if they do not come in person for their relief they are visited oftener.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he visits the home in cases not previously known to him.

7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home at the time of giving it. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do so they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The visits paid by the relieving officers to the homes of the paupers are paid at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) As a rule the relief is given at relief stations, except in the Godshill district, when the relief is in most cases taken to the homes of the paupers.

The van goes round with the bread, and is accompanied by the relieving officer. The man in charge of the van takes weights and scales with him.

The relief is for the most part given in the open air; at Cowes the relieving officer hires a room at his own expense, and at East Cowes the poor are paid in a school-room.

The relieving officer entrusts the relief to any person who is sent if previously known to him. No inquiries are made as to whether the relief has been properly received, but there have been no complaints on this point.

I was informed that no cases occur in which the pauper is unable either to come or send for relief.

In the Calbourne district some paupers have to come about 3 miles to apply for or to receive relief.

The relieving officer in all cases gives what is recommended by the medical officer; but if he thinks that the pauper is able to procure what is necessary for himself, he reports to the Board at their next meeting.

Newport.

Area of district in acres, not known. Population, census 1861, not known.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last winter 276; of persons 535.

Minimum number of cases 264; of persons 462.

HENRY WOODFORD,
Relieving Officer.

Ryde.

Area of district in acres, 17,894. Population, census 1861, 17,707.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last winter 318; of persons 658.

Minimum number of cases 262; of persons 544.

P. ELLMAN,
Relieving Officer.

Cowes.

Area of district in acres, not known. Population, census 1861, not known.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the week ending March 28, 1870, 179; of persons 328.

Minimum number of cases, in the week ending October 27, 1870, 158; of persons, in the week ending November 3, 1870, 263.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Calbourne.

Area of district in acres, 25,260. Population, census 1861, 5,160.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last winter 155; of persons 292.

Minimum number of cases 137; of persons 252.

Godshill District.

Area of district in acres, 26,988. Population, census 1861, 8,020.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during last winter 172; of persons 338.

Minimum number of cases 153; of persons 250.

28th January 1871.

A. COLE,
Relieving Officer.

WINCHESTER.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, generally for about a month, not as a rule exceeding two months.

"Widows with children" are sometimes given relief for six months at a time, but the relief is put on for a shorter period if there is likely to be any alteration in their circumstances.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of applicants for relief is not required.

V. The Guardians do not take any steps for securing the attendance at school of children whose parents are in receipt of out-relief.

VII. The circumstances of the applicants are not, as a rule, within the personal knowledge of any of the Guardians.

IX. About one-fourth of the total amount of relief given is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of bad character, and to deserted wives.

When offered as a test it is refused in the majority of instances.

XI. Deserted wives are brought into the workhouse. A warrant is obtained for the husband, but no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from a benefit club is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are stopped and paid to the Guardians.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, when legally liable, and able to do so, are made to contribute towards the maintenance of paupers, but I was informed that not more than one case on an average occurred in the year in which they were both liable and able to contribute. When such cases occur, legal proceedings have generally to be taken to obtain payment.

XV. The Prohibitory Order is, as a rule, strictly carried out. Cases may occasionally, but very rarely, occur in winter in which its provisions are infringed.

XVI. The district medical officer does not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—An old couple, as a rule, get 6s. between them.

Widows with children get a shilling and a gallon of bread for every child above one; thus a woman with three children would get 2s. and two gallons of bread.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week.

"Widows with children" are, as a rule, visited in the town district once in a month, but in some cases not so often. In the country districts these cases are not, as a rule, visited at their homes during the period for which relief has been granted, but the relieving officers do pay an occasional visit.

"Old and infirm" cases are in the town district visited at about the same intervals as the widows with children. In the country districts they are visited weekly.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he would visit the home first in cases not previously known to him, but such cases rarely if ever occur. In cases previously known to him he does not visit the home.

7. The relieving officer visits at the time when he gives temporary provisional relief, except when such relief is given under a medical recommendation, in which case he visits afterwards, and before the next meeting of the Guardians. Such relief is always in kind.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do, they require a report from him every week.

9. In the town district the relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly, but as a rule in the country districts the poor know when to expect a visit. If the relieving officer has any suspicions about a case, he asks the Guardian or the overseer of the parish to watch it for him.

10, 11, &c. *Mode of Payment.* In the country districts there is no place in which any great number are paid at once. The poor meet the relieving officer on the roadside or at a shop. The relieving officer gives the relief to the person sent if previously known to him. He refuses to give it to any one whom he does not know. If a person is unable to come, the relieving officer, as a rule, takes the relief to the home; in a few cases he sends it by another pauper.

As a rule, no pauper has to come more than a mile to receive relief.

The Guardians do not bake their own bread. The man who goes round with the baker's cart takes weights and scales with him.

All relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

In the town district the poor are paid at a relief station. Sometimes 600 cases are paid in the day; this occupies rather more than two hours. To prevent crowding, one parish comes at one hour, and another at another. The relieving officer in the town district does not take the money to the home of a person who is unable to come, but if he finds that the person by whom the relief is sent receives money for doing so, he puts a stop to the practice.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officers attend at fixed hours in the different parishes to pay and receive applications for relief.

Medical Relief.—The relieving officer would only withhold what the medical officer recommends on the ground that the applicants are able to procure it for themselves.

WINCHESTER UNION.

District No. 1.

Maximum number of cases 507; persons 1,008.

Minimum number of cases 436; persons 768.

District No. 2.

Maximum number of cases 189; persons 301.

Minimum number of cases 175; persons 269.

District No. 3.

Maximum number of cases 160; persons 326.

Minimum number of cases 141; persons 259.

DORKING.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once in six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are brought before the Guardians every fortnight.

"Widows with children" are put on for periods not exceeding six months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required upon original applications, not afterwards. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in almost every case some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Order Book, and the clerk in the Application and Report Book.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

IX. About one-fourth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied cases, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to persons who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. The majority of those to whom it is offered accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are offered the workhouse in all new cases; out-relief is only given when the woman is known to be of respectable character. The husband is prosecuted, if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensioners among out-door poor rarely occur.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not when the applicant is in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations legally liable are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are often threatened, and occasionally taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly carried out.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, if able to work themselves, receive from 1s. 6d. to 2s. for every child after one, about half being given in kind, and 2s. 6d. for herself if unable to work.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

An old couple receive from 5s. to 6s.

The Guardians rarely interfere with the directions of the medical officer with regard to "medical extras."

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer.

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight, and frequently oftener.

"Widows with children" are visited about once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited never less than twice a quarter.

6. The relieving officer would visit before giving an order for the workhouse in cases not previously known to him, but not otherwise. These orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits at the time of giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require him to report what he has done at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) There are seven relief stations, of which one is at the workhouse, one at an almshouse, and five in rooms in private cottages, not tenanted by paupers, and hired by the Guardians for the purpose.

The furthest distance that any pauper has to come is three miles.

When the head of the family, or wife, if married, is unable to come in person to the relief station, in some cases the relief in kind is sent by a child, and the relief in money is taken by the relieving officer to the home of the pauper; in other cases the relief both in money and kind is sent by a neighbour, who often receives 1d. for taking it. In these cases the relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received.

Flour is kept at the relief stations; weights and scales are kept there. Wine and spirits are given by an order on the workhouse stores. Some paupers are eleven miles from the workhouse, but the wine and spirits are taken to them either by the relieving officer, by one of the Guardians, or by a neighbour, and in some cases it is sent by the postman, whom the pauper has to pay for bringing it. Porter and beer are in the country parishes given by orders on the public house.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers in the Union.

18. The relieving officer is at home till 9.30 a.m., and has fixed hours at each of the relief stations.

If the relieving officer finds that a pauper could procure for himself what the medical officer recommended, he would withhold it, and report to the Board at the next meeting.

EPSOM.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.
- II. The longest period for which relief is given at one time is three months.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief either "during sickness" or for a fortnight or month.

"Widows with children" are given relief till the end of the current quarter.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

- IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is required, unless there is some good reason for their absence. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book. It is subsequently copied in the Relief Order Book, but not on the same day, several weeks being copied at the same time.

IX. About five-twelfths of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, with the exception that married men, when first out of work, are left to the relieving officer for a fortnight. It is also offered to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious or dishonest statement to the Guardians or their officers. There was a difference of opinion as to the proportion of cases in which the workhouse when offered as a test is accepted, but I believe that it is refused in a large majority of cases.

XI. "Deserted wives" are, as a rule, given out-relief; their husbands are prosecuted, and a reward of 2*l.* is offered for their apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

Cases of pensions rarely occur among out-door paupers.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are occasionally, but not frequently, taken for the purpose.

XV. Able-bodied men are in some cases left to the relieving officer (see question X.) for a fortnight, and receive relief in kind. I am not aware of any other infringements of the Prohibitory Order.

XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief, but lists of persons in receipt of relief are left with the assistant overseer in each parish.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1*s.* 6*d.* for each child, and nothing for themselves, the relief being given partly in money, partly in bread, and partly in meat.

A single old man or woman receives 2*s.* and a loaf; or 1*s.*, a loaf, and 2 lbs. of meat.

An old couple receive 2*s.*, two loaves, and 4 lbs. of meat.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers.
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are, as a rule, visited once in three weeks, but oftener in serious cases.

"Widows with children," and old and infirm "chronic cases," are in one district visited once a month, and in the other, which is larger, not less than once a quarter.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he visits the home of the applicant first in all cases not previously known to him, and reports the cases to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits the home before giving temporary provisional relief, if practicable; if impracticable, he does so within three days afterwards. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* In the Eastern District there are six relief stations. They are in all cases rooms in private cottages, only one of which is occupied by a pauper. The Guardians pay for each station 1s. 6d. a week in winter, and 1s. in summer. Some paupers in this district have to come three miles to the nearest relief station.

In the Western District there are five relief stations; they are all rooms in cottages, only one of which is occupied by a pauper. The Guardians pay 1s. a week for four and 9d. for the fifth. In this district also some paupers have to come three miles.

If the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not intrust the relief to any person whom he did not know, and inquires from time to time to ascertain that the relief has been properly received.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round in the contractor's cart to the relief stations, where the relieving officer meets it. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart.

Wine and spirits are given by tickets, which the paupers take to the nearest inn. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. The relieving officer is at home in one district till 10 a.m., and in the other till 11 a.m.; they have fixed hours of attendance at the relief stations.

FARNHAM.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying from two weeks to five.

"Widows with children" are given relief for three months at a time, and have to appear personally before the Board once in six months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants, unless prevented by age or illness, is required upon every original application for relief, and twice a year afterwards. A fresh report is always required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some Guardian is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

IX. Between one half and one third of the total amount of relief is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, except in special cases which are reported to the Poor Law Board in accordance with the Prohibitory Order. When offered as a test not more than one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are generally given out-relief. Their husbands are prosecuted, and a reward of 1*l.* is offered for their apprehension.

XII. In cases where a man is receiving money from a club on account of sickness, relief is only given to his wife and children, the club money being supposed to support the man.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not to persons who are in full and constant employment.

XIV. I was informed that relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and that legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officer does not attend the meetings of the Guardians, except for special reasons.

XVII. There are no official communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of relief.—Widows if able to work are supposed to support themselves and one child, and receive 1*s.* and a loaf for each of their other children; if unable to work they receive 1*s.* and a loaf for themselves and for each child.

If a married man is ill, and his wife is unable to leave him, he receives 2*s.* and a loaf for himself, and 1*s.* and a loaf for his wife and each child.

An old man or woman receives 2*s.* and a loaf.

Aged couples receive 4*s.* and 2 loaves.

PART II.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed).

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited not less than once in three weeks.

"Widows" with children are visited "once a fortnight" in one district, and "not less than once in three weeks" in another.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited not less than "once a fortnight" in one district, and not less than once a month in another.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he visits the home before the person is admitted, and reports to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very rarely direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." When they do they require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The relieving officer in the south district has seven relief stations, five of which are paid for by the Guardians, none of them being in a public house, and only one in a shop. The other two stations are the relieving officer's own house, and a school-room. No pauper has to come more than a mile and a half to receive relief in this district.

The relieving officer in the North District pays at three places, viz., one at the workhouse, one in the porch of Tongham Church, and a third at a room hired by the Guardians for the purpose. The furthest distance that any pauper has to come is about a mile and a half.

The relieving officer in the Aldershot district has four relief stations, and in three or four cases pays at the home of the paupers. No person in this district has to come more than two miles for their relief.

If the head of the family is unable to come the relief is generally sent by a neighbour, children being as a rule forbidden to come to the relief office either with or for their parents.

When the relief is sent by a neighbour, the relieving officer enquires from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received.

The neighbours in many cases get 1d. or 2d. for taking the relief; in some cases one person takes for several others, and in one case for about ten.

Bread, baked by the Guardians, is taken round in a cart by the relieving officer. Weights and scales are not taken round with the cart.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officer is at home before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m., and has fixed hours at each relief station.

FARNHAM UNION.

AREA and Population of each Relief District.

Districts.			Area, acres.	Population. (1861 Census.)
Aldershot	-	-	15,317	9,235
North	-	-	7,754	8,581
South	-	-	14,488	4,402
			37,559	22,218

MAXIMUM and Minimum number of cases and persons relieved in one week from Michaelmas 1869 to Michaelmas 1870.

Week.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2d Christmas 1869 -	—	—	450	807
10th Lady Day 1870 -	609	1,051	—	—

WM. HOLLEST,
Clark.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

GUILDFORD.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is given at one time is six months.
 - III. "Sick" cases are rarely given relief for more than a month at a time.
"Widows with children" are given relief for six months at a time.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required upon an original application, but not afterwards. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application.
 - V. Parents applying for relief are told to send their children to school, and school pence are paid for orphan children. No certificates as to the number of attendances are produced.
 - VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
 - IX. About one-third of the total amount of relief is in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied cases (except when specially reported to the Poor Law Board), to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious or dishonest statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test, it is refused in four cases out of five.
 - XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief, unless collusion is suspected, or the woman is of bad character. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief. There are no cases of pensioners in receipt of out-relief.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons.
 - XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and not unfrequently by actual legal proceedings.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with one child receive 1s. or 1s. 6d. and a loaf.
Widows with two children receive 2s. to 3s. and two loaves.
Widows with three children receive 3s. 6d. and three or four loaves.
An old man or woman receives 2s. to 3s. 6d. and a loaf.
An aged couple receive 4s. to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight.
"Widows with children," are visited, on an average, once a month, never less than once in six weeks.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited at about the same intervals as widows.
6. The relieving officers give orders for the workhouse without visiting the home of the applicant, but cases in which any but houseless poor apply to the relieving officers for such orders are very rare.
7. The relieving officers visit the home before giving "temporary provisional relief," except when such relief is given in urgent cases under a medical recommendation. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion" till next Board day, when they require him to report what he has done.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The relief stations are either at the home of the relieving officers, or at a schoolroom, or at a room in a private cottage. In one case it is at a public house, and in another at a shop. In another place it is in a town hall, and in another the relief is given in the open air on Purbright Common.

When the head of the family or the wife, if married, is unable to come, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him, and makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain that it has been properly received.

In one district there are paupers nine miles from the nearest relief station, but in this case they are relieved by the relieving officer of the Hambledon Union. Others in the same district have to come five miles. In two other districts four miles is the maximum distance, and in the other no one has to come more than two miles.

Bread in the towns is given by tickets on the contracting tradesmen, and in the country it is sent round to the relief station by the contractor. Weights and scales are as a rule taken round.

In one district the relieving officer keeps a depôt of wine and spirits derived from the workhouse stores; in another part of the same district a depôt is kept by a clergyman, who gives them to persons who bring tickets from the relieving officers. No person has to come more than five miles.

In another district the poor come for wine and spirits to the workhouse, but in an outlying part of the district they get them from a public house. As a rule no persons have to come more than four miles.

In a third district the wine and spirits are kept at a public house; no paupers have to go more than four miles for them.

In the fourth district the relieving officer keeps a depôt at one place, and the doctor at another. No paupers have to go more than four miles to one place or the other.

Quinine and cod liver oil are given to out-door paupers from the workhouse.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on the contracting tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officers are at home up to 9 a.m., and have fixed hours at each relief station.

The relieving officer would withhold what the medical officer recommends, if he found the persons able to procure it for themselves. He would tell the doctor he had done so, and report the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

GUIDFORD UNION, 1870.

Guildford District.

Area in acres, 17,670. Population in 1861, 11,996.

Maximum number of cases in one week in December quarter, 300; persons 661.

Minimum number of cases in one week in June quarter 273; persons 543.

JOHN HARPER,
Relieving Officer.

Godalming District.

Area in acres, 13,109. Population, 6,871.

Maximum number of cases in one week in December quarter, 227; persons, 406.

Minimum number of cases in one week in June quarter, 223; persons, 353.

WILLIAM NORRIS,
Relieving Officer.

Albury District.

Area in acres, 17,621. Population 4,453.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, quarter ending 25th December, 181; persons 257.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, quarter ending September, 153; persons 240.

JOHN HIGGINS,
Relieving Officer.

Woking District.

Area in acres, 17,350. Population 6,404.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, quarter 24th March, 162; persons 304.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, quarter ending December, 141; persons 250.

THOMAS POTTER,
Relieving Officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

KINGSTON.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is granted is one year.
 - III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not as a rule exceeding one month.
Widows with children are given relief for periods not exceeding two months.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of the pauper, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required upon every application for relief.
 - V. Every child attends at the annual revision, and the Guardians personally ascertain if they can read and write. If they fail they are required to attend again in three months and produce certificates of school attendance.
 - VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.
 - VII. A. In the committee room which I attended, the relief was entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by the clerk in the Relief Order Book.
 - VIII. The labour tests employed are stone-breaking, wood-chopping, and oakum picking.
 - IX. About one-third of the total amount of relief given is in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men (except during the winter when they are employed under the supplemental out-door labour test order), to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.
 - XI. *Deserted Wives.* The professed rule is to offer them the workhouse, but it is not strictly adhered to, and in a large number of cases out-relief is given. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward is offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money derived from a benefit club is estimated at one half in determining the amount of relief.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. There are now about five or six cases in which relations are contributing towards the support of paupers under an order of the magistrates.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The district medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf for each child, and if unable to work 2s. and a loaf for herself.
An old man or woman receives from 2s. 6d. to 3s. and a loaf.
An old couple receive 5s. and 2 loaves.
The scale of relief in the labour yard is 9d. in money, 3d. in groceries, and a loaf of bread per diem, and the men are given two days work in the week or more according to the size of their families.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a month, and frequently oftener.
"Widows with children" are visited about once in two months.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once in two months.
- In the Kingston district the poor are visited rather more frequently than in the other districts.
6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he visits the home first in cases not previously known to him.
7. The relieving officer visits before giving "temporary provisional relief;" such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require him to report at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officers, so far as the size of their districts permit, visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). In the Kingston district the relieving officer pays at his own house, and at Ham in a pay office hired by the Guardians for 9d. a week.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

In the 2d district the relieving officer pays at seven places, in which rooms are hired by the Guardians at from 6d. to 2s. a week. In one case the room is a vestry room, in all other cases they are rooms in private dwelling houses.

In the 3d district the relieving officer pays in seven places, of which six are rooms hired by the Guardians in private dwelling houses, three of them being occupied by paupers. In the other place he pays in a vestry room.

In no district has any pauper to come more than 1½ mile to the nearest relief station.

If the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come for their relief in person, it is sent by a child, or if they send a note, or give previous notice to the relieving officer, by a neighbour. In the latter case the relieving officer inquires, when visiting, whether the relief has been properly received.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is sent round in the contractor's cart, and is met by the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with the cart. All other relief in kind, except wine and spirits, is given by orders on tradesmen. Wine and spirits from the workhouse stores are kept by the relieving officers at their own houses.

18. The relieving officer of the Kingston district is at home from 9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. The other two relieving officers are at home before 9 in the morning and after 6 in the evening.

The relieving officer would withhold what the medical officer recommended if he found that the persons could procure what was ordered for themselves, but would not do so on any other ground.

KINGSTON UNION.

1st District.

Area in acres, 2,440. Population (1861 census) 10,820.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, 485; persons 1,155.

Minimum number of cases, 365; persons 703.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Relieving Officer.

2d District.

Area in acres, 7,890. Population (1861 census) 11,959.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in one week, 328; persons 897.

Minimum number of cases, 210; persons 493.

HENRY FRY,
Relieving Officer.

3d District.

Area 15,900 acres. Population (1861 census) 13,900.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the 8th week of Lady Day quarter, 365; persons 888.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, in the 11th week of Midsummer quarter, 310; persons 613.

GEO. BAKER,
Relieving Officer.

BRIGHTON.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is one year.

III. As a general rule, each case upon the first application is referred to the assistant overseer for two weeks, during which time he relieves it according to his own discretion, and after this, "Sick" cases are put on for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, not exceeding one month.

"Widows with children" are put on for periods varying from 3 to 13 weeks.

Able-bodied men employed at work, are at first put on for two weeks, and after that the assistant overseer brings a list before the Board every week. In some cases they work week after week during the winter, but no relief is given in this way during the summer months, the workhouse being invariably offered.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are put on for a year at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, and a fresh report from the relieving officer, are required upon each application for relief.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

V. The visiting officer is instructed to report if he finds children of school age kept at home, and certificates of attendance at school (not, however, showing the actual number of attendances) are produced.

VI. About fifty applications are disposed of in an hour.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with their circumstances.

VII. A. There is no Relief Application and Report Book, but there is a threefold entry of the relief, viz., (1.) on a card given to the pauper, (2.) in the minute book, (3.) in an alphabetical list of paupers.

VIII. The labour test consists of work on the land at the schools, which are three miles off, or at the cemetery or workhouse, which are each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.

IX. Nearly half the total amount of relief is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered as a test to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make suspicious or dishonest statements to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test it is refused in the large majority of cases.

XI. Deserted wives are in a few cases given out-relief, but as a rule they are offered the workhouse. Their husbands are prosecuted.

XII. Pensions are taken into account in determining the amount of relief in the same way as any other source of income. Money from a benefit club is also taken into account, but is looked upon more favourably.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose, but the threat is generally sufficient.

XV. No orders regulating out-relief have been issued to the Brighton Board of Guardians. I did not observe anything in their practice which would be illegal under the Out-door Relief Regulation Order, except that more than half of the relief to able-bodied men is in some cases given in money.

XVI. The medical officers are invited to attend the meetings of the Guardians, but their doing so is entirely optional.

Scale of Relief.—Able-bodied widows receive about 2s. a head for each child, and if unable to work 2s. or 2s. 6d. for themselves. The proportion given in kind varies according to the character of the applicant.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

An aged couple from 5s. to 7s.

Able-bodied men are given work for from two to six days, according to the size of their families. From one half to two thirds of their relief is given in money.

PART II.

1, 2, 3, 4. The out-relief is administered by the assistant overseer, two deputy assistant overseers, and two out-door visitors. The out-door visitors, except in special cases, do the whole of the visiting. Upon original applications the visitors report the result of their visit to the home in writing to the assistant overseer. No diary is kept of ordinary intermediate visits.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a week, and frequently oftener.

Able-bodied widows are visited once a fortnight as a rule, and never less than once in three weeks.

Able-bodied men employed at work are visited at least once a month.

Old and infirm chronic cases are visited about once a fortnight as a rule, and never less than once a month.

6. The visiting officer always visits the home before giving an order for work, and in all except urgent cases before giving an order for the workhouse. The orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The home is visited before giving "temporary provisional relief," except in urgent cases, when it is visited afterwards, either on the same day or following morning. Such relief is sometimes given partly in money. It is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians very frequently direct the assistant overseer to relieve "at discretion," for a week, fortnight, or sometimes a longer period. They require him to report what he has done at the end of the period.

9. The visiting officers visit at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* There is only one relief office for the parish. The pay days for widows with children and sick cases are Wednesdays and Saturdays; the permanent list cases are paid on Thursdays. Men employed at work are paid separately.

On Thursday morning as many as 600 cases are paid in about two hours.

There are two waiting rooms, which are rather over-crowded on Thursdays.

Each individual is admitted separately to the pay office.

The husband is ordered to come in person unless ill or at work, in which case the wife is to come. If neither are able to come the relief card is brought by a neighbour. Children are forbidden to come to the relief office, and this rule is strictly carried out.

The relief is given to any person producing the card, unless there is some ground for suspicion; but if the relief is sent by a neighbour more than once or twice, inquiries are made as to whether the relief has been properly received.

In several cases the neighbour receives 1d. or 2d. for taking the relief. No person takes relief for more than two others besides himself.

The visitors take relief to all who are unable either to come or send, and do so in more than 180 cases.

The furthest distance that any pauper has to come to the relief office is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Bread, baked by the Guardians, is kept at the relief office. Weights and scales are kept there.

All other relief in kind, except flour, is given by tickets on tradesmen. The poor are allowed to take the tickets to any tradesmen they please.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door paupers.

18. Applications for relief, except in cases of urgency, are to be made between 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., but some officer is in attendance at the relief office from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BRIGHTON.

Area, 1,562 acres. Population (estimated) 90,867.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week during year ending March 1870, week ending 21st February 1870, 1,635; persons, 4,832.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, week ending 4th October 1869, 1,016; persons, 2,180.

W. B. SMITH,
Assistant Overseer.

CHICHESTER.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the medical officer's report, not exceeding one month.

Widows are given relief for periods not exceeding three months.

Single able-bodied women are not given out-relief.

Able-bodied men employed in stone-breaking or street-sweeping are given orders from week to week.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required on every application for relief, whether original or renewed.

V. The relieving officer reports to the Guardians if he finds children of school age kept at home. School pence are not paid, and no certificates of school attendance are produced.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in almost every case their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk copies the entries into the Relief Order Book on the same day.

VIII. The labour tests employed are stone-breaking and street-sweeping. (*See Note A.*)

IX. The only relief given in kind is that which is given to able-bodied men, and the relief recommended to be given to the sick by the medical officer. All other relief is given in money, so that only one sixth or one seventh of the total amount of relief is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered in suspicious cases, and to persons of drunken or idle habits. When offered as a test not one in five accept it.

XI. Deserted wives are brought into the workhouse. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from pensions and benefit clubs is taken into account in the same manner as any other source of income.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, but not in other cases. (*See Note B.*)

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order are strictly adhered to.

XVI. The medical officer does not attend the meetings of the Guardians, except for special reasons.

XVII. The Guardians have no communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. for each child, nothing for the woman if she is able to work ; if unable to work she receives from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for herself and each child.

Able-bodied men employed in street-sweeping receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day (half in kind), according to their families.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d.

An old couple receives 5s.

A. Street-sweeping has been found to be a better test than stone-breaking. About two thirds of the men, who came regularly to break stones in the winter, have refused the test of street-sweeping.

B. The earnings column in the relief application and report book is never filled up in this Union.

PART II.

1. There is one relieving officer and one relief district. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting ; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a week, and frequently oftener.

Widows with children are visited at least once a month.

Able-bodied men employed under labour test are visited never less than once a month, and frequently oftener.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited never less than once a month, and frequently oftener.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases well known to him ; he does not give orders for the labour yard, or street-sweeping, on his own responsibility, but only by order of the Guardians, after the case has been brought before them.

7. If the applicant brings a medical recommendation, the relieving officer gives the relief first, and visits afterwards, on the same or following day. In all other cases he visits before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians are not in the habit of directing the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion."

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The poor are paid at the Board room. About 80 come on a Friday, but not more than 20 are in the waiting room at one time. Two or three are admitted together to receive their relief.

If the head of the family, or the wife, if married, does not come in person for the relief, it is sent by a child, or more frequently by a neighbour. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him. He does not make inquiries to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received, but there have not been any complaints on this account. Occasionally, but rarely, the neighbour receives a penny for taking the relief.

The relieving officer in some cases takes the relief to the home of the pauper, and would do so in any case in which the pauper was unable either to come or send for it.

No person has to come as much as half a mile to receive relief.

All relief in kind is given by tickets on the contracting tradesman.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officer attends at his own house to receive applications at 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.

CHICHESTER INCORPORATION.

Area, not ascertained. Population 8,000 and upwards.

Maximum of cases relieved in one week, 209 ; relief granted, 22l.

Minimum relieved, 179 ; relief 18l.

3d December 1870.

EDW. ARKOLD.

HASTINGS.

PART I.

- I. The permanent list is revised every three months.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is given is three months.
 - III. "Sick" cases, and also "widows with children" are given relief from week to week.
 - "Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.
 - V. No steps are taken with regard to the attendance of out-door pauper children at school, further than that the Guardians occasionally question applicants upon the subject.
 - VII. (See answer to question IV.)
 - IX. In one district (near the workhouse) about one third of the total amount of relief is in kind, in the other district about one sixth.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers.
 - When offered as a test, it is refused in the large majority of cases.
 - XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief, if they are of respectable character, and have a decent home, and no collusion is suspected. In other cases the workhouse is offered. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found, and a reward of 2*l.* is in some cases offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account in determining the amount of relief, but is looked on more favourably than other sources of income.
 - Pensions are taken into account at their full value.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose, but the threat is generally sufficient.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians, unless specially required.
 - XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief, but charitable assistance, if of a permanent or continuous character, is taken into account in determining the amount of relief to be given by the Guardians.
- Scale of Relief.* Widows with children, if the woman is earning nothing, get 2*s.* per head for the children (half in money and half in kind), and nothing for herself.
An old man or woman receives 3*s.*
An aged couple from 5*s.* to 6*s.*

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.
5. "Sick" cases are visited about once a fortnight.
- "Widows with children" are visited, not at any fixed intervals, but never less than once a month.
- "Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once a quarter.
6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, he visits the home first, except in cases well known to him.
7. When the relieving officer gives temporary provisional relief, he visits the home either first or as soon afterwards as practicable, never later than the day following. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.
9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* Relief in kind is given at the relief office at the workhouse, where also half the money relief of one district is given. There is a waiting hall at the workhouse, but in winter it is over-crowded. The head of the family, or the wife, if married, is required to come in person, unless there is a good excuse for their absence, in which case the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. No

(B.) *Reports, &c.* inquiries are made in these cases to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received. Some paupers have to come between four and five miles for their relief.

Bread baked by the Guardians is given out at the workhouse; wine is also supplied from the workhouse, but all other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

Weights and scales are kept at the relief office.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officers attend at the relief office from 9.30 to 12, and from 7.30 p.m. to 9.

HASTINGS UNION.

No. 1. *District.*

Area, 3,272 acres. Population, 18,957.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief, 336; persons, 837.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief, 330; persons, 609.

No. 2. *District.*

Area, 10,731 acres. Population, 7,674.

Maximum number of cases, 390; persons, 1,026.

Minimum number of cases, 270; persons, 490.

MIDHURST.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every three months.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for from one to five weeks.

"Widows with children" are given relief for three months at a time, unless the relieving officer reports some alteration in their circumstances.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is required upon original applications, but not afterwards, except upon special grounds. A fresh report from the relieving officer is in all cases required.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance of out-door pauper children at school.

VII. In the majority of cases the circumstances of the applicant are not personally known to any member of the Board of Guardians.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Between one-third and one-fourth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, except in cases specially reported to the Poor Law Board, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious or dishonest statement to the Guardians or their officers.

When offered as a test, not one in ten accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are, as a rule, brought into the workhouse. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs or pensions is estimated at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, and to cripples.

XIV. Proceedings are very rarely taken to compel relations, legally liable, to contribute. There are very few cases in which contributions are received from this source.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians, unless specially required to do so.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communications with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children (if the woman is able to work) receive 6d. and a loaf for every child after one.

An old man or woman receives 2s. 6d. and a loaf; an old couple receive 3s. 6d. and three loaves.

PART II.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

1. There are five relief districts and five relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they keep a diary, showing the days on which each pauper is paid, the person to whom the relief is given if the pauper does not receive it in person, and the dates of his visit to their homes.

5. The rule is that every case shall be visited once a week, and though the rule is not strictly carried out, cases are rare in which a case goes more than a fortnight without a visit.

6. The relieving officer visits the home before giving an order for the workhouse in cases not previously known to him.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional relief," he visits first, if he can, and, if not, as soon afterwards as possible. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion;" they require a report from him every week as to what he has done in these cases.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c.—*Mode of payment.* In all the districts the relieving officers pay in rooms hired by the Guardians for the purpose; they are in most cases a room in a cottage occupied by some person in receipt of relief, for which the Guardians pay 6d. a week; the pay room is not in any case at a public house or a shop. The head of the family, or the wife, is required to come in person, unless prevented by work or illness; if unable to come, the relief is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer would not entrust the relief to any person not previously known to him. In a few cases, but not many, the relieving officer leaves the relief at the home of the pauper.

No pauper has to come more than two miles and a half to receive relief.

The contractor's cart goes round with bread, and the relieving officer meets it at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round in four districts, but not in the fifth.

The meat contractor takes the meat round at the same time as the bread; all other relief in kind, except wine and cod liver oil, which is kept at the relieving officer's house, is given by tickets on tradesmen.

For the wine and cod liver oil, the paupers have in some cases to come as much as five miles.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officers are at home till 9 a.m. on every day except Tuesday, and have fixed hours at each relief station.

The relieving officer never withholds what the medical officer recommends, without first bringing the case before the Board.

MIDHURST UNION.

Fernhurst District.

Area 12,845 acres. Population in 1861, 2,058.

58 cases, containing 100 persons, were relieved in the 12th week, ending 27th March 1869, to the amount of 12*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

55 cases, containing 87 persons, were relieved in the 4th week, ending 24th July 1869, to the amount of 9*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

72 cases, containing 126 persons, were relieved in the 9th week, ending 28th February 1870, to the amount of 14*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

59 cases, containing 88 persons, were relieved in the 11th week, ending 12th September 1870, to the amount of 9*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

JOHN BRIDGER,
Relieving Officer.

9th December 1870.

Midhurst District.

Area, 15,542 acres. Population 4,170.

Amount paid to paupers for the week ending 26th March 1870, 28*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; 138 cases; 246 persons.

Amount paid to paupers for the week ending 10th September 1870, 23*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* 121 cases; 203 persons.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Tillington District.

Area, 10,336 acres. Population 2,217.

Minimum relief given in the week ending the 4th day of April 1870.

Number of cases 60; paupers 98.

	Not A.B. 65	A.B. 10	Children. 23	£	s.	d.
Relief given in money	-	-	-	7	4	9
Relief given in kind	-	-	-	5	11	2½
Total	-	-	-	12	15	11½

Maximum relief given in the week ending the 24th day of October 1870.

Number of cases 66; paupers 128.

	Not A.B. 65	A.B. 23	Children. 40	£	s.	d.
Relief given in money	-	-	-	9	8	9
Relief given in kind	-	-	-	8	5	4
Total	-	-	-	17	14	1

Lodsworth, 17th December 1870.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
Relieving Officer.

Rogate District.

Area 17,788 acres. Population 2,901.

STATEMENT showing the weeks in which the greatest and least expenditure in out-relief occurred between Michaelmas 1868 and Michaelmas 1869, and Michaelmas 1869 to Michaelmas 1870, respectively.

MICHAELMAS 1868 TO MICHAELMAS 1869.

	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.			Total.
			Not A.B.	A.B.	Children.	
<i>Greatest</i> —Week ending 18th Sept. 1869	£ s. d. 18 4 11	92	97	18	45	160
<i>Least</i> —Week ending 30th Nov. 1868 -	14 4 2	78	82	20	41	143
MICHAELMAS 1869 TO MICHAELMAS 1870.						
<i>Greatest</i> —Week ending 25th Dec. 1869	18 9 11	89	93	19	40	152
<i>Least</i> —Week ending 24th Sept. 1870 -	12 18 3	75	85	10	25	120

Milland District.

Population 1,316, Area, 7,773 acres.

Minimum amount of relief given in the 7th week ending 14th August 1869.

Number of cases 40; persons relieved 74.

	£	s.	d.
In money	-	-	-
In kind	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Maximum amount of relief given in the 11th week ending 12th March 1870.

Number of cases 43; persons relieved 89.

	£	s.	d.
In money	-	-	-
In kind	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

G. WELCH,
Relieving Officer.

STEYNING.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART I.

- I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.
 - II. The longest period for which relief is granted is six months.
 - III. "Sick" cases are given relief from week to week.
Widows with children are given relief for six months at a time, unless the relieving officer in the mean time reports some alteration in their circumstances.
"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.
 - IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application for relief.
 - V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with respect to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
 - VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.
 - IX. Old people receive their relief entirely in money; in other cases the relief is about half in money and half in kind.
 - X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers. About half of those to whom it is offered accept it.
 - XI. Deserted wives are, as a rule, offered the workhouse. The husband is prosecuted, a reward is not often offered for his apprehension.
 - XII. Money from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief.
 - XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows, to aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.
 - XIV. Relations legally liable are professedly compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are occasionally, but not often, taken for the purpose.
 - XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
 - XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.
 - XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.
- Scale of Relief.*—Widows with children, if themselves able to work, receive 1s. and 1 gallon of flour for every child after one; if unable to work 1s. and 1 gallon of flour for each child, and the same for themselves.
An old man or woman, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.
Old couple, from 4s. to 7s.

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts, and three relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep diary.
5. The relieving officers of districts 1 and 2, pay in all cases at the pauper's home, so that they are in each house once a week. The only other visits which they pay are in cases about which they have any suspicion. They devote two days in each week to these visits. The other relieving officer was obliged to leave the workhouse on the day of my visit before I had an opportunity of questioning him.
6. The relieving officer visits the home of persons not previously known to him before giving an order for the workhouse. These orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
7. The relieving officer always visits before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.
8. The Guardians occasionally, but very rarely, direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion" till their next meeting, when they require him to report what he has done.
9. When the relieving officer visits for purposes other than those of relief, he visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.
- 10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In two districts the poor are paid at their own homes. In the third district the relieving officer has relief stations in each parish,

(B.)
Reports, &c.

six of which are paid for by the Guardians. The relief station is not in any case at a public house. No person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to receive relief.

The flour is taken round by the contractor's cart to fixed places in each pariah; no person has to come more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile for it. Weights and scales are not taken round with the contractor's cart.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

The relieving officers invariably give what the medical officer recommends.

18. The relieving officers have no fixed hours of attendance at their own homes.

STEYNING UNION.

Districts.	Area, number of Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Cases.		Persons.		Names of Relieving Officers.
			Maximum number in receipt of relief from Midsummer 1869 to Midsummer 1870.	Minimum number in receipt of relief between Midsummer 1869 and 1870.	Maximum number in receipt of relief between Midsummer 1869 and 1870.	Minimum number in receipt of relief between Midsummer 1869 and 1870.	
No. 1	11,532	12,524	190 Week ending 8th March 1870.	150 Week ending 6th July 1869.	445 Week ending 18th March 1870.	301 Week ending 6th July 1869.	W. J. Penfold.
„ 2	11,806	6,416	198 Week ending 4th January 1870.	177 Week ending 27th September 1869.	444 Week ending 4th January 1870.	343 Week ending 27th September 1869.	George Fewtrell.
„ 3	23,371	5,686	169 Week ending 8th March 1870.	139 Week ending 8th October 1869.	302 Week ending 8th March 1870.	221 Week ending 8th October 1869.	W. S. Challen.

Steyning, 10th December 1870.

EDW. CRIPPS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

THAKEHAM.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists once a year.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is "till reported," or one year.

III. "Sick" cases are ordered relief during sickness, and when the medical relief ceases the general relief ceases also.

"Widows with children" are ordered relief "till reported," unless there is a likelihood of some alteration in their circumstances, when they are given relief for a shorter period.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for a year at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is not required; a fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In the majority of cases some member of the Board is personally acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

VII. A. The relief is entered by the chairman in the Application and Report Book, and by the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Rather more than one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, and to persons of drunken habits, but it is not often used in this Union as a test of destitution.

XI. Deserted wives are given out-relief; the husbands are prosecuted, and a reward is generally offered for their apprehension. The workhouse is offered in cases where collusion is suspected.

XII. In determining the amount of relief money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account on more favourable terms than other sources of income, but is not

dealt with on any fixed principle. Cases of pensions among out-door paupers rarely occur.

XII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, and to cripples. In the latter case the Guardians would be careful to see that the cripple received from his employer wages adequate to the work that he was able to perform.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute. Legal proceedings are occasionally taken for this purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians, unless specially requested to do so.

XVII. Charitable relief is not taken into account by the Guardians, and they have no system of communication with persons administering such relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children, if able to work themselves, receive 6d. and a gallon of flour for each child; if unable to work they receive an additional gallon of flour and 2s. for themselves.

An old man or woman receives 2s. and a gallon of flour; an old couple receive 4s. and two gallons of flour.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts, and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited once a week as a rule, never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited once a quarter at least, and frequently oftener.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited about once in six months.

6. If the applicant has a home in his district, the relieving officer visits it before giving an order the workhouse; but such orders are in most cases given to persons who have no home. These orders are reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officers visit before giving "temporary provisional relief," except in urgent cases, when they do so as soon afterwards as practicable, never later than four days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officers to relieve "at discretion." They require a report at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* One relieving officer has six, and the other four relief stations. They are in all cases rooms in cottages, for which the Guardians pay 6d. a week.

The head of the family, or wife if married, is required to come for relief in person unless there is good cause for their absence. If unable to come, the relief is sent by a neighbour, and in a few cases, but rarely, by children. The relieving officers do not make inquiries in these cases to ascertain whether the relief has been properly received, but assume that they would hear if it was not. There are a few cases, only about eight in each district, in which the relieving officer takes the relief to the home of the pauper.

In No. 1. district, four miles is the furthest any pauper has now to come for relief, but there are one or two houses from which, if they were inhabited by paupers, they would have to come six miles. In No. 2. district no pauper has to come more than four miles to receive their relief.

The contractor's cart takes flour to each relief station on pay day, where the relieving officer meets it. No weights and scales are taken in the contractor's cart, or kept at the relief station.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officer of No. 1. district is, as a rule, at home from 10 to 12; the relieving officer of No. 2. district is at home every morning till 9 a.m. They both have fixed hours at their relief stations.

The relieving officer would not in any case withhold what the medical officer recommends without previously conferring with him.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

THAKEHAM UNION.

Relieving Officers.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Maximum number of		Minimum number of	
			Cases in receipt of relief in any one week.	Persons in receipt of relief in any one week.	Cases in receipt of relief in any one week.	Persons in receipt of relief in any one week.
<i>District, No. 1.</i>						
Mr. A. Whitting -	18,719	3,918	146	260	128	204
<i>District, No. 2.</i>						
Mr. J. H. Reed -	20,065	4,118	135	267	131	224
	38,784	8,036	281	527	259	428

14th December 1870.

WM. THOS. SANDFORD,
Clerk to the Union.

WEST FIRLE.

PART I.

- I. }
 II. } The relief lists are gone through every Board day, *i.e.*, once a fortnight.
 III. }
- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is not required except for special reasons. A fresh report from the relieving officer is always required.
- V. No steps are taken to secure the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.
- VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk copies it into the Relief Order Book.
- IX. About two fifths of the total amount of relief is given in kind.
- X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, but it is very rarely offered in any other cases. When offered to able-bodied applicants it is refused in the large majority of cases.
- XI. Cases of deserted wives very rarely occur in this union.
- XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at about half its value in determining the amount of relief.
- XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but I could not ascertain definitely to what classes of applicants such relief was limited.
- XIV. No case has occurred for many years in which legal proceedings have been taken to compel relations, legally liable, to contribute towards the support of paupers.
- XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.
- XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.
- XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—A widow with children, if herself able-bodied, receives 1s. and a gallon of flour for each child; if unable to work she receives 1s. and a gallon of flour for herself as well.

An old man or woman receives about 3s.

An aged couple receive about 6s.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed).
2. There are no assistant relieving officers.
3. There is no pay clerk.
4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.
5. The relieving officer visits the home on fresh applications for relief, but his other visits are confined to those which he pays weekly for the purpose of giving the weekly relief.
6. The only cases in which the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse are those of lodgers; he gives the order without visiting their lodgings.

7. The relieving officer generally, but not always, visits before giving temporary provisional relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. It is not the practice of the Guardians to direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion."

9. The poor know when to expect a visit from the relieving officer, as such visits are only paid on "pay days." (See quest. 5.)

10, 11, 12, &c. (*Mode of Payment*). There are no relief stations, and the poor are paid at their own homes. In some cases the relieving officer leaves relief for two or three cases at the home of one of them. He would not allow any home to go on in this way without a visit for more than a month together.

All relief in kind is given by orders on the miller and tickets on tradesmen. The miller takes the flour round; he does not take weights and scales with him.

The relieving officer lives at one end of the union, the furthest house being seven miles off.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

WEST FIRLE UNION.

Area, 15,222 a. 2 r. 19 p. Population, 2,379.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week for half year ending 29th September 1870, 93; persons 190.

Minimum number of cases, 79; persons 146.

EDW. HILLMAN,
Clerk to Guardians.

WEST HAMPNETT.

PART I.

I. Permanent cases are revised every three months. Other cases are brought before the Board at the expiration of the period for which relief has in the first instance been granted.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is three months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for 14 or 28 days at a time.

"Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding 28 days at a time, except immediately after widowhood, when they are put on for six weeks.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are put on for three months at a time.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is not required. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required upon every application for relief.

V. No steps are taken by the Guardians with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. In the majority of cases the circumstances of the applicant are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. Relief, as a rule, is given in money only, with the exception of medical necessities. It is, however, given in kind to persons of bad character.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied men, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest statements as to their means of getting a livelihood. It is, however, rarely offered in this Union as a test of destitution, and I was unable to ascertain in what proportion of cases it is accepted.

XI. "Deserted wives," if they have a decent home, are given out-relief. The husband is prosecuted, if there is any chance of finding him; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief in aid of earnings is given to widows and aged persons, and to cripples, but not in other cases.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are occasionally taken for the purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians, unless sent for.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children. The full scale is 2s. 6d. for the widow, and 1s. for each child.

(B.) Anything over 3s. earned by woman or child is deducted, and person earning it left out in calculating the relief. If earning 3s. or less, the person is left out, but nothing is deducted.

An aged man or woman receives 2s. 6d.

An aged couple receive 5s.

If a nurse is required, the relieving officer finds one, and pays her 4s. In some cases only half the cost of a nurse is allowed.

PART II.

1. There are six relief districts and six relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. All persons in receipt of relief are paid at their own homes, and are thus visited once a week. The same parishes are not paid on the same day in each week, so that to this extent the visits of the relieving officers are paid at uncertain times and unexpectedly. Sick cases are visited oftener, and also cases as to which the relieving officers have any suspicion.

6. The relieving officers visit before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases previously well known to them.

7. The relieving officers visit, as a rule, before giving "temporary provisional relief." Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report at each meeting as to what he has done.

9. (See answer to question 5.)

10, 11, 12, &c. *Mode of Payment.* The poor are paid at their own homes, but in some cases the relieving officer leaves one person's relief at some other pauper's house; he would not do this for more than two weeks running.

With the exception of wine and spirits, all relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

Wine and spirits are taken from the workhouse stores. In two districts the relieving officers take them to the homes of the paupers; in a third the relieving officer keeps a depot at his own house; in the other three districts the paupers have to fetch them from the workhouse, and in some cases they are at a distance of ten miles from it.

18. The relieving officers are to be found at their own homes till 9 a.m. every morning.

The relieving officer always gives whatever the medical officer recommends, but if he considers that the persons are able to procure what is necessary for themselves, he reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

WEST HAMPHETT UNION.

DISTRICT.	Area in Acres.	Population last Census.	Maximum number of Cases in receipt of relief in one week.	Ditto Persons.	Minimum number of Cases in receipt of relief in one week.	Ditto Persons.	Observations.
Manhood -	17,465	3,415	93	181	81	136	
Whyke -	11,452	2,909	60	113	50	84	
Singleton -	13,922	1,403	30	76	23	40	Max ^m , week ends Nov. 20, 1869. Min ^m , week ends Aug. 20, 1870. Max ^m , week ends March 12, 1870. Min ^m , week ends Aug. 13, 1870.
Yapton -	13,674	3,006	42	86	33	57	
Boxgrove -	16,752	3,632	89	172	71	118	
South Bersted	2,856	3,128 (now about 4,000)	43	64	37	60	

R. G. RAPEL,

Clerk to the Guardians.

17th December 1870.

ALDERBURY.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART I.

- I. The permanent cases are revised every six months, and all other cases quarterly.
- II. The longest period for which relief is granted is six months.
- III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer.

"Widows with children" are given relief for periods not exceeding three months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for six months at a time.

- IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, is required upon all original applications, but not afterwards. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required in all cases.

V. School pence are paid in Salisbury, and certificates of school attendance are produced, but this is not done in other parts of the Union.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Relief Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a suspicious or dishonest statement to the Guardians or their officers. Three fourths of those to whom it is offered as a test refuse it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief unless collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted if he can be found; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at one half its value in determining the amount of relief.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but I was unable to ascertain the precise class of cases to which such relief is limited.

XIV. Legal proceedings are very rarely taken for the purpose of compelling relations who are legally liable to contribute. There were only three or four cases at the date of my visit in which the Guardians were in receipt of contributions from the relations of paupers.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. There are no communications between the Guardians and persons administering charitable relief.

Widows with children receive 6d. and a double loaf (8 lbs.) for each child, and 1s. and a loaf for the widow.

An old man receives 2s. and a 4 lbs. loaf.

An aged couple 4s.

PART II.

1. There are four relief districts and four relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are, in the country districts, visited once a week as a rule, oftener in serious cases, and never less than once a fortnight. In the town district (Salisbury) they are never visited less than once a week.

"Widows with children" are, in the country districts, sometimes visited two or three times a quarter; never less than once a quarter. In the town district they are never visited less than once a fortnight.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited once a quarter.

6. In the town district the relieving officer does not visit the home before giving an order for the workhouse, nor do the relieving officers in the country districts do so in all cases.

7. The relieving officers visit before giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officers to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from them at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer, in the town district, visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly; but in the country districts the relieving officers visit on fixed days, and the poor know pretty well when they may expect a visit.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In some parishes the Guardians hire rooms for paying the poor; in others they are paid at the home of one of the paupers.

When the head of the family, or wife, if married, does not come in person to receive the relief it is sent by a child or neighbour. The relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether the relief has been duly received.

No pauper has to come more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to receive relief.

Bread baked by the Guardians is taken round in a van which meets the relieving officer at the various relief stations. Weights and scales are taken round with the van.

In the town district the relieving officer pays at the workhouse. There is no waiting room, and no shelter but an archway. Sometimes as many as 150 are waiting at one time to be paid.

The relief is frequently sent by children, when the head of the family or the wife does not come in person, and occasionally by a neighbour. The relieving officer does not in these cases inquire as to whether the relief has been properly received, but there have been no complaints upon this account. The relieving officer would not send the relief by any person not previously known to him.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers, in the country districts, go round their districts on two days in the week, and have fixed hours of attendance at each relief station. They have no fixed hours of attendance at their own homes.

ALDERBURY UNION.

District No. 1.

Area, 22,994 acres. Population, 5,222 (Census of 1861).

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 267; of persons, 507.

Minimum number of cases, 232; of persons, 377.

District No. 2.

Area, 18,178 acres. Population, 3,906.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 148; of persons, 310.

Minimum number of cases, 121; of persons, 246.

District No. 3.

Area, 13,334 acres. Population, 5,641.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 129; of persons, 225.

Minimum number of cases, 118; of persons, 179.

District No. 4.

Area, 480 acres. Population, 9,039.

Maximum number of cases receiving relief in any one week, 357; of persons, 677.

Minimum number of cases, 260; of persons, 461.

CHIPPENHAM.

PART I.

I. There is a general revision of the relief lists every six months.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief for periods varying according to the report of the medical officer, generally for a fortnight, sometimes for as much as a month.

IV. The personal attendance of the applicants is required unless there is some good reason for their absence.

V. If the relieving officer when visiting finds children of school age kept at home he reports the case to the Guardians.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one seventh of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in ten accept it.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

XI. Out-relief is given to deserted wives unless collusion is suspected between them and their husbands. The husband is prosecuted, and a reward of from 2*l.* to 5*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Pensions and money from benefit clubs are taken into account in determining the amount of relief, but are looked on more favourably than other sources of income.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for the purpose.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officer does not attend the meetings of the Guardians.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—A widow with four children has about 7*s.* a week, of which from 4*s.* to 5*s.* is in money, and from 2*s.* to 3*s.* in kind.

Old man or woman from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*

Aged couple about 5*s.* 6*d.*

PART II.

1. There are three relief districts and three relieving officers.

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a week, frequently oftener

"Widows with children" are as a rule visited once a month; never less than once in two months.

"Old and infirm" cases are visited at about the same intervals as widows.

6. There are not many cases in which the relieving officers give orders for the workhouse to any but houseless persons. If a person with a home in his district applies for an order, the relieving officer does not visit the home except in cases not previously known to him.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional" relief he visits the home first, except in urgent cases, when he visits afterwards, and always within a week. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In No. 1 district the poor are paid in all the parishes at the house of one of the paupers.

In No. 2 district the poor are paid in the vestry of a church in one parish. About 30 or 40 come there, but the vestry is quite large enough to hold them. Four cottages, for which the Guardians pay 6*d.* a week, are used as relief stations, and in other parishes the poor are paid at the home of one of the paupers.

In No. 3 district the poor are paid in one place at a market house, for which the Guardians pay 6*d.* a week, in another place in the vestry room of the parish, and in another in a room hired by the Guardians at 18*d.* a week.

In the majority of cases persons come themselves for their relief; if they do not it is sent by a neighbour or child, the relieving officer making inquiries from time to time to ascertain that it has been properly received. He would not intrust the relief to any person not previously known to him.

The relieving officer believes that in many cases the neighbour receives 1*d.* or ½*d.* for taking it. There are no cases in which the pauper is unable either to come or send, and therefore none in which he takes the relief to the home of the pauper.

No person has to come more than two miles to receive relief.

Bread (not baked by the Guardians) is taken round in the contractor's cart. The relieving officer is present when it is given out. In one district weights and scales are taken round with the cart, but not in the two others.

All relief in kind, except bread, is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor.

18. The relieving officers are at home till 10 a.m., and have fixed hours at the relief stations.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

CHIPPENHAM UNION.

Out-Relief.

District.	Area.	Population.	Number of Cases in receipt of Relief in any one Week.		Number of Persons in receipt of Relief in any one Week.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	Acres. 17,987	9,387	345	313	607	527
2	23,580	5,786	181	169	307	276
3	14,887	6,856	228	214	408	375
Totals	56,454	22,029	754	696	1,322	1,178

JACOB PHILLIPS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

MELKSHAM.

PART I.

I. There is no regular revision of the relief lists by the Guardians. The lists are revised every six months by the clerk and the relieving officers, and the clerk reports the state of the relief lists to the Guardians.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is "till further orders;" i.e., the relief goes on till the lists are revised by the clerk and relieving officers.

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness," and when the medical relief ceases the general relief ceases also.

"Widows with children" are given relief for periods varying from a fortnight to a month or six weeks.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief "till further orders."

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required on every application, unless prevented by sickness, or some other good cause.

V. No steps are taken with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VI. Taking one case with another, between 80 and 40 are disposed of in an hour.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in the majority of cases their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one eighth of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied cases, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make dishonest or suspicious statements to the Guardians or their officers.

The large majority (as many as five sixths) of those to whom the workhouse is offered accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief unless collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions rarely occur, but would be treated in the same way.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings, but not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are frequently taken for this purpose.

XV. The Prohibitory Order has of late years been strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians unless specially requested to do so.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive 1s. and a loaf per child, and if unable to work, 1s. and a loaf for themselves.

Old man or woman from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Old couple 5s.

PART II.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district, see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting ; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited sometimes once a week ; never less than once a month.

"Widows with children" are, in the Melksham district, visited twice a quarter ; in the Trowbridge district they are seldom visited less than once a quarter.

"Old and infirm" cases are, in the Melksham district, visited never less than once a quarter ; in the Trowbridge district never less than once in four months.

6. When the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse it is generally to a single man who has no home. If the applicant has a home in the district he would visit it before giving the order, except in cases previously known to him. He reports the case to the Board at their next meeting.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional" relief he visits first, except in cases well known to him, and in cases in which the relief is given on the recommendation of the medical officer. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) At Trowbridge the relieving officer pays in a public room used for vestry meetings, for the use of which the Guardians pay 13*l.* per annum, and at a schoolroom in another place. At Melksham the relieving officer pays at the Town Hall, for the use of which the Guardians pay 13*l.* per annum ; at the vestry room at Seend, and at Lemington, either in the workhouse or at the home of one of the paupers.

No persons have to come more than two miles for their relief in either district. When the pauper is unable to come in person the relief is sometimes sent by a child (but as a rule this is discouraged) or by a neighbour. The relieving officer inquires from time to time whether the relief has been duly received, and would not send it by any person not previously known to him.

The relieving officer believed there were a few cases in which the neighbour received a penny for taking it.

Bread (not baked by the Guardians) is taken in the contractor's cart to each relief station. Weights and scales are kept at each station.

All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers are at home up to 10 a.m., and have fixed hours at the relief stations.

The relieving officer does not withhold anything recommended by the medical officer, but if he finds that the person could procure it for himself he reports the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

MELKSHAM UNION.

Trowbridge District.

Area in acres, 3,423. Population of district, 11,367.

Maximum number of cases relieved in week ended 5th February, 557 ; persons, 1,084.

Minimum number of cases relieved in week ended 4th June, 522 ; persons, 922.

JAMES ORAM,
Relieving Officer.

Relief District, No. 2.

Area of district, 12,810 acres. Population of district, 5,703.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 224 ; persons, 395.

Minimum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 190 ; persons, 314.

The above return refers to persons receiving out-relief only, between the 19th November 1869 and 19th November 1870, exclusive of vagrants.

SINGER STOKES,
Relieving Officer.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

MERE.

PART I.

I. There is no general revision of the lists at any fixed periods. The permanent cases are revised about once a year; other cases come before the Board at the expiration of the time for which relief has in the first instance been granted.

II. The longest period for which relief is granted is "till further orders."

III. "Sick" cases are given relief "during sickness," and when the medical relief ceases the general relief ceases also.

"Widows with children" are given relief for six months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief "till further orders."

IV. The personal attendance of the applicant is required, unless ill or at work. A fresh report from the relieving officer is required on every application.

V. The school pence are not paid by the Guardians, but the relieving officer would report if he found children of school age kept at home.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in almost every case their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII. A. The chairman enters the relief in the Application and Report Book, and the clerk in the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one third of the total amount of relief is given in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to all able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test not one in twenty accept it.

XI. "Deserted wives" are as a rule offered the workhouse, but are in a few cases allowed out-relief. The husband is prosecuted; no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money from benefit clubs is looked on favourably, and about three fourths of it is not taken into account in determining the amount of relief. Cases of pensions very rarely occur.

XIII. Relief is given in aid of earnings to widows and aged persons; not to any who are in regular and constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are compelled to contribute, and legal proceedings are taken whenever they are likely to be successful.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians unless specially desired to do so.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief.

MERE UNION.

SCALE of Out-door Relief (adopted by the Board).

Old and Infirm.

Single man (wholly disabled)	-	-	-	2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d. and 1 loaf.
" woman ditto	-	-	-	2 0 " 1 "
Man and wife ditto	-	-	-	3 6 to 4 0 " 2 loaves.

Able-bodied in Sickness.

Man or woman (paying their own lodging)	-	-	-	2s. 0d. and 1 loaf.
" " (who have no lodging to pay)	-	-	-	1 6 " 1 "

Families.

Man and wife	-	-	-	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. and 2 loaves.
Ditto with 1 child	-	-	-	4 0 " 3 "
" 2 children	-	-	-	4 0 " 4 "
" 3 children	-	-	-	4 0 " 5 or 6 "
" 4 children	-	-	-	4 0 " 6 or 7 "
" 5 children	-	-	-	4 6 " 7 or 8 "
" 6 children	-	-	-	4 6 " 8 or 9 "

Widows with Families.

Woman	-	-	-	1s. 6d. - and 1 loaf.
Ditto with 1 child	-	-	-	2 6 - " 2 loaves.
" 2 children	-	-	-	3 0 - " 3 "
" 3 children	-	-	-	3 6 - " 4 "
" 4 children	-	-	-	3 6 to 4s. 0d. " 5 "
" 5 children	-	-	-	4 0 to 4 6 " 6 "
" 6 children	-	-	-	4 6 " 7 "

Families of Widows who support themselves.

1 child	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 0d. and 1 or 2 loaves.
2 children	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 " 2 or 3 "
3 children	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 " 3 or 4 "
4 children	-	-	-	-	-	3 6 " 4 or 5 "
5 children	-	-	-	-	-	3 6 " 5 or 6 "
6 children	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 " 6 or 7 "
Orphans	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1 loaf.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

PART II.

1. There is one relief district and one relieving officer. (For numbers in receipt of relief see statement annexed.)

2. There is no assistant relieving officer.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officer does all the visiting; he does not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are visited never less than once a fortnight; generally once a week, and sometimes oftener.

"Widows" are visited generally once a month; never less than twice in three months.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited never less than once a quarter.

6. The relieving officer visits before giving an order for the workhouse, except in cases well known to him, and in cases of extreme urgency. He reports the case to the Board at their next meeting.

7. The relieving officer visits at the time of giving "temporary provisional" relief. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians frequently direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at each ensuing meeting.

9. The relieving officer visits at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) In three parishes the poor are paid in a room belonging to a benefit club, for which the Guardians pay 6d. a week. The room belongs to a public-house, but it is detached from it and is under a separate roof. In Mere the poor are paid at a relief office in the relieving officer's house. In other places they are paid in a room in a cottage for which the Guardians pay 6d. a week, the cottage in one case being the home of a pauper. When the head of the family, or the wife, is unable to come in person for the relief it is generally sent by some neighbour in receipt of relief. The relieving officer inquires from time to time to ascertain that it has been properly received, and would not intrust it to any person not previously known to him.

No pauper has to come more than 2½ miles to receive relief.

Bread, not baked by the Guardians, is taken round in the contractor's cart, and meets the relieving officer at each relief station. Weights and scales are taken round with it.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officer is at home till 10 a.m., and has fixed hours at each relief station.

MERE UNION.

Area, 33,245 acres. Population, 8,056.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 371; of persons, 645.

Minimum number of cases, 340; of persons, 516.

Note.—The above numbers are taken from the year ended September 1870.

VAL. H. NORRIS,
Relieving Officer.

WILTON.

PART I.

I. There is occasionally a general revision of the lists, but they are not revised at any fixed periods.

II. The longest period for which relief is given is six months.

III. "Sick" cases are in some cases ordered relief "during sickness," in others for fixed periods not exceeding a month.

"Widows with children" are not given relief for more than six months at a time, but in practice the relief is ordered "temporarily," and the effect is that it goes on till the end of the half year, unless the relieving officer specially reports the case to the Board.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are given relief for periods not exceeding six months.

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IV. The personal attendance of the applicant, unless prevented by illness, is required on original applications, and also on renewed applications, except in permanent cases. A fresh report is in all cases required from the relieving officer.

V. No steps are taken with regard to the attendance at school of out-door pauper children.

VII. The Guardians personally question the applicants, and in many cases, but not in the majority, their circumstances are personally known to some member of the Board.

VII A. The relief is entered by the relieving officer in the Application and Report Book. The entries are copied by the clerk on the same day into the Relief Order Book.

IX. About one half of the total relief (including the relief recommended by the medical officer) is in kind.

X. The workhouse is offered to able-bodied applicants, to persons of drunken or incorrigibly idle habits, and to those who make a dishonest or suspicious statement to the Guardians or their officers. When offered as a test it is refused in the large majority of cases.

XI. "Deserted wives" are given out-relief unless collusion is suspected. The husband is prosecuted, but as a rule no reward is offered for his apprehension.

XII. Money derived from benefit clubs is taken into account at half its value in determining the amount of relief. Pensions are estimated at their full value.

XIII. Relief is granted in aid of earnings, but not to persons who are able to do a full day's work, and are in constant employment.

XIV. Relations, legally liable, are professedly compelled to contribute, but very rarely by actual legal proceedings.

XV. The provisions of the Prohibitory Order are strictly observed.

XVI. The medical officers do not attend the meetings of the Guardians except for special reasons.

XVII. The Guardians have no system of communication with persons administering charitable relief, but many of them are trustees of charitable endowments in Wilton, and know the persons who receive relief from that source.

Scale of Relief.—Widows with children receive from 1s. and a loaf to 1s. 6d. and a loaf for each child; nothing for themselves if able to work, but if unable to work they receive from 1s. 6d. and a loaf to 2s. and a loaf for themselves.

An old man or woman receives from 2s. and a loaf to 2s. 6d. and a loaf.

An old couple receive from 4s. and two loaves to 5s. and two loaves.

PART II.

1. There are two relief districts and two relieving officers. (For numbers in receipt of relief in each district see statement annexed.)

2. There are no assistant relieving officers.

3. There is no pay clerk.

4. The relieving officers do all the visiting; they do not keep a diary.

5. "Sick" cases are generally visited once a week; never less than once a fortnight.

"Widows with children" are visited never less than once a month.

"Old and infirm" chronic cases are visited never less than once a month.

6. The relieving officer does not as a rule visit the home of the applicant before giving an order for the workhouse.

7. When the relieving officer gives "temporary provisional" relief he visits first, except in urgent cases, when he visits afterwards, and never at a longer interval than four days. Such relief is always in kind, and is reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

8. The Guardians occasionally, but rarely, direct the relieving officer to relieve "at discretion." They require a report from him at their next meeting.

9. The relieving officers visit at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

10, 11, &c. (*Mode of Payment.*) The poor are paid in most cases at their own homes, or at the home of some person in receipt of relief. In Wilton they are paid in the Town Hall, and at one other place in a room in a private house, for which the Guardians pay 1l. a year.

If the head of the family, or wife, if married, is unable to come in person for the relief it is sent by a neighbour, but not by any person not previously known to the relieving officer. When relief in any case is frequently sent in this way the relieving officer makes inquiries from time to time to ascertain whether it has been properly received. The relieving officer believes that in a few cases the neighbour receives 1d. or ½d. for taking it.

Bread baked by the Guardians is taken round by the relieving officer in a van.

Weights and scales are taken round with the van. All other relief in kind is given by tickets on tradesmen.

17. There is no dispensary for out-door poor in the Union.

18. The relieving officers have fixed hours at each of the relief stations.

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WILTON UNION.

Wilton District.

Area in acres, 23,845. Population in 1861, 5,770.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 301; persons, 500.

Minimum number of cases, 282; persons, 464.

DAVID THOS. DYKE,
Relieving Officer.

Bishopston District.

Area in acres, 31,459. Population in 1861, 4,904.

Maximum number of cases in receipt of relief in any one week, 268; persons, 489.

Minimum number of cases, 241; persons, 389.

THOMAS WEBB,
Relieving Officer.

December 1870.

No. 30.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN. — REPORT for the Year 1871 of E. CARLETON TUFNELL, Esq., on the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

SIR,

January 1872.

IN reporting on the Metropolitan District I must again return to its chief characteristic,—the entire removal of the children from the possibility of workhouse contamination by collecting them in large district or separate schools. We have now all the parochial children belonging to the Metropolis and its immediate vicinity, numbering about 8,000, in such establishments; but I still find so much misapprehension respecting the effect of these large schools, and so many proposals for so-called improvements, which I am satisfied would be extremely injurious, that it may be of use pointedly to state the results of this system, and its superiority to every other.

Statistical calculations are often so confusing, owing to the numerous ways in which figures may be manipulated, and the explanations and corrections which must be applied to them in order to arrive at a true conclusion, that it is much easier, and many may think more satisfactory, to reason from the broad theoretical conditions of the question, and so to discover from acknowledged data what must be the truth in this controversy.

The acknowledged data are the following:—

- 1st. The children ought never to be reared with adult paupers.
- 2nd. They should always be brought up industrially.
- 3rd. They should be instructed by efficient teachers.
- 4th. The classification, and therefore the instruction, is more effectually carried out in large than in small schools.
- 5th. It is proportionally cheaper to feed and superintend large than small numbers.
- 6th. No school can be maintained in a state of efficiency in which the teachers are continually changing.
- 7th. The chances of a pauper child earning an independent livelihood are proportional to the distance of its removal, when launched into the world, from its own low relations and haunts of vice, among which it has probably passed several years of its life.

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Now a very little consideration will show that every one of the above conditions are answered by the district school system far more completely than by the workhouse or the boarding-out or any other system that can be devised, and I will briefly show the illogical absurdities that flow from a contrary opinion.

1st. The district system makes a complete and entire separation between pauper children and adult paupers. No other plan can equal it in this respect.

2nd. The opportunities for industrial training in the district schools are beyond comparison more varied and efficient than in any other description of school. The best, as music and seamanship, are all but unattainable on any other system. I have given at the end of this report a list of 286 boys trained in music, who have been enlisted in the Royal Navy and Army during 1871. What other system could train boys for the sea-service equal to the ship *Goliath* with its 450 boys?

3rd. The best teachers always naturally seek the largest schools, as in them the emoluments are the largest and the field for exertion greatest. Here again the superiority of the district system as furnishing the largest schools is self-evident. The teachers in most small schools are beyond comparison inferior to the admirable teachers I find in the large district schools.

4th. It is equally obvious that the classification and teaching must be superior when the number of children to be classified is large. The London School Board have very properly recognized the superiority of large schools, and determined to erect none other; and the following paragraph from the report of the debate on this subject in the last Social Science Congress at Leeds states the conclusion arrived at:—"In the Education department the day was chiefly occupied by a discussion on the size and management of schools, in which the Rev. Dr. Rigg and other speakers were almost unanimous in their preference of large schools to small ones, on account of the economy of time, money, and teaching power effected by the former."

5th. It must be allowed that it is proportionately cheaper to feed and clothe 20 people than 10, 100 people than 50, and so on. Less attendance, less coals, are required, and the contracts being larger are obtained at a lower price.

6th. In district schools the head teachers rarely change. In the three largest in London the head teacher in one has been there 17 years, in another nine years, and in the third 12 years. The reason is that in these establishments the salaries are justifiably larger, the arrangements more comfortable, and the field for exertion—always an object to a conscientious teacher—greater and far more interesting. In the small schools the teachers are constantly changing. I have sometimes known three changes in a year, and I have rarely known a teacher remain three years in one situation. In many of them it is often extremely difficult to get any decent teachers at all, and any one that remains in his place frequently does so because he is inefficient and would be unable to get a place elsewhere.

7th. District schools are not usually placed in a parish or even in a union whence the children are drawn. Hence, if they are placed out, as must often be the case, in situations near the school, they are sent away from their native haunts and low relations. Further the trades that have been found most effectual in dis-pauperising,—music and seamanship,—which are peculiar to district schools, cannot be thoroughly taught in any other than large schools. There are also other occupations taught in district schools, which often prove of the greatest advantage in after life, as engineering, drawing, carpentry, cooking, sewing by

machinery, swimming; and I have never seen these effectually and systematically taught except in large district schools.

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I have gone through every one of the seven conditions on which the well-being of these children depends, and the superior mode in which these conditions are answered in district schools is, I think, incontestable. Is it not then unreasonable to contend, that, when all these circumstances point in one direction, the opposite one is the right one to pursue? How is it possible, that when we have all the appliances for the due up-bringing and dis-pauperising of the children in the highest efficiency, the result can be less satisfactory than when they do not exist at all, or in an infinitely less degree?

I have purposely avoided all references to statistics, believing that the above mode of reasoning is the most free from error. But some persons get deceived by some such superficial argument as the following: In Workhouse A. the children cost for food and clothing 12*l.* a year; in D. school 18*l.* a year; therefore the D. system is the most expensive. In other words it is cheaper comparatively to feed and clothe a small number of children than a large, it is cheaper to take a small contract than a large one, to buy by retail than wholesale,—a palpable absurdity. I am not bound to state where the error in such a comparison lies, but it must be somewhere. It may be that the children are half fed on the cheaper plan, or, as I have often found, the cost of the building is charged on one side and not on the other. There must be a fallacy somewhere, or the plainest doctrines of economy are erroneous.

I believe the mistake often arises from the children in large schools receiving advantages by the introduction of industrial appliances, costly at first sight, but which turn out vastly economical in the end. The cost of musical instruments used in preparing the boys for the army and navy, causes an expenditure, which may appear extravagant. But below is the result in the Marylebone School, which I extract from an able pamphlet on "Poverty and Pauperism" by Mr. H. C. Tucker one of the Marylebone Guardians:

"The Marylebone Guardians were vehemently abused for their extravagance in spending 17*l.* upon band instruments. But in the very first year twenty-two boys were sent into bands in the army, with every prospect of doing well, instead of being apprenticed to small tailors and cobblers in the parish, at an expense of 8*l.* per head, with very little hope of ever rising above hereditary pauperism. The direct money saving of 176*l.* repaid the cost of instruments in one year, to say nothing of the superior prospects of the boys. The same result must follow from similar judicious expenditure in introducing swimming, a ship rigged up on the grounds, a model kitchen, a sewing machine, making and mending, and all such industrial training as will improve the habits of the children, raise their value in the market, and fairly float them."

Had these boys been apprenticed as shoemakers and tailors, the expense of 176*l.* at the usual premium of 8*l.* would not have appeared in the school expenditure at all, but would be reckoned as relief, and thus escape recognition as a charge incurred by what may be rightly termed an error in school management. But the result was even far more satisfactory in subsequent years, as in the next year 30 musicians were sent to the army, and in the year after 32. Hence in three years 83 boys were thus disposed of, not one of whom has again come upon the rates, and I am satisfied never will. The school cannot now supply the demand on it for musical boys, and the saving of 674*l.* in premiums, at a cost of 171*l.*, is a gain of per-centage, which I think few stock speculations could equal; and to this I may add the still larger gain accruing from these boys never becoming applicants for parish relief, which many of them would certainly have done had they been apprenticed as shoemakers and tailors. Yet in the popular estimates of the expenditure

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of these London schools, such charges as the above for musical instruments and also other industrial appliances are brought against them, and the subsequent saving and dispauperising result passed by.

I have often had occasion to remark the truth of a statement made by my colleague Mr. Brown, in his last Report, that the guardians are at times strangely ignorant of the results of the education of the children in their own parishes. Misconceptions of this nature gave rise to a controversy between myself and the City of London Union, and it may be useful to mention the source of these misconceptions, and the answer I gave to them.

A return was made to Parliament, in 1861, purporting to give the number of children who in the 10 years ending 1860, having been at least two consecutive years in school, and had left to take employment, had returned to the workhouse, and comparing the results in Workhouse and District Schools. This return I have seen continually quoted by persons, who favour the boarding-out system and schools in workhouses, but as I shall show it is utterly worthless. The Chaplain of the Central London District School had also published a report, alleging that in three years 22·2 per cent. of the children sent out to places from these schools had returned to the school, and 8·6 per cent. to the workhouse. The following is the Parliamentary Return :

		Whole Number discharged to Employment.		Number who returned to Workhouse per cent.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Educated in English Workhouses	-	14,983	13,418	14·4	26·0
Educated in District Schools	- -	777	612	11·7	27·5

The conclusion insinuated from the above evidence was that the children returned to the school because their training had not fitted them for service, or that they became permanent paupers in a workhouse unable to gain an independent livelihood.

Now the Rev. S. V. Edwards, the Central London Chaplain, whose report was supposed to be so unfavourable to District Schools, had published a pamphlet in 1869, addressed to me, which begins with these words : "After 15 years experience as chaplain I feel warranted in "bringing before the public the special advantages of a District School "over a Workhouse School ;" and he then goes on, detailing at length, the peculiar advantages of the district system in every particular over all other systems of pauper education that had been devised ; and in his last Report in 1870 he says that he knew only three boys educated and trained in the school who had been sent to prison for dishonest acts during his experience of 17 years. Considering the class whence these children are derived, this is a remarkable testimony to the excellence of their training, as some thousand children must have passed under the chaplain's eye in that period.

As for the Parliamentary Return I will venture to say that there is not a chaplain or superintendent, or manager of any of these schools, who would not denounce the Return as utterly untrustworthy. All the district schools in the list, except one very small one in Shropshire, were under my inspection, and it is simply impossible that 11 per cent.

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of the boys, and more than a quarter of the girls trained in them, should have turned out failures, unknown to me, the managers, or the chaplains. The district school system affords a peculiar method of discovering the future of all children who leave for service, as it is the duty of the chaplains to visit every child twice a year for two years after it is placed out, and to report the result of his inquiries in a book kept for the purpose. Hence failures in the children coming out of these schools are more easily discovered than in other schools, which thus escape this stringent test of their efficiency that every district school has to submit to. Besides the chaplains have daily and almost hourly intercourse with the children, know the characters of most of them, and their testimony is unanimously in favour of the district school system, and in denunciation of the above Parliamentary Return as ridiculously contrary to truth.

But it may be proper for me to explain how the error in these returns may have arisen, and I think it will be a remarkable exemplification of the fallacies alluded to in the beginning of this Report to which statistical returns may lead if unaccompanied by the necessary explanations and corrections.

The inference of course is that because several of these children, after being educated, return (it is never stated for how long) to the school or workhouse, therefore they have been badly trained, and have failed to maintain an independent condition. Now, I will show that these facts prove absolutely nothing either against the efficiency of the training imparted in these establishments, or the aptitude of the children to gain an honest livelihood.

If the names of these children who it is inferred have come to grief had been mentioned I have no doubt but that I could have given a satisfactory explanation in every case, but as numbers alone are given I can only show on general principles how unjust it is to blame the management on the above grounds; and I will then add a few individual cases which will explain the mode of action in these schools and indicate the probable sources of the errors I have alluded to.

A boy or girl is sent out to service, the employer suddenly dies or becomes bankrupt, or emigrates, and the child having nowhere to go to returns to the school for a few days, just as an independent child might return to its parent under similar circumstances, when another place would be found for it. As some hundred situations have to be yearly found for the children it of course sometimes happens that the place to which a child is sent is unsuitable to it. A stronger boy for instance is wanted for the work required, and the first boy sent is returned in a few days to be replaced by another. If the boy is over 16 he must be sent to the workhouse, as children over that age are not received in district schools. The guardians of unions that supply district schools with children are sometimes in the habit, objectionable in my opinion, of sending for their children from the school to the workhouse to be fitted out for places obtained for them. Or the chaplain in his visits to those in service finds that a child is ill-treated or not sufficiently fed, or has no proper sleeping accommodation, or is not allowed to attend a place of worship, and accordingly insists that the child shall be returned to the school or the workhouse, if over 16, till another situation is obtained.

I will mention individual instances. S. E., a girl belonging to the City Union was engaged as a servant in a house not far from Hanwell; her master suddenly went to India and she returned to the school for a few days, bearing the highest character for the six months she had kept her place; she was supplied in a few days with another situation in a clergyman's family, where she has remained seven years, and given the

(B.) fullest satisfaction to her employer. Yet this is a case which would be
Reports, &c. deemed a failure.

K. B. and D. J., both girls belonging to the City of London Union, returned to the school owing to illness. They soon recovered, and were supplied with other situations, which they have kept. Where is the failure here?

W. F., a boy, was bound apprentice, but his indentures were given up owing to a drunken mother annoying his master, and returned to the school. He is now earning an honest living as a costermonger.

M. H. returned to school as his master failed; was soon supplied with another place, where he is now doing well.

The interference of parents, for which of course the school cannot be held responsible, is a common cause of the children losing their situations, and being sent back temporarily either to the school or the workhouse, if over 16; but they usually quickly get other places, and thus justify their school training.

All London pauper children are well known to be physically weak and stunted in growth, and hence illness is a frequent cause of their losing their situations; and then they are either returned to the school infirmary to be cured, or to the workhouse infirmary, if over 16. But this proves nothing against the school, or that they have not been trained so as to get their living. S. B. is a girl of limited intellect, who was sent to the workhouse from a place provided for her, being over 16, on the ground of imbecility. She remained one day in the workhouse and then got a place suited to her capacity. I can see no failure attributable to the school in any of the above cases, which are fair samples of what constantly occurs.

But the following case is a glaring instance of the injustice of blaming a district school because a child trained in it gets into a workhouse:— C. B., a boy of 14, was deserted by his father, and had been several years in the school. His father appeared suddenly and took his son away from the school, but a few hours afterwards deserted him, and the boy applying for relief is taken into the workhouse. He then wrote the following letter to the chaplain. I should observe that the boy, having a fine voice, was a chief singer in the church choir, which explains his allusion to anthems. I copy his letter literally:—

“ Dear Sir,

14th July, 1870.

“ I write these few lines to you hoping to find you well, as I am at present. Dear Sir I would be very glad if you would try and get me back to the school, for I am now in C. workhouse. I have been there since Saturday, when I came away, but I was sorry I came away. My father sent for me, but he has taken no notice of me, and nobody knows where he is. I would rather be at the school with you. I learn no anthems now and I feel quite miserable, but I hope I shall learn some more soon. I hear nothing but ill-language here, so I wish you will try and get me back to the school. You know that I have not been baptised yet. I am fed well enough, but I would rather be back and get a situation, for I cannot help thinking about it. I have dreamed of the school every night, and I think I am there, but when I wake up I find that I am in the workhouse, and it makes me quite unhappy. I do not forget to say my prayers, dear Sir, though none of the others say their prayers. I have no more to say at present, but I hope you will try to get me back there.

“ From C. B.”

Here is a boy who, owing to a disreputable father, gets incidentally into a workhouse. He is miserable at the degradation, is disgusted at

the language of the inmates, and has the courage to say his prayers amidst the jeers of those around him. I cannot imagine a completer testimony to the excellence of his training, a clearer proof that the boy was thoroughly dispauperised in spirit, and yet this is a case which, according to the doctrine I have been impugning, must be counted a failure. I need not say that the boy soon found a situation. I inquired personally into this case and saw the boy.

There is often considerable difficulty in investigating the future of children brought up in schools supported by the rates, owing to the strong prejudice that among a certain class exists against them, which has often found expression in the tales of our great novelists, as Miss Edgeworth and Dickens. The children are perfectly aware of this prejudice, and therefore are desirous of concealing the source of their education. Many of them, more especially girls, often change the situations in which they were first placed in order that they may not be traced. However, the number of these children that are found in workhouses, or in the receipt of relief at any moment, is a tolerably fair test of the success of their training. Thus the Stepney school, which has always been extremely well managed on the district system, sent out to places 711 boys and 756 girls in the space of 20 years, at the end of which period only 10 females and three males were found to be dependent on the rates. I suspect that in no school of any class could such few failures be shown. I procured a similar return from the same school for boys alone, who had been placed in situations during the seven years succeeding the above 20 years, and two only of these were reported failures. The Rev. E. Rudge, who was chaplain of the North Surrey District Schools for five years, gives a remarkable testimony to the good conduct of the children trained in that establishment in a letter published in my Report on Parochial Schools in 1855; and the Rev. O. Vignoles, who was chaplain for 14 years, gives a similar favourable report of the result of the education there imparted to the children up to the present date. And in a late inquiry into the fate of the children who issued from that school, it came out that "in the last 10 years only "about one per cent. of the children who have had any lengthened "training in the school have found their way to the workhouse," and in this number were included the imbecile in body and mind, who formed no small proportion of the whole.

The Rev. J. Allen, who was chaplain of the Brighton workhouse for 26 years, gives in my Report of 1868 a noteworthy confirmation of the evidence given above by other chaplains in favour of the district or separate system. For 20 years of his chaplaincy the children were kept in the Brighton workhouse, and there he had six years of experience of the effects of placing the children in a separate establishment conducted on the district plan. Comparing the two systems he says: "The character and history "of the Brighton workhouse children for many years is frightful to think "of. I can remember as many as 44 persons, inmates at the same time "of the able-bodied ward, male and female, all brought up in the work- "house schools, most of them thieves and prostitutes. Thank God there "is an end of this, or anything approaching to it. Of 50 girls sent out "from our present schools I only know one fallen; of about the same "number of boys the great majority are justifying the hopes of their "teachers, and the expectation of the promoters of this important "charity. In Brighton, at least, society has shaken off a great scandal, "and the ratepayers of the parish a heavy burden. Here, for the future, "pauper schools will no longer be the nursery of pauperism."

I have quoted above similar testimony from the chaplain of the Central London district school; and when all these gentlemen, whose position, character, and experience, places them far above all other Poor Law

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Officers and Guardians in the reliability of their evidence on this question, concur in one view of it, I do not see how any impartial judge could hesitate in giving a verdict in favour of the training of children who are thrown upon the rates in large schools conducted on the district system.

I beg to conclude by remarking on some points on which I think the law requires alteration. No child, not an orphan or foundling, can be sent to a district school or to the ship *Goliath* unless the parents or guardians consent. Now in this class of life it is a well established fact that the relations of the children are their worst enemies. When a child brought up in a district school comes to grief, my inquiries have almost invariably traced its fall to some advice or example on the part of the parents or relations. Why should not the guardians, who clothe and educate the children, be considered able to exercise in every particular the rights of parents. The interest of the parents is often directly adverse to the interests of the children; they have frequently preferred that their children should be supported on the rates, when they are quite capable of earning an honest living. This has been especially observable in the case of the band boys, a list of which I append, showing that 286 boys have thus been provided for during the past year in the army and navy. Nothing can have answered better than this disposal of the boys, as I am unaware of an instance where a boy thus engaged has not been thoroughly dispauperised, while they have given the fullest satisfaction to their commanding officers, as is remarked in the last published report of the Inspector-General of Recruits, where it is also stated that many of them are frequently raised to the rank of non-commissioned officers, owing to their excellent education. Yet such cases as the following often occur.

A boy, well trained as a musician in the North Surrey district school, was desirous of enlisting in a regiment where he would have joined several of his schoolfellows. His father was an inmate in the workhouse, and his mother, also in the workhouse, was bedridden. Though they were of course both unable to do anything for their son, they made the strongest remonstrances to his enlistment, and insisted that the boy should remain in the school at a cost to the rates of 6s. weekly, when he was quite able and willing to earn his own living. In another case a well conducted boy, who had become an expert musician, was prevented from enlisting by his father, a convict sentenced to seven years penal servitude. In such cases I am now glad to find that the War Office will only require the assent of the school managers. This is as it should be, as the interest of the managers is always identical with that of the children; their sole object being to train them so as to deserve the highest wages and best situations. Is it not then unreasonable that they should not have full power to send children thus thrown upon their hands to any school they think proper.

Several of these districts and separate schools are not full, and could accommodate readily 1,000 more children. At the same time many unions near at hand insist on keeping their children in workhouses, and some even have gone to the needless expense of building fresh schools when they might readily place the children in excellent district schools in the neighbourhood, with the certainty of their being trained in the best possible way. Surely the best plan would be in such cases to refuse to pay their teachers out of the public funds so long as the Guardians refuse to avail themselves of this, the best method of dispauperising their children.

I have, &c.,

E. CARLETON TUFNELL,

H. M. Inspector of Schools.

*The President of the
Local Government Board.*

NUMBER OF BOYS ENLISTED from the under-mentioned SCHOOLS into REGIMENTAL
or NAVAL BANDS during 1871.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

School from which enlisted.	Regimental or Naval Bands in which enlisted.	Number enlisted.	School from which enlisted.	Regimental or Naval Bands in which enlisted.	Number enlisted.
Central London District School.	18th Regiment -	9	Strand Industrial School.	95th Regiment -	3
	30th " -	5		102nd " -	3
	32nd " -	6		60th " -	1
	38th " -	4		7th " -	1
	10th " -	4		Royal Navy	4
	63rd " -	4		Middlesex Militia	3
	30th " -	2	Total 13		
	13th " -	2	Portsea Island Industrial School.	7th Regiment -	11
	14th " -	1		38th " -	8
	21st " -	1		40th " -	3
	6th " -	1		32nd " -	6
	64th " -	1		4th " -	5
	61st " -	1		38th " -	5
	30th " -	1		61st " -	3
	Somerset Militia	5		95th " -	3
				37th " -	1
	Total 47			Royal Navy	3
North Surrey District School.	102nd Regiment	4	Total 50		
	94th " -	4	Stepney Industrial School.	37th Regiment -	4
	51st " -	3		49th " -	1
	48th " -	3		11th " -	1
	39th " -	3		Royal Navy	1
	9th " -	3	Total 7		
	91st " -	3	Mile End Industrial School.	10th Regiment -	5
	6th " -	3		106th " -	2
	18th " -	1		Royal Navy	2
	33rd " -	1	Total 9		
South Metropolitan District School.	39th " -	1	St. Pancras Industrial School.	30th Regiment -	2
	34th " -	1		51st " -	2
				49th " -	1
	Total 23		West Ham Industrial School.	5th Regiment -	5
				41st " -	2
			Total 7		
Forest Gate District School.	7th Regiment -	3	St. George-in-the-East Industrial School.	54th Regiment -	6
	33rd " -	3			
	70th " -	2		9th Regiment -	3
	106th " -	2		18th " -	1
	50th " -	2	Lambeth Industrial School.	Royal Dragoon Guards	2
	79th " -	1			
	35th " -	1	Total 5		
	2nd Dragoon Gds.	2	Holborn Industrial School.	103rd Regiment	3
Training Ship "Goliath."	Royal Artillery	1			
	1st Regiment -	6		95th Regiment -	1
	95th " -	1		2nd Life Guards	1
Marylebone Industrial School.	Middlesex Militia	2	Reading and Wokingham District School.	9th Regiment -	1
	Royal Navy	2			
				Royal Navy	5
				41st Regiment -	1
	Total 11		Brighton Industrial School.	2nd Regiment	2
Shoreditch Industrial School.	4th Regiment -	5		29th " -	1
	2nd " -	3			
	18th " -	1			
	49th " -	1			
	47th " -	3			
	6th Dragoon Gds.	3			
	Total 14		Islington Industrial School.		
Shoreditch Industrial School.	4th Regiment -	7			
	1st " -	5			
	33rd " -	3			
	33rd " -	3			
	41st " -	3			
	64th " -	3			
	8th " -	3			
	34th " -	1			
Shoreditch Industrial School.	51st " -	1	Bethnal Green Industrial School.		
	38th " -	1			
	1st Dragoon Gds.	1			
	Total 30		Total 3		

(B.)
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No. 31.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN. — REPORT for the Year 1871 of
H. W. BOWYER, Esq., on the EASTERN and MIDLAND DISTRICT.

SIR,

Stationary character of workhouse education.

ON reviewing the year that has elapsed since my last report I do not find more than a few facts of recent origin, that can be considered of sufficient importance to be included in a report on the state of pauper education. But it is now a good many years since there has been any general movement in that department of the Poor Law Administration. On looking over the many General Reports which it has been my duty to make on Union Schools, both to the Committee of Council on Education and to the Poor Law Board, I find that during the four years after 1847, when these schools were first placed under inspection, their improvement both as to instruction and industrial training, was very considerable ; but that, with the year 1852, the stationary period commenced which has continued down to the present time. The reason of this immobility is that whatever progress had been previously made (and it was not inconsiderable, was due simply to the examination of the teachers and the inspection of the schools, and that these agencies had, by that time, produced the full amount of benefit that was permitted to them by the system according to which pauper education was, and still mainly is, carried on ; a system which appears to me to be as inefficient for the education and training of the children brought up in workhouses as it is costly to the country.

The defects of the present organisation of pauper education are the necessary consequence of its origin. At the time when the existing system of Poor Law Administration was instituted, upwards of thirty years ago, the value of education as a means of stemming the flood of pauperism, then deluging the country, was not so fully recognised as it is at present. The schools were, consequently, not formed with the single view of educating the children in the most economical as well as the most efficient manner in order that they might not grow up to be paupers. The school was considered as a mere adjunct to the workhouse ; a room in the house devoted to the instruction of the children of in-door paupers, just as a room is set apart in a private house for the instruction of the children of the family. This is the cause of the anomalies in the system of workhouse education to which I have often adverted in former reports. For example, the Committee of Council on Education would not have recognised, either for building grants or for annual grants, a school containing so insignificant a number as less than 20 children ; yet, of such schools, there are more than 60 in my district. Neither would that Committee have recognised a school of between 20 and 30 children ; yet there are about 70 of that size in my district. All these schools are chiefly supported by public money, as the salaries of the teachers, paid out of the parliamentary grant, form the principal cost of their maintenance. From such anomalies, of which the above examples are an illustration, have flowed consequences that materially detract from the utility of the education received by workhouse children, and have arrested the improvement impressed upon it by inspection.

I am aware that I have already treated of this subject in one of my former reports, but it is such an essential feature in pauper education, as at present conducted, and one the removal of which would, I venture to think, be so great an improvement, that I hope I may be permitted to return to it before concluding this report.

After recommending without success for a period of twenty-four years the consolidation of workhouse schools into district schools, I have at

Erection of the first District School in my District.

length the pleasure to report the erection of one in my district. The West Bromwich and Walsall Unions resolved, two or three years ago, to form a school district, and the establishment which they have erected is now nearly ready for the reception of the children. It is designed to accommodate upwards of 400 children, and provision has been made to impart to them efficient industrial as well as intellectual instruction. I doubt, however, judging from the usual attendance in the West Bromwich and Walsall workhouse schools, whether the new district school will be more than half filled for a good many years, and I regret therefore that the Wolverhampton Union has not joined the district as it could have furnished nearly 200 children. I believe also that the small schools of the Lichfield and Penkridge Unions could have been likewise accommodated in the building as it stands; but, at any rate, they could have been so by a very slight enlargement of the design. It is, therefore, to be regretted that a wider combination of unions could not be effected. The land purchased for the site of the building and the industrial training of the boys is 25 acres, which cost 4,050*l.* or 162*l.* per acre. The building cost about 15,000*l.*, but I am unable to state the amount of the furnishing and incidental expenses. Supposing, however, that the furniture and fittings should cost as much as they have in the new school erected by the Leicester Union, the total cost of the building and furnishing would be 15,881*l.*, or in round numbers 15,900*l.*, which, supposing the house to be full, would be at the rate of 39*l.* 15*s.* per child. It is, consequently, by far the most expensive of the schools recently erected in my district, as the Leicester school cost at the rate of 22*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per child, the Stoke-upon-Trent Industrial School at the rate of 29*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and the Aston Separate School at the rate of 22*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

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A considerable number of girls have emigrated from the larger workhouse schools to the colonies under the superintendence of the benevolent and energetic Miss Rye. As there is in this country an excess of the female sex amounting to about 700,000, and a proportionate excess of males in the colonies, it is impossible to regret a movement which tends to restore the equilibrium of the sexes, especially as workhouse girls do not turn out so well as boys. But the demand for female servants is so great that I do not believe that there would be any difficulty in procuring employment for them in their own country.

Emigration of
workhouse girls.

I am not aware of any further extension of the so-called boarding-out movement in my district. As far as I know, the only Boards that have adopted the plan are those of the Warwick, Thame, Daventry, Colchester, Buckingham, and Potterspury Unions. I have had no opportunity of acquiring any personal knowledge of the condition of the children boarded out, but the circumstances under which this limited experiment has been made are so exceptionally favourable in most cases, owing to the zealous supervision of influential persons who have originated the movement in their respective Unions, that little apprehension need be felt as to the result. It is obvious, however, that the probabilities of failure would increase incalculably if all the orphans, deserted children, and those who are practically orphans, were, as contemplated by the originators of the scheme, removed from the workhouses and placed under the care of hired foster parents. The supervision, which cannot for a moment be relaxed without opening the way to abuse, would certainly break down. The classes of children whom Boards of Guardians are permitted to board out are thus defined in the General Order issued by the Poor Law Board in 1870: "Orphans; or, being illegitimate, deserted by mother; or, being legitimate, deserted by both

The boarding-
out system.

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Reports, &c.

"parents, or deserted by one parent (the other parent being dead or under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or out of England)." This definition comprehends the totality of the permanent and continuous pupils of the schools, who form the bulk of the 36,000 children now brought up in workhouses, so that if Boards of Guardians were to avail themselves generally of the permission accorded to them in that Order the labour of supervision thrown upon the already fully employed relieving officers would be greater than they could efficiently perform, and would, on the long run, degenerate into routine; and the perseverance of voluntary committees could still less be relied upon.

Instance of abuse
in the boarding-
out system.

That these misgivings are not without some foundation, even at present, is shown by the following incident that occurred this year in my district. The Guardians of the Thame Union boarded four children with a person who had been for a good many years schoolmistress at the workhouse. The house was visited by the inspector of the district, and he found that all the four children, who had left the workhouse in perfect health, were covered with a well known cutaneous disease, and that they slept in one bed, which was spotted with blood from their sores. On inquiry it appeared that the medical officer had not been informed of their state, and that the relieving officer had either neglected to visit the children or had done so in a perfunctory manner, probably trusting in the apparent respectability of the person under whose charge they were placed. The Guardians have, in consequence of this discovery, appointed a committee of six of their members to visit the children and report to the Board as to their condition. It is to be noted, that in this case the discovery of the delinquency of the foster parent was not due to the supervision instituted by the Guardians, but to the visit of the inspector; and further, that she received no other punishment than the loss of the profit she, doubtless, made out of the allowance paid her by the Board on account of the children.

Suggestions for
the greater secu-
rity of children
boarded out.

While upon this subject I hope I may be permitted to submit a few observations on the character of the securities at present provided against neglect or ill-usage of the children by the persons who have undertaken the charge of them. In so doing I have no intention of justifying by my criticisms the doubts which I have candidly avowed of the permanent success of the system. My only object is to increase the efficiency of those securities by strengthening what appear to me to be some weak points in them. The boarding-out of pauper children is at present subject to different regulations, according as the children are placed within the limits of the Union to which they belong or the contrary. In the former case (as stated in the letter of the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Evesham Union, dated 3rd April 1869) "it is legally competent for the Guardians, without any special authority from this Board, to discharge such children from the workhouse, and to allow them to be placed in charge of persons who, for the weekly out-door relief granted by the Guardians, would provide them with lodging and maintenance. The Guardians might also pay for the schooling of such orphans so living out of the workhouse according to the 18th & 19th Vict., cap. 84., sect. 5." No General Order has, however, been issued by the late Poor Law Board regulating the mode of supervision to be adopted by Boards of Guardians within their own Unions, or the duties and responsibilities of foster-parents. All these questions are left to the decision of the Guardians, subject, of course, to the usual control of the central Board.

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For example, in the case of the Thame Union, to which I have already adverted, the Guardians at first limited themselves to giving general instructions to their relieving officers to visit the children as often as possible, and to report to them at least once a quarter the results of their visits; and it was only in consequence of the evident insufficiency of these precautions against abuse that they subsequently issued more stringent regulations. The same case also illustrates the expediency of prescribing some distinct rule as to the education of the children boarded out, as the same careless foster-parent had engaged to educate the children under her care, and received 3*d.* a week per child for it, an arrangement which I reported against, on its coming accidentally to my notice, as affording no guarantee that the duty paid for by the Guardians was actually performed. Further, it results from the correspondence which took place between the Guardians and the Poor Law Board on this case, that four children, not all brothers and sisters, were, in this instance at least, placed in charge of the same person, an obviously objectionable practice. None of these irregularities could have taken place under the rules subsequently enacted by the General Order of 25th November 1870, regulating the boarding-out of children outside the limits of their respective Unions. This Order, however, the provisions of which are very stringent and comprehensive, applies only to a certain number of Unions, Parishes, and places specified by name, and is consequently of no benefit to the children boarded-out in those that are omitted.

It appears to me, therefore, that the main provisions of the General Order of the 25th of November 1870 should not be confined to the 110 Unions and 25 other divisions to which it is addressed, but should be made applicable to all cases of boarding-out, while making the appointment of boarding-out committees to visit the children instead of the relieving officers imperative only where they are placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Guardians. I am convinced that the superintendence of officers responsible to the Guardians and to the Local Government Board must, in the long run, be more reliable than that of volunteers, and should therefore regret the supercession of official by voluntary agency further than is rendered necessary by circumstances. All the other provisions of the Order would materially obviate the objections to which the boarding-out system is liable; but I hope I may be permitted to mention a few particulars in which they appear to me to be susceptible of improvement. The members of the boarding-out committee, as well as the foster-parents, are required to sign an undertaking to perform their respective duties. The former engage truly and faithfully to observe all the regulations, past and future, of the central authority on the subject of boarding-out; the latter bind themselves, in consideration of their receiving a certain sum per week, to perform towards the children entrusted to them all the duties of an enlightened, conscientious, and affectionate parent. Yet neither in the one case nor in the other is any penalty attached to the violation or neglect of the engagement entered into. In the case of boarding-out committees this omission may be accounted for by the fact that their services are gratuitous as well as voluntary, and such an argument, though implicitly a condemnation of the employment of such committees for the protection of the children, must be allowed to possess some degree of force; but in the case of foster-parents, whose parental offices have been paid for, the argument does not apply; and there appears to be no reason why they should not further engage to submit to certain fixed pecuniary penalties, upon failure to perform the duties which they had undertaken, such penalties

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to be imposed upon them by the Local Government Board, after a public inquiry by one of their inspectors. Graver delinquencies would, as at present, fall under the cognisance of the law. I think also that the Boards of Guardians should be required to review the reports of the boarding-out committees oftener than once a quarter. I am aware that it is open to them to do so as frequently as they think proper, but a minimum imposed on duties is very apt to become the maximum.

Defective organisation of pauper education.

I made a few remarks at the commencement of this Report on the, as it appears to me, defective organisation of pauper education. As I have already adverted to this subject in former reports, I should hesitate to return to it, but for the reflection that annual reports are soon forgotten, and that if my opinions should happen to possess any value they will bear repetition. In reporting for the year 1867-68 I made the following analysis of the schools in my district, and though some slight alterations have taken place in the numbers of the children since that time, they do not affect the general correctness of the figures. Whatever effect they have had is in reducing the size of the larger schools.

Schools of from 80 to 90 children	-	1
" 70 " 80 " "	-	3
" 60 " 70 " "	-	2
" 50 " 60 " "	-	6
" 40 " 50 " "	-	17
" 30 " 40 " "	-	47
" 20 " 30 " "	-	70
" 10 " 20 " "	-	58
" 1 " 10 " "	-	7

There is besides the Birmingham Union school consisting of between 500 and 600 children.

It will be seen from this statement that there are in my district 199 schools with an attendance of less than 50 children, and only 13 with more, and that 135 of these small schools have less than 30 children. The consequences of the smallness of the great bulk of workhouse schools are twofold; 1st, that the teaching is inefficient; and 2d, that it is costly.

To persons unacquainted with schools it will, no doubt, appear paradoxical to attribute inefficiency of instruction to the paucity of the pupils, as it would seem easier, at first sight, to teach a small number of children well than a large one. And such, indeed, is the case within certain limits. There exists a certain proportion between the school and the teaching power at which the efficiency of the latter is greatest, and any increase of the school above this proportion must necessarily enfeeble it. It is equally true, though less obvious, that if this proportion be altered in the reverse sense by the diminution of the school relatively to the teaching power, the result will be the same. Such would, however, not be the case if the children were nearly of the same ages and standing as pupils, for they would then form one class; but a small school of 20 or 30 children generally consists of every age between 3 and 14 or 15, and is often half composed of infants under 7, while many of the older pupils are recent admissions and more ignorant than the infants themselves. The teachers find then the greatest difficulty in classifying them, and it often happens that the first class consists of only two or three children, all the other pupils of any standing having

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been discharged. The remainder of the school is equally disorganized, and the care of the infants, who become restless and noisy because unoccupied, is a constant distraction and trouble to the teacher. The industrial training of the boys is equally impaired by the smallness of their number, as there are not elder boys enough to cultivate a piece of land, or to justify the appointment of a shoemaker or tailor for the purpose of teaching them those trades. That of the girls does not suffer, it is true, as the same amount of housework and needlework must be done, whatever the number of hands to perform it; but the school instruction of the elder girls is seriously curtailed, as they are disabled on account of their small number from performing all the house-work expected from them in time for morning school, and are either absent altogether or come in late. The lessons thus missed cannot be supplied in the afternoon as that portion of the day is entirely devoted to needlework. A further disadvantage to which small schools are subject is that it is difficult to procure good teachers for them. Such teachers dislike schools in which they feel that they can do themselves no credit; and as their salaries are, to some extent, proportionate to the number of their pupils, they have a double motive for objecting to them. If, therefore, they take such appointments it is only as a stepping-stone to a larger school. The only teachers who remain in charge of the smaller workhouse schools are, consequently, those who, in consequence of their humble qualifications, have no prospect of obtaining better appointments. These teachers are deserving of every respect on account of the conscientious manner in which they perform their duties; and so far as Scriptural knowledge, reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, they make up by pains-taking assiduity for the absence of training and instruction. But that this condition of things was not contemplated by the Committee of Council on Education and the Poor Law Board in 1847, when they framed the scale of certificates to be awarded to the teachers, is evident from the very names by which they were designated; namely, permission, probation, competency, and efficiency. It was assumed that the teachers who, after their first examination, received either of the two inferior ones, would in successive examinations rise at least to the rank of competency. This, however, is very far from being the case, and the mass of workhouse teachers have never emerged from the probationary state.

The same cause, which has thus arrested the progress that was anticipated from the inspection of the schools and the examination of the teachers, has also considerably increased the cost of pauper education to the public purse. Although the salaries of the teachers of the smaller workhouse schools are generally as low as they well can be, they are still excessive when compared with the actual educational work for the performance of which they are paid. It is sufficiently obvious that, though 30*l.* is but a moderate salary for a schoolmaster, it is extravagant remuneration for the instruction of less than 30 boys. But in order to form a clearer conception of the waste occasioned by the small workhouse schools, I beg leave to refer to an analysis of the salaries paid in my district, which will be found in my report for the year 1867-68. I therein classified the salaries according to the same scale as I had classified the schools; and I found that while the salaries paid to the smallest schools were so high as 3*l.* per child, this rate gradually diminished in the larger schools till in the Birmingham School, which is the largest, it dwindled to less than 10*s.* per head. At the same time the certificates of the teachers and their salaries were progressively higher, so that a better education was imparted to the children at a lower cost

(B.) *per head than in the smaller schools. Unless, therefore, my district Reports, &c.* should be an exceptional one in regard to the size of the schools (which I have no reason to believe) it would appear that the consolidation of the small workhouse schools into a lesser number of more considerable ones would render pauper education both more efficient and more economical.

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Poor Law Board,
p. 480.

I must, however, acknowledge that, so far as this process of consolidation has hitherto been carried out by the formation of district schools, the absolute saving has not been great, though the sum devoted to those institutions from the parliamentary grant has undoubtedly procured for the children a far higher education and industrial training than if it had been frittered away on small workhouse schools, and may, consequently, be considered to have been more productively employed. Even these schools, however, afford an illustration of the principle that the cost of the teaching staff varies inversely with the number of children taught, for a few years ago the district schools cost, one with another, a pound per head on the total number of children in them, while they now cost 15s. 8d. per head, owing to the increase that has taken place in the number of children. Taking the schools individually I find the same result. The two cheapest schools are the Forest Gate and the South Metropolitan; the former, containing 1,244 children, received last year 728l. 15s. from the grant, or 11s. 8½d. per child; the latter, containing 1,270 children, received 919l. 8s. or 14s. 5½d. per head. Next to this comes the Central London with 1,163 children, and receiving 1,036l. 11s., or 17s. 9½d. per head. The most costly schools are the Reading and Wokingham, containing only 129 children, and costing 167l. 3s. 11d., or 1l. 5s. 11d. per child; and the Farnham and Hartley Wintney, containing 148 children, and costing 158l. 9s. 3d., or 1l. 1s. 4½d. The same relation between the size of the school and its cost in salaries prevails in the separate schools built by single Unions and parishes. I confess, however, that many of both these classes of schools appear to me to have been organised on a more costly scale than I should recommend, as a general rule; this, however, is not surprising considering that the Guardians, who appoint the teachers, do not pay their salaries.

I believe that the principal cause of the costliness of some of the Metropolitan District schools is the high salaries paid to the band masters to instruct the children in instrumental music. I am far from questioning the advantage of such instruction to the boys as a means of procuring them admission to the military bands of the army and navy; but as the demands of those services are limited, it would be rash to introduce that kind of training into many more schools. Country districts schools, containing between 300 and 400 children, may be, in one respect, more economical than larger ones, as they may dispense with a master and matron, by placing the schoolmaster and mistress at the head of the establishment, with a steward and house-keeper and sewing mistress under their orders. The steward should also direct the agricultural labours of the boys. But even in larger schools, where a master and matron will be required, these officers need not be remunerated on the same scale as those of a workhouse, as their duties are so much less arduous, and their responsibilities so much lighter. In proof of this I need only observe that a District school contains no infirm, bed-ridden, half insane, and idiotic inmates, no able-bodied men and women, no tramps or disorderly characters; none in short, of the elements which try the tact, discretion, spirit of resource,

and courage of the officers placed in charge of a workhouse. I should, therefore, consider 100*l.* between the master and the matron of a District-school containing between 400 and 500 children ample remuneration for the duties required of them.

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It remains to be considered by what measures the consolidation of workhouse schools can be accomplished.

Something would be effected towards the realization of this object, if the Guardians of small Unions could be induced to merge their schools in some other workhouse school, in which there happened to be unoccupied room. For example, the Northampton workhouse school has been, for some years more than half empty, while the neighbouring Hardingstone and Thrapston schools consist of about a dozen children each, and the Northampton Board are building a distinct establishment on their premises for the accommodation and instruction of 150 children, so that it would be capable of receiving the children from one or two more workhouses. The schools erected by the Stoke-upon-Trent Board, which are constructed to accommodate 400 children, and possess all the advantages of a District-school, but are less than half full, could easily absorb most of the workhouse schools in North Staffordshire. Those erected by the Leicester Board for 400 children, which are not half filled, could absorb almost all the workhouse schools in the county. The Cowley school, belonging to the Oxford Board, built for 200 children, now contains no more than 70 or 80, and would be able to take in several of the neighbouring schools. I might mention other cases in which a similar consolidation of schools might be effected; but it is hopeless to attempt any such improvement so long as the salaries of workhouse teachers are paid by the state irrespective of the importance of the schools. Until the extravagance of the small schools is brought home to the Guardians they will continue to disregard the argument of economy. All the available space, however, in existing workhouses, or distinct pauper schools, would produce but a very limited effect upon the great mass of small workhouse schools. The only means by which their number can be materially reduced is the establishment of District schools embracing as many as possible of the smaller Union schools. There has been a good deal of legislation during the last 30 years for the purpose of enabling Boards of Guardians to unite together for this object, but the restrictions as to the extent of the school district and the expenditure to be incurred in the erection of the school rendered, during the greater portion of this period, the establishment of any large school of the kind impracticable except in the towns; and in fact only two small combinations of Unions were effected in the rural districts. It is now several years, however, since these restrictions were removed, and there is nothing to prevent the most extensive combinations of Unions. But the only school districts formed out of London have been the West Bromwich and Walsall, and the Farnham and Hartley Wintney. A district embracing six Unions in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire was indeed actually constituted two years ago; the land for the proposed school was generously presented to it, the estimates were made, and there appeared to be no doubt that the project would be carried out; when a reaction set in among the Guardians on account of the probable cost of the building, and every one of the Unions petitioned the Poor Law Board to release them from their engagement.

Means by which
workhouse
Schools may be
consolidated.

District Schools.

Experience has, therefore, conclusively established that nothing is to be expected from voluntary action on the part of rural Boards of Guardians, and that if it be desired to consolidate the small workhouse schools

They will never
be generally
established by
the voluntary
action of Guar-
dians.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

something must be done beyond merely *enabling* them to form districts. After the best consideration I have been able to give to the subject I have come to the conclusion that the very liberal manner in which Parliament has hitherto subsidized workhouse schools, by the payment of the salaries of the teachers, has been the main cause of the disinclination which Boards of Guardians have manifested to any suggestion involving their abolition; not merely, as in the case of district schools, when it would entail an immediate outlay, but even when it went no further than sending the children from their workhouse to a neighbouring one in which there was room for them. It can hardly be doubted that had Boards of Guardians not been relieved of the payment of their teachers' salaries they would have long ere this discovered that by merging as many of their small schools as the means of communication rendered practicable into one consisting of several hundred children they would materially reduce their expenses in the salaries and maintenance of teachers, while improving the instruction and training of the children; and that the cost of building a new school, or adapting an existing building to that purpose, was only a temporary burden, while the saving effected by it would be permanent. They would also, I think, have found out that a school built in the style of a private dwelling, instead of that of a workhouse, a barrack, or a palace, need not cost the enormous sums that have been expended on the existing district schools, at the same time that it would, through the more domestic character of its internal arrangements for cooking, washing, &c., afford the children a more practical training for the ordinary duties of life. Thus the desire of economy would be, in many respects, a safer guide than higher motives.

The logical conclusion from these premisses would undoubtedly be that the grants hitherto made to workhouse schools should be withdrawn, and that the sums thus annually saved should be devoted to the encouragement of every practicable scheme of consolidation, and especially to that of district schools. I have indeed no doubt that such a measure would be effectual, and I do not consider that it would be unjust, as the Unions are obviously quite wealthy enough to support their small schools without public assistance, and they possess no vested right to the indefinite continuance of the payments which they have hitherto received. I believe, however, that the object could be attained by less energetic means. The plan, therefore, which I venture to propose is that only in one case the grants should be withdrawn, namely, where there is permanent available room in any workhouse, separate school, or district school, and the Boards of neighbouring Unions decline to send their children there at the recommendation of the Local Government Board without any valid reason. In the case of workhouse schools generally I would limit the grants, after a year's notice, to 10s. per head on the average attendance in the schools, and employ the sum thus annually saved in building grants to school districts (according to the suggestion of my colleague Mr. Wodehouse). From this reduction I would exempt all the existing separate schools, i.e., schools possessing all the advantages of district schools, but belonging to single Unions or Parishes. Of these schools the greatest exceeds by several hundreds the number of children in the largest of the district schools, and most of them are of considerable size and have been built at great cost, while expensive teachers have been engaged on the faith of the continuance of the grants. I subjoin a list of these schools, which I have extracted from the last Report of the Poor Law Board.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Separate Schools.	No. of Children.	Amount paid from the Grant.
		£ s.
St. George's Hanover Square - -	141	120 2
St. Margaret and St. James Westm. -	145	44 5
Westminster - - - -	242	125 0
Marylebone - - - -	436	357 1
St. Pancras - - - -	194	127 14
Islington - - - -	268	168 12
Hampstead - - - -	—	—
Hackney - - - -	—	—
Strand - - - -	303	372 15
Clerkenwell - - - -	180	30 0 (?)
Shoreditch - - - -	402	361 15
Bethnal Green - - - -	207	152 16
Whitechapel - - - -	—	—
St. George-in-the-East - -	404	379 16
Stepney - - - -	348	350 7
Mile End Old Town - -	227	309 16
Poplar - - - -	—	—
Lambeth - - - -	320	337 14
Brighton - - - -	236	232 13
Hendon - - - -	88	50 11
Edmonton - - - -	189	142 9
Norwich Homes - - - -	98	128 0
Bristol - - - -	252	356 8
Wellington - - - -	52	70 0
Newport - - - -	139	213 13
Cardiff - - - -	241	257 10
Liverpool - - - -	1,511	1,183 11
Manchester - - - -	833	587 7
Totals - - - -	7,456	6,404 15

As the total number of children in average attendance at workhouse and separate schools is stated to be 36,595, and the total amount paid from the grant for their education 32,237*l.*, there would remain, after deducting the corresponding totals at the foot of the above list, 29,139 children educated in purely workhouse schools, at a cost for salaries of 25,832*l.* If these salaries were reduced to a maximum of 10*s.* per head, they would amount to 14,569*l.*, leaving a saving of 11,262*l.* available for the encouragement of district schools. I do not, however, adduce this calculation as anything more than a rough approximation to the truth, as the number of children and the salaries are not stated in respect of several of the schools in the above list, and moreover the average attendance of children is that of the half year ended at Lady-day, which is that in which workhouses are fullest, while the salaries are those paid during the whole year. On the average attendance during the *whole* year the sum paid to workhouse schools at 10*s.* per child would be smaller, and the saving consequently more considerable. About eleven thousand a year might therefore be expended in building grants, and in compensation to Unions that had within a certain period built new school rooms or dormitories for the children at the recommendation of the Poor Law Board, and could not turn them to any other use.

It remains to be considered whether any limitation should be fixed to the sums paid to district schools. With regard to the existing ones I do not think it would be fair to make any general change (though some of them certainly appear to receive more than their proportionate share of the public money) for the same reasons as I adduced for exempting

(B.)
Reports, &c.

existing separate schools from the reduction which I propose. But I would apply the maximum of 10s. or, at the highest, 12s. per child to every one of the new district schools, and I believe that if they should contain a sufficient number of children and should be economically conducted that sum would cover the salaries of the teachers and industrial trainers.

Perhaps the reduction which I have proposed in the payments to workhouse schools may be considered rather a sweeping measure ; but if it be desired to consolidate those schools I know of no other means of doing so, except the more sweeping measure of withdrawing the grant from them altogether, and employing the whole sum thus saved in promoting the building of district schools. This would, undoubtedly, be more obnoxious to the charge conveyed by that epithet, but it is also more certain to be effectual ; I would therefore keep it in view as an alternative to be adopted if the more moderate measure which I have proposed should prove less successful than I anticipate. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that neither of these measures involves the withdrawal of the public assistance which has hitherto been afforded to pauper education. They both offer the same sum as heretofore, but they employ it for the purpose of rendering that education more efficient, and ultimately more economical, both to the ratepayer and to the taxpayer, instead of continuing to expend it in the support of an imperfect system. They, it is true, involve an immediate outlay on the part of the Guardians for the erection of district schools ; but this is only a temporary burden, while the saving on the maintenance of so many teachers as are now required, but will then be dispensed with, will be a permanent relief.

I have, &c.,
H. G. BOWYER.

No. 32.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN. — REPORT for the Year 1871 by
T. B. BROWNE, Esq., on the WESTERN DISTRICT.

SIR,

January 1872.

THE state of education in the schools of the Western District will appear, I think, from the following details, to be in most instances satisfactory.

Some unions
still without
schools.

The number of schools does not correspond to the number of unions, as there are still unions without workhouses, and also several workhouses without schools. Sometimes, though very rarely, it happens, as at Market Drayton in the course of the past year, that the Guardians break up a workhouse school and disperse the children ; and in one union, that of Newport, Monmouthshire, there are two schools in separate buildings, viz., one for the elder boys and girls at Caerleon, and another for the infants at the Newport workhouse.

Union schools
for the most
part creditable.

There are now in workhouses, or detached buildings, including the South-east Salop district school at Quatt, and the detached schools in Cardiff and Newport Unions, 162 schools in this district. Of these I have been enabled to give at inspections favourable marks, from fair up to good or even excellent to 81 ; and in 14 other schools the progress of the boys was creditable, though that of the girls was not. It will thus be seen that most union schools, including usually those where the attendance is largest, deserve favourable mention, but several schools are still unsatisfactory, and some nearly worthless. Various excuses are made from time

to time for an unsatisfactory examination, as, that the children are only comers and goers, and have but lately entered the workhouse ; though hasty statements are often made on these points which are easily disproved by a reference to the admission and discharge books of the teacher ; or that the children in a particular district, or in a particular school are unusually dull ; but the attempt to prove something really exceptional seldom succeeds, and it is sometimes forgotten that an assumed exception, repeated in fifty different places, ceases to be an exception at all. If a school where the children remain for a reasonable time still continues unsatisfactory after repeated visits the real cause is generally the incompetence of the teacher. This, indeed, is in many cases sufficiently glaring, and very easily discovered.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Occasionally unsatisfactory from the appointment of incompetent teachers.

It may be inferred, from the state of the schools, that, most commonly, when a vacancy occurs, an effort is really made to secure the services of a competent teacher ; but there are instances from time to time of appointments of persons, related to Guardians, utterly unfit for their work ; or of persons appointed out of compassion, because they have failed in their ordinary business, or lest they should become chargeable to the poor's rate. In a recent case I found a girl of 13 acting as school-mistress, for no intelligible reason but because she happened to be the governor's daughter. It does not appear, from what I have heard as to the appointments of teachers, that the best candidate is always selected. Jealousy of education still exists, and an inferior candidate may sometimes be appointed lest pauper children should be educated, as it is said, too well. Allowances must be made for drawbacks of this nature, which will always prevail to some extent, in reporting on the education of pauper children ; but they affect the few, not the many. The inferior teachers are usually appointed to the smaller schools. The familiar maxim that "as is the teacher so is the school" is still far from being universally accepted, and it is therefore necessary to repeat it, especially at a time when there is a strong disposition to try needless experiments, and to assign educational difficulties to irrelevant causes.

That pauper children are often placed under more unfavourable circumstances than others must be acknowledged, they may have worse teachers, and, oftener than other children probably, bad parents. Pauperism is generally a man's fault rather than his misfortune ; and if bad parents, more especially profligate mothers, take their children out of the workhouse on a tramp, as they constantly do before their education is completed, a good result can hardly be expected. The benefit of any school may soon be undone by placing a child in constant intercourse with and absolutely under the control of a person of the worst character. No remedy, as far as I know, has hitherto been suggested for this great evil, rather encouraged than checked by sentimental talk about the blessings of home for children whose homes must be the abodes of vice. Boarding-out orphans can be no remedy for the association of children who are not orphans with profligate parents. Orphans and deserted children are the best off and the least exposed to evil influences of any in the permanent pauper class, and it has been abundantly proved that they can be well trained and educated in any fairly arranged workhouse with ordinary care. Many facts were stated in proof of this position in the reports of inspectors for last year ; and Miss Joanna Hill of Duchess-street, Birmingham, has lately been so good as to send me the following statement of particulars, within her own knowledge, respecting the present position and conduct of a number of girls :

Bad parents the great misfortune of many pauper children.

Boarding-out orphans no remedy for this evil.

"In four years and nine months 187 girls have been sent into service from Birmingham Workhouse School. Of these, 45 have been rewarded

Number of girls educated at the Birmingham workhouse doing well in service.

**(B.)
Reports, &c.**

for good conduct during twelve months service, and 22 whose year has not expired are still doing well. Of the 45 above mentioned 21 are still in communication with the visitor. It is to be remarked that the percentage of those obtaining rewards for good conduct in service is increasing."

Boarding-out
not necessary,
inapplicable to
the worst cases.
Results of it
hard to ascertain.

Of the practice of boarding out pauper children to foster parents I have only to remark, that it does not appear to be necessary, because all that can be done by means of it can evidently be done without it; that it does not apply to the worst cases,—those of children with bad parents; that the practice has seriously impaired the efficiency of several schools by removing the most promising children, who were least exposed to evil influences, and not liable to be taken from school at any moment prematurely; that the results, the real condition and progress of the children boarded out, are hard to ascertain, and that it is also hard to discover whether the salutary regulations necessary to prevent serious abuses are observed. It is moreover possible that children boarded out may often remain chargeable to the rate-payers for a longer period than if they had been educated in the workhouse, where many can be seen at once, and the most suitable selected by persons in want of servants.

Schools fall off in
numbers from
various causes.

A school may occasionally fall off from circumstances entirely beyond the teacher's control, as at Bristol in the course of the past year. On the 18th May 1870, I saw in the workhouse schools 109 boys, 63 girls, and 58 infants; in December 1871, the numbers in attendance had fallen off to 34 boys, 34 girls, and 40 infants, or less than half, mainly in consequence of the emigration of a large number of the elder children to Canada under the auspices of Miss Rye. Although there is a large out-door relief list at Bristol, the vacancies in the workhouse schools have not yet been filled up. This omission is the more to be regretted as the Bristol schools have proved remarkably successful in emancipating children from pauperism, and also because the city school board may be required to provide more school accommodation at the expense of the ratepayers than would be necessary if the workhouse schools were filled.

Larger per-
centage in
workhouse
schools than
elsewhere of
children suffer-
ing from personal
defects.

I have no reason to suppose that the scale of attainments, in a workhouse school which may deserve to be called good, differs from that in a national school of the same grade. But there must often be in workhouse schools a larger percentage than elsewhere of children suffering from some personal defect of mind or body. It must be anticipated that some pauper children would be found physically incapable of earning their own living, and it would be very unjust to blame circumstances or education for the consequences of natural defects.

Great impor-
tance of securing
competent
teachers in
workhouses.

Measures tending to secure the appointment of competent teachers in workhouse schools, and to retain their services when they are appointed for a longer time than at present, would tend in an equal degree to raise the character of the schools. There is danger lest schools should fall off, when vacancies occur, in consequence of the extension of education throughout the country, without as it appears a corresponding increase in the number of duly qualified teachers.

Religious in-
struction often
good; pauper
children not
likely to obtain
it out of school.
Inattention
of children.
Teaching should
be by question-
ing not by
haranguing.

In many Union schools the religious instruction is very satisfactory. I have always maintained that nothing is so important for neglected pauper children as that they should be taught the great truths of Christianity, and their duty to God and man. If they are not taught thus much in school, they are not likely to learn it elsewhere. But experience shows that with children, no amount of repetition in mere telling the truth or reading the lesson is sufficient to ensure religious, or indeed, any other knowledge. I have very often had questions answered

(B.)
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by some children, and immediately afterwards put the same questions to others sitting close by, who must, if they had listened, have heard what had passed, but either I failed to elicit any answer, or only obtained answers showing the most profound ignorance of the whole subject. It is safe to conclude that children, in general, will not attend to their school work if they can help it, unless they have been for some time under competent management, but it is never safe to conclude that they really know anything until the words expressing their knowledge have actually issued from their own mouths, or rather from the mouth of each child singly, nor even then unless they understand the words they use. The knowledge, I think, which a child is most likely to retain, is not what he is told, or has heard read, but what he is led, as far as may be, by a series of apt, consecutive questions, in some degree to discover for himself, and in the aptness and logical connexion of such questions, combined with the utmost simplicity of language, lies the ideal of a teacher's method.

I have, &c.

T. B. BROWNE.

*The Right Hon. the President
of the Local Government Board.*

No. 33.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—LETTER from the MANAGERS of the FOREST GATE DISTRICT SCHOOL to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

22d December 1871.

I AM directed by the Board of Management of this District to inform you that their attention has been called to a "Report addressed to the President of the Poor Law Board, by Mr. Carleton Tufnell, the Inspector of Schools for Pauper Children in the Metropolitan District," stated in "Knight's Official Circular" of the 9th instant to have been "published in the last report of the Board," in which the following passages occur:—"I could wish that more Model Ships were erected in the large schools for training boys in seamanship, but the 'Goliath,' which is now in action, is calculated to train 500 boys for the Royal Navy or Merchant Service; I may observe that as respects the Royal Navy, I fear the late Admiralty Regulations will preclude the possibility of sending boys from this ship to that service. These regulations prescribe that every boy entering the Navy must be 15 years of age, over 4 feet 10½ inches high, and not less than 29 inches round the chest. Now, it is well established that no town-bred boys of the poorer classes, especially those reared in London, ever, except in very rare instances, attain the above development of form at the age of 15. A stunted growth is the characteristic of the race."

I need hardly state that the Managers are much grieved that such a report should have been published and circulated throughout the Kingdom on what they consider to be an imperfect state of facts, and without sufficient investigation; and equally regret that in their own defence, as it were, they feel constrained, although most reluctantly, to enter their protest against the report furnished by the Inspector, on the following grounds:—

The first admission of boys into the "Goliath" took place in October 1870, and at the expiration of the first week of December in that year,

(B.)
Reports, &c.

the actual number of boys on board was 98, the whole of whom, with the exception of 9 from Islington and 11 from Woolwich, were removed from Forest Gate school. Since then, however, additions have from time to time been made by various Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis, so that on the 2d instant the number had increased to 423, after deducting those provided for in the interval, thus showing that not only the Managers but also the Boards of Guardians of Metropolitan Unions and Parishes generally have faith in the system as a means of creating an opening in life for boys of the pauper class.

As an evidence of the fact that the Inspector is in error respecting the development of growth in town-bred boys, and their consequent rejection for the Royal Navy, I may observe that 17 of the boys have been entered in that service, all of whom must necessarily have attained the prescribed standard of measurement; 9 have been enlisted in regimental bands; 23 have joined the mercantile marine, and 3 were provided with situations on shore since 17th March last, so that, taking into account the short time during which the system has been in operation, the Managers have no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with the result.

With regard to that portion of Mr. Tufnell's Report which relates to the rare instances in which town-bred boys of the poorer classes attain the development of form required for admission into the Royal Navy at age of 15 years, the Managers have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that, from the short experience they have acquired since the "Goliath" has been placed in full working order, the change in the boys on board that vessel has been completely satisfactory, owing to the beneficial influence of good air, regular exercise, wholesome diet, and the system of discipline to which they have been subjected; and in order to show that this opinion is shared in by the Guardians of other Unions besides those comprised in the School District, it may not be out of place here to give the following extract from the Visitors Book, as entered therein by two of the Guardians of St. George's Union who inspected the "Goliath" on the 25th ultimo, 47 boys belonging to that Union being then on board:—

"25th November 1871.

"We, the undersigned Guardians of St. Georges Union, have this day visited the 'Goliath.' We have seen the boys at quarters, have heard the band play, and the singing class perform in the most satisfactory manner. We are not only very much struck with the marvellous discipline and regularity of all arrangements, but are especially pleased with the frank, open, look of the greater part of the boys, showing what good moral training and a healthy atmosphere will do among boys whose previous life and appearance was so different.

"(Signed)

WILLIAM W. VERNON,

"ARTHUR FREMANTLE,

"Col. and Capt. Coldstream Guards."

The foregoing testimony has not been the only one, by a large number, borne by Guardians of several Unions and Parishes as to the effect of the system of training pursued; and it must be self-evident that muscular development as well as physical appearance are necessarily improved under a proper course of treatment which, so far, upsets the theory of Mr. Tufnell, that no town-bred boys of the poorer classes, especially those reared in London, ever except in very rare instances

attain the development of form to qualify them for admission into the Royal Navy at the age of 15 years.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Mr. Tufnell advocates the erection of more model ships in large training schools for boys, and the Managers quite concur with him on that point, but if he intends to imply that such models are calculated to supersede regular training vessels, they feel constrained to enter a protest against their adoption, to the exclusion of the latter. Model ships are no doubt of some utility in teaching the theoretical parts of seamanship, but a knowledge of the practical portion cannot be acquired without actual experience; and with the view of giving the fullest effect to the object for which the "Goliath" was obtained from the Admiralty, the Managers are in treaty for the purchase of a Tender, which when the arrangements are completed, will enable the boys to take their respective parts in any ship in which they may be entered, as by means of the instruction imparted on board the "Goliath," combined with the practical experience of going to sea in the Tender, they will become better sailors in a shorter space of time than could otherwise be expected or hoped for.

I am further instructed to state that as the Managers have neither spared time nor trouble in bringing the "Goliath" into its present efficient working condition, they will feel greatly obliged, should you be pleased to convey to them an assurance that their efforts have not been altogether fruitless, otherwise the Report of the Inspector of Schools, which has received such extensive circulation, may have a most damaging effect as regards the object for which the "Goliath" was converted into training ship.

In conclusion, I am desired to state that the medical officer of the Whitechapel District Board of Works in his latest published report says:—

"In September last, I availed myself of the opportunity which was kindly afforded me to visit the training ship 'Goliath,' which is moored off Grays, Essex, where I saw the most striking benefits resulting from fresh air, good food, regular exercise, personal cleanliness, and cheerful industry, in the boys who are taken from the Forest Industrial School, and who are in the course of training for Her Majesty's Navy. These boys are the children of pauper parents and were received into the Industrial School, at Forest Gate, from some of the crowded and badly ventilated courts of the Whitechapel District. The increase in the height, weight, and breadth of chest in the boys is most remarkable. If this improvement in the physical condition of the boys were the only benefit obtained by their living on board ship, and being subjected to the discipline necessary for fitting them to useful service, it would indeed be most valuable, but on observing the countenances of the boys, I found that they had lost the usual peculiar expression of features so common in that class from whom the boys are taken; and instead of the downcast and sullen look, there was observable an expression of intelligence and cheerfulness; and I was informed that habits of self-respect are soon developed in each of them."

"Owing to the sanitary and other arrangements the sick list is exceedingly small, averaging only 1 per cent., and out of 400 boys in a ship of 2,596 tons, where a good deal of hard work, in all kinds of weather, must be performed, only two or three cases of catarrh occurred during the last winter, which, as may be recollected, was a severe one."

(B.) "The following are the particulars respecting the physical condition
Reports, &c. "of eighteen of the boys when admitted, and their condition at the time
 "of my visit:—

WHEN ADMITTED.					PRESENT TIME.		
No.	Date.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.
	1870.	ft. in.	lbs.	inches.	ft. in.	lbs.	inches.
1	October 19	4 6	73	27	4 9½	90	29½
2	" "	4 6½	83	27	4 10	94	29
3	" "	4 9	77	29½	4 11½	89	30
4	" "	4 4	60	25	4 6	68	26
5	" "	4 5½	74	30½	4 3½	89	31
6	December 7	5 1	92	27½	5 3½	97	29½
7	" 9	4 9	78	28	4 10½	86½	29
8	" 20	4 10½	97½	29	5 0½	104	30½
9	" "	4 9	87	29½	4 11½	91	29½
	1871.						
10	April 13	4 6½	73	26	4 8	75	27½
11	" "	4 9½	87	27	4 11	89	28½
12	January 25	4 8	59	27	4 11½	107	31*
13	" "	4 7½	71	27	4 9½	86	28
14	February 22	4 9½	88	27½	4 11	92	29
15	" "	4 8½	83	27½	4 10½	88	28½
16	March 1	4 4½	75	26	4 6	78	27½
17	" 8	4 7	77	28	4 8	84	29
18	April 17	4 4½	75	27	4 6	82	28½

* Cook's Mate.

"In referring to the rapid growth of the boys, the captain mentions
 "other instances than those above recorded. Thus one boy grew two
 "inches in seven months, and his chest increased in proportion, so
 "much so that he was enabled to pass the standard required for boys
 "entering the Navy. Another boy increased in height no less than
 "2½ inches in 8 months, and his chest also increased in proportion.
 "Similar remarks will apply to many other of the boys.

"(Signed) JOHN LIDDLE."

I am, &c.

JAS. R. COLLINS.

*The Local Government Board,
 Whitehall.*

W. TUFNELL,
Inspector.

No. 34.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN. — LETTER from E. CARLETON
 TUFNELL, Esq., to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SIR,

January 1872.

I HAVE received the letter addressed to your Board from the
 Managers of the Forest Gate School District, complaining of the state-
 ment in my last report, that the late regulations respecting the admission
 of boys to the Royal Navy would preclude the possibility of sending
 many boys of the pauper class to that service, and quoting as erroneous
 my assertion that it is "well established that no town-bred boys of the
 "poorer classes, especially those reared in London, ever, except in very

"rare instances, attain the above development of form at the age of 15.
 "A stunted growth is characteristic of the class."

(B.)
Reports, &c.

This characteristic of town-bred boys is so well established, that I am surprised that my statement should be impugned. It is a complaint among all the pauper schools that used to send boys to the Royal Navy, that these regulations have put an almost entire stop to the engagement of this description of boy for the naval service. Every visitor, whom I have taken over the large district schools of London, remarks on the low stature of the children. I have personally visited lately two of the largest training ships for the navy, containing 1,000 boys; the "Impregnable" at Devonport, and the "St. Vincent" at Portsmouth, where I learnt that these conditions of height and chest were hindering the enlistment of town boys, and that they were now mostly supplied with boys from the agricultural districts, especially the West of England.

But it happens that I have positive proof of the correctness of what I have stated. I have been in the habit, as you are aware, of printing every six months a list of band boys, and also of tailor boys in the large London schools. These lists contain the height of every boy, and as they have been drawn up without any reference to my statement controverted by the Forest Gate Board, they may be considered as the most unimpeachable evidence on the point in dispute.

In the last list printed in October, 8 boys of the "Goliath" are stated to be 15, and of these 3 only attain the Admiralty stature of 4 feet 10½ inches, while 2 of these 3 boys I happen to know are not London boys at all. There are also two boys 16 years old, and one, Charles Phillips, is only 4 feet 9½ inches in height. The list also contains 23 boys 14 years old, and I annex a statement of their respective heights:—

Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
4	7	4	5½	4	8
4	6½	4	5½	4	7½
4	6½	4	7½	4	4½
4	7½	4	7½	4	5½
4	8½	4	5½	4	4½
4	8½	4	5½	4	5½
4	10½	4	8	4	7½
4	7½	4	5½		

One of these boys does attain the stature of 4 feet 10½ inches, but it is quite clear that hardly any of the rest will attain that height at 15.

The same list contains the names of 13 boys from the other metropolitan schools 15 years of age, and not *one* of these is 4 feet 10½ inches high.

I printed a similar list last April, which contains 13 boys 15 years old, and not *one* of these is of the prescribed height.

In the Strand Union School there were 8 boys of 15, all under the height, and one boy 16, only 4 feet 9 inches.

The list which I printed in October 1870 contains 25 boys 15 years old, and of these 3 only reach the prescribed height.

The Central London District School contains the most marked types of a London boy, and I give below from that list the height of the 8 boys 15 years old:—

Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
4	9½	4	7½
4	6½	4	6
4	6½	4	7½
4	9	4	4½

It will be observed how far below the Admiralty standard these boys are. Now 4 feet 10½ inches is not at all a large stature for boys 15

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years old in other classes, but I think the preceding facts prove incontrovertibly the correctness of my allegation relative to the stunted growth of the London pauper children.

The Greenwich Naval School contains children who are little above the pauper class, and in fact many of them have been removed to that establishment from the pauper schools. The low stature of the children has always been the chief difficulty in placing them in the navy, and the principal of that school states in his evidence given before the Admiralty Committee two years ago, that nearly half of them are undersized. The medical officer confirms this opinion, and Dr. Woolley says in his evidence: "I feel justified in saying that no class of boys furnish so large a proportion of boys physically unfit and below the standard of height as the sons of seamen, except perhaps the lowest class of boys running about the streets of London and other large towns." The same complaint has been made in the reports of the Royal Military Asylum, where 19 per cent. of the children are stated to be physically unfit for the army.

There is a further strong confirmation of my opinion in a paper read last October at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at Leeds by Dr. Ramsey. He goes much beyond what I have expressed, as he not only maintains the "physical degeneracy of our town populations," but declares that the degeneracy is progressive, and yearly increasing to an alarming extent. In this I disagree with him. My observation of London pauper children for twenty years has convinced me that fewer deformed, physically defective children enter the pauper schools now than formerly, and some inquiries have led me to attribute this improvement to the attention paid in late years to the sanitary condition of London. But that the children of large towns, and especially of London, are still very inferior physically to country children, can I think be doubted by no one who has had opportunities of observation on this question, and that as a rule, they do not come up to the Admiralty standard, is I think proved by the facts above stated.

The Forest Gate letter alleges that 17 of the "Goliath" boys had been placed in the Royal Navy, 9 in regimental bands, 23 in the Mercantile Marine, and 3 in Land Service. In other words, out of 52 boys provided for, 17 only have entered the Royal Navy, and these, the letter observes, "must necessarily have attained the prescribed standard of measurement." Now 17 out of 52 is not a large proportion, but there is a mistake in the calculation. Of the 17 boys entering the navy, two engaged as band-boys, and to these the regulations as to height do not apply. One of them, William Sims, certainly was not of the prescribed standard, as he was only 4 feet 8½ inches last October, thus wanting two inches of the prescribed height, and the other, who exceeded the standard, was not a London boy, but a West of England boy, who had obtained a settlement in Croydon. Consequently, the number of boys engaged as seamen proper in the Royal Navy was only 15, and the right proportion is 15 out of 54.

I may observe that as respects band boys for the Navy, this outlet will be shortly closed. The Admiralty have determined in future to get band boys from the Greenwich Naval Schools, where 100 boys are under musical instruction for this special purpose, and as not more than 12 or 15 are required yearly for this object, it is clear that the demand for musical boys for the Navy from the pauper schools will wholly cease. The Greenwich schools have only lately been organised on the industrial principle, and this is the reason, why hitherto, the naval service has been furnished with band boys from the schools under your Board. The only

certain outlet for our band boys is the Army; 9 have already entered that service from the "Goliath," and 4 more were engaged for the 100th regiment on 1st January.

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With respect to the statements in the letter regarding the excellent management of the "Goliath," the superiority of the training in it to the system of land ships, to the healthy appearance of the boys, their freedom from sickness, their increase in height and muscular development since their entry on board the ship, I concur in the truth of every one of these points, and have frequently expressed opinions similar to these allegations. I have also taken several naval officers to the ship with a view of getting professional confirmation (I am a landsman) of my favourable conclusions as to its management, and their unanimous opinion agrees with the statements of the Forest Gate Board, and the results of my own observation. It ought not, however, to be concealed, that the "Goliath" boys are not fair specimens of London pauper boys. They are selected boys; every boy admitted is closely examined by the surgeon, and if he is found to be subject to any physical defect likely to incapacitate him for sea service, he is rejected. The London schools have generally sent to the "Goliath" their largest and finest boys, and hence the number who may be qualified for the Royal Navy would certainly, independent of their superior sea training, be greater than could be supplied by any other pauper school in the Metropolis.

At least 500 boys have passed into the schools in the last twelvemonth, and 15 only have entered the navy as seamen. I am convinced that this small proportion arises from the facts I have detailed above in proof of the general physical inferiority of the London poor population, and it may lead to disappointment as to the prospective effects of the "Goliath" training, if this truth is concealed.

I have often mentioned to the naval authorities, that I thought they made a mistake in demanding this high physical development for naval boys. The effect is, as has everywhere been complained of to me by the managers of the country pauper schools, where as a rule the children are superior physically to town-bred boys, to preclude except in rare instances, the sending this description of boy to the Royal Navy. It is easy to get from purely agricultural districts, plenty of non-pauper boys, who answer the Admiralty conditions, but their sole superiority consists in their physical development; in every other particular, education, sharpness, aptitude to learn, general intelligence, they are far inferior to town boys, and especially to such as the "Goliath" would train. Hence I believe that the Navy suffers from the regulation as to *physique*, and it is as well that it should be known that they shut out some of the best class of boys from entering the naval service.

The army alone is now taking off 300 boys annually from schools under my inspection as band boys. The military authorities, however, confirming my opinion, controverted by the Forest Gate Board, very generally find fault with them, at first sight, on account of their small stature, though in this particular, they are much less exacting than the Royal Navy; but after some experience of them, they are found to give the greatest satisfaction by their intelligence, quickness, and superior aptitude to learn, as is acknowledged in the last published Report of the Inspector General of Recruits, who also states that many of them get raised to the rank of non-commissioned officers owing to their excellent education.

Every credit is due to the Forest Gate Board for their establishment of the "Goliath," and their excellent management of it. But still I have

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Reports, &c. no doubt of the correctness of my assertion, that there is a natural obstacle to their disposing any large proportion of boys in the Royal Navy, so long as the present regulations exist.

I have, &c.

E. CARLETON TUFNELL,

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

*Secretary of the
 Local Government Board.*

No. 35.

THE POOR LAW SYSTEM OF ELBERFELD. — REPORT from ANDREW DOYLE, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the PRESIDENT of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I have visited Elberfeld, and made inquiry into the system of Poor Law Relief that is in operation in that town. Having ascertained that the same system had been adopted in the towns of Barmen and Crefeld, it appeared to me to be important to extend the inquiry, not only to those towns, but also, for the purpose of comparison, to the towns of Düsseldorf and Aix-la-Chapelle, in which the Poor Law is still administered under the old system that formerly prevailed in Elberfeld. I was able to do this in the short time at my disposal by the aid that was most kindly and zealously given to me by Mr. Crowe, H.M. Consul-General in Saxony, who, under instructions from H.M. Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was associated with me as a colleague in this inquiry. The Report which I have the honour to submit to you is, therefore, the result of an inquiry made by Mr. Crowe and myself.

The desirableness of instituting this inquiry was, I believe, in the first instance suggested to you by Mr. Rathbone, M.P. for Liverpool. While Mr. Crowe and I were at Elberfeld, Mr. Rathbone visited the town, and made inquiry himself into the system in which he takes so great an interest. How far Mr. Rathbone may concur in the view of the system presented in this Report, I am of course unable to say. But in considering the question whether it would be possible or expedient to engraft any part of the Elberfeld system upon our own, the opinion of one who has had so much practical experience, not of Poor Law administration only, but of the organised administration of private charity, cannot fail to be of great value; and I may be allowed, I hope, to express satisfaction that an opportunity may be afforded of comparing, by an independent authority of so much weight, the efficiency of two systems that are in many respects so greatly at variance as are those of Elberfeld and Liverpool.

I have, &c.

ANDREW DOYLE,

Poor Law Inspector.

*To the Right Hon.
 James Stanfield, M.P., &c. &c. &c.*

(REPORT.)

In the year 1852—the year before the present system of Poor Law Relief was adopted in Elberfeld—the total number of persons relieved out of a population of 50,364 was 4,000, or just 8 per cent., at a cost of 47,149 thalers, or 7,072*l.* 7*s.*

The present system was established in 1853-4.

In 1857 the population had increased from 50,364 to 52,590; the number of paupers had decreased from 4,000 to 1,528, or from 8 per cent. to 2.9 per cent. on the population; the expenditure from 47,149 thalers (7,072*l.* 7*s.*) to 17,487 (2,623*l.*).

The history of the means by which this extraordinary change was effected is the history of what is known as "the Elberfeld system" of poor law relief; the origin, constitution, and general results of which I shall as briefly as is consistent with the giving of a fair and sufficiently full account of it.

By a Royal Prussian Decree, dated May 21, 1823, applicable to the Province of Düsseldorf alone, the municipalities (*politische Gemeinde*) were constituted the legal authority for poor relief, and from that time forward the poor law in Elberfeld, Barmen, Düsseldorf, Remscheid, Solingen, and other places within the *Kreis* or circle of Düsseldorf, was administered by the municipalities. Down to 1850 the poor laws in operation within the district or circle were based upon the French legislation under the Empire in the Rhenish provinces. It was only in a certain number of the towns that, until a very recent period, local regulations for the relief of the poor superseded the *Bureaux de bienfaisance*. Elberfeld was one of the towns the municipality of which took advantage of the right to establish a local system of poor law administration.

In 1850 the town was divided into sixty districts, a visitor or *Armenpfleger* being appointed for each district. It is not necessary to enter into any details respecting this earlier organisation further than to observe that it proved to be unsuccessful. The number of visitors was found to be too few; the duties of the visitor were neglected; the pauperism and expenditure increased; and the condition of the town with reference to its pauper population—their complete demoralisation—was a source of much uneasiness to the more respectable inhabitants. Before the establishment of the present system an attempt was made to cope with the difficulty through the agency of the religious bodies, each community being invited to take charge of its own members. This proposal was accepted by the Lutherans alone, reputed to be the least pauperised class of the community. As the relief of the poor of the whole town was paid out of a common fund, it will be easily understood that for this reason, if for no other, the plan was altogether unsuccessful.

The state of pauperism and the amount of expenditure were in 1852 found to be such as to excite very general apprehension, and it was determined by the municipality to effect a complete revision of the system then in operation. It is worth observing that, in the early constitution of the new system, the Lutherans were excepted, being allowed to retain the administration which, as I have stated, they alone had adopted for their own community. Within two years, however, after the introduction of the new system, it was found that the pauperism of the Lutheran community, under its separate administration, exceeded the proportion of the rest of the town by about 30 per cent. The result was the abandonment of this exceptional administration, the experience of which, however, is of value as illustrating the effect of two different systems working side by side in the same community and under similar circumstances.

The existing "Elberfeld system" of poor relief originated with one of its most distinguished citizens, the banker Daniel Von der Heydt. Although the infirm state of this gentleman's health prevents him, unhappily, from longer taking an active interest in the municipal affairs

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of the town, he has succeeded, mainly by the influence of his high personal character, in so far recommending the system of poor law administration that it may be now considered as firmly established, men of all classes freely admitting its complete efficiency. Indeed a comparison of the pauperism and expenditure of the town before and after the introduction of the system will be found to exhibit results that it would be hard to match in the administrative history of any English union.

The principles enunciated by Mr. Von der Heydt, and which he has unceasingly enforced in his annual addresses, are embodied in a general law ("*Ordnung*") and a code of rules ("*Instruction*"), the former drawn up by the present Ober Bürgermeister, Dr. Lischke, a man of great energy and force of character, and the latter suggested by the experience of Mr. Von der Heydt himself.

The Poor Law administration which Mr. Von der Heydt originated is constituted under the provisions of an *Armen Ordnung*, or Poor Law, framed in July 1852 and revised in January 1861. Provision is made in the *Ordnung* for the constitution of the several administrative bodies. Their duties and relations to each other are determined, and their proceedings regulated by certain rules. Appended to the *Ordnung* is an "*Instruction*" which embodies the whole of the rules that regulate the administration of relief. The *Ordnung* and *Instruction* taken together are to the Elberfeld system what "the Consolidated Orders" are to English Poor Law. I shall state the effect first of the *Ordnung* and then of the *Instruction*, and in doing so, instead of following exactly the terms or the order of either I shall embody such portions of each as may appear to be immediately connected.

Under the provisions of the *Ordnung* the administration of the Poor Law devolves primarily upon the *Armenverwaltung* or town administration of the poor. This body consists of a President, four members of the Municipal Council, and four citizens, usually selected from the wealthy and more distinguished inhabitants. They are appointed by the Municipal Council for a period of three years, and retire by rotation. Two members, one being of the number appointed from the Municipal Council and one of the number appointed from amongst the general ratepayers, retire every first and second year, and two of each class every third year. This arrangement, while it secures the renewal of the whole body within each period of three years, secures permanently the services of a certain number who have had some considerable previous experience. The retiring members are eligible for re-election, and are in fact generally re-elected. The only other point in the arrangement of this rotation is that the retirement of the first year is by lot, of every subsequent year "according to age."

Subordinate to the *Armenverwaltung* are—

1. The visitors or *Armenpfleger*.
2. The overseers or *Armenvorsteher*.

The offices of *Armenpfleger* and *Armenvorsteher*—visitor and overseer—are unpaid and compulsory. The citizens of each district ascertain by inquiry amongst themselves who of their body are likely to make the most efficient visitors or overseers, and having ascertained, as a matter of courtesy, that they are not unwilling to serve, nominate them for appointment to the Municipal Council. These nominations are usually accepted as a matter of course by the Council, and in the same way sanctioned by the Ober Bürgermeister. These formalities of selection and appointment are found to have the effect of conferring considerable dignity upon the office, which is not lessened by the fact that the selections and appointments are made in the most liberal spirit, without

reference to politics or religion, or to any consideration save fitness for the office. The "oath of office" is simply a *handschlag* or grasp of the hand, which is possibly found to be not less binding than the more solemn form of obligation so often exacted from English officials.

The administration of out-door relief is entrusted to eighteen overseers (*Bezirksvorsteher*), or in case of unavoidable absence, substitutes elected from amongst the visitors or *Armenpfleger*, and to two hundred and fifty-two (252) visitors (*Armenpfleger*). The overseers and visitors are elected for three years, substitutes for one. One third of the overseers and visitors retire every year and are eligible for re-election. Each visitor or *Armenpfleger* has under his charge a certain section of the town, and fourteen of these sections are under the general superintendence of one overseer or *Bezirksvorsteher*.

The visitors of each district meet at least once a fortnight, the meeting being presided over by the overseer of the section.

Every application for relief is made to the visitor of the section.

Upon receiving the application the visitor is bound to make minute personal inquiry into the circumstances of the case. It will be seen in a subsequent part of this report that the inquiry is of the most searching character. If he be satisfied that a claim to relief, under conditions to be noticed hereafter, is established, and the case be one of urgent necessity, he is authorised to give relief at once. The form and amount of this relief is so prescribed as to obviate, as far as possible, the chance of abuse or imposture.

Reports of relief that may have been given by the visitor, and all applications made to him for relief, are submitted for consideration at the fortnightly meeting. They are disposed of in accordance with certain rules, hereafter to be noticed. Each case is decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote. The President may also object to any decision of the meeting, and carry it by appeal to the next higher tribunal.

The conditions upon which relief may be granted, and under which applications are determined, are laid down in an "*Instruction*" drawn up by the Town Administration. I shall hereafter refer to this "*Instruction*" more fully, and would merely observe of it here, that it defines with great precision the duties and the powers of the visitors. That portion of it which refers immediately to the giving of relief may be regarded as "the Prohibitory Order" of the Elberfeld system.

From this account of the mode in which the meetings of the visitors or *Armenpfleger* are regulated, it will be observed that there is no corresponding administrative body in our poor law system. The counterpart to it with us would be a meeting of fourteen relieving officers, unpaid, each with a district comprising not more than four cases, bound to administer relief in accordance with certain fixed and very stringent rules, each responsible to the majority of his fellows, and all responsible to the higher administrative tribunal, the town administration or *Verwaltung*. It may be further observed that these relieving officers should be selected from amongst well-to-do citizens, shopkeepers, manufacturers, master mechanics, and men engaged in various professions, and that they should be selected upon the simple ground of their fitness for the office.

An opportunity was obligingly afforded to Mr. Crowe and me of attending one of these meetings on the 18th of October. (With a view of avoiding expense, all these district meetings are held in the schoolroom of the district.) Of the fourteen *Armenpfleger* of the district, twelve were present, the meeting being presided over by Mr. Kost, the overseer of the district. Each *Armenpfleger* produced the sheet that is equivalent

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to our Application and Report Book (*Abhörbogen*), from which the particulars of the cases were read. There was no new case—no fresh application for consideration. Eighteen cases, however, were reheard or revised. One was a case of non-resident relief, an aged widow resident in Elberfeld, but settled in Düsseldorf. The only peculiarity about the case was that the pauper received from Düsseldorf a larger amount of relief than she would have received had she been settled in Elberfeld; that is she received 32 instead of 25 silber groschen, 3s. 2½d. instead of 2s. 6d. Some of the applications showed that the visitor within whose district they were comprised had very minute knowledge of the circumstances of each case. In one case a visitor proposed that the relief of an aged widow should be reduced upon the ground that the doctor had certified that she was capable of getting more than the sum returned as “earnings.” The visitor of the district thought there must be some mistake, he “knew that she could not get more.” The medical certificate was examined and was found to be dated so far back as April. Temporary relief was sanctioned, and an order made that a fresh medical certificate should be obtained and produced at the next meeting. Another case was that of a widow with two children who was in receipt, as weekly relief, of 45 silbergroschen (or 5s. 6d.) It was reported that since the last meeting the two children had got employment, and were now able to earn 20 silber groschen per week. After some discussion it was resolved to reduce the relief by 5 silbergroschen, with an intimation that a further reduction would be made as soon as it was seen that the earnings of the children were a source of permanent income. Before the termination of the sitting, each visitor received from the overseer the amount in cash of the estimated expenditure of his district for the next fortnight. The source from which these moneys are provided I shall explain presently.

If it should be thought that the cases to which I have just referred are so trivial or common-place as to be hardly worth recording, I can but say that they fairly illustrate the every-day working of the system. They show minute knowledge of the circumstances of each case by the district visitor, and they show the consideration as well as the care with which these circumstances are weighed. The meeting, which was merely one of business, not enlivened by speeches, wrangling, or irrelevant talking, lasted just one hour and ten minutes, and would have terminated sooner, but for the courtesy that allowed us to make inquiry on any point on which we might take an interest. The secretary, always one of the visitors who may be present, made minutes of the proceedings, and these, with the minutes of the several meetings of the other districts, all held upon the same day, would be presented for consideration and confirmation the following week at the fortnightly meeting of the *Verwaltung* or town administration of the poor.

The meetings of the town administration, like those of the visitors, are held fortnightly, but on the alternate Wednesday. These take place in the Town Hall, and in the absence of the President, Mr. Von der Heydt, are presided over by the Vice-President, Mr. Gustav Schlieper. The proceedings of these meetings, like those of the visitors, are conducted in accordance with prescribed forms.

They take into consideration the minutes of the district meetings, which they may alter or annul.

The overseers attend these meetings, give information as to the state of the poor in their districts, and such further information as may be required of them; submit for consideration such decisions of the district meeting as they may object to or consider to be of doubtful legality; submit such questions as may have been reserved by the

district meeting as not being within their jurisdiction; submit estimates of expenditure, including money, food, clothing, for the ensuing fortnight; receive from the town assembly the sums appropriated to each district, which they are bound to hand over to the visitor. The town assembly also receives and considers the reports of the several committees appointed to superintend the management of the town poor-house, the hospital, and the orphanage. These committees, or *Directione*, consist of one member of the municipal assembly, and two inhabitants in possession of the municipal franchise. They are elected for three years, one retiring each year by rotation. We were permitted to attend the meeting of this body of the 11th of October. The proceedings were merely routine, that is, the relief lists of the several districts were examined, not as a matter of form, but carefully, and were passed, and orders upon the town treasury for the next fortnight's expenditure were given to the several overseers. To a stranger the impression conveyed by the constitution of this body, and the demeanour of the members, would be what in England might be produced by attending a board meeting of the directors of some important public institution or large commercial enterprise.

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The more general duties of the town assembly as prescribed by the regulations are "to investigate the condition of the poor, and the special causes of existing pauperism, as well as the means not only of relieving but of preventing it." Special regulations prescribe the management of the financial affairs of the whole poor administration. "The Town Administration of the Poor" has charge of the receipts and expenditure, of which a very full account is published annually. Detailed arrangements, into which it is unnecessary to enter, are made for the control of the moneys that pass from the municipal treasury by orders of the town assembly to the overseers and visitors.

This is a brief, but I believe accurate outline of the provisions of the *Armen Ordnung*, or what may be termed the constitution of the poor law administration.

The rules for giving effect to the provisions of this law contained in the "*Instruction*" are full and minute, some of them, however, merely technical. As the success of the whole system depends upon the strict observance of some at least of these rules, I shall state them somewhat in detail. In doing this, however, it will be more convenient to embody the substance, and state the effect of several detached provisions that have relation to each other, rather than to state them fully in the order in which they are given in the "*Instruction*."

The first four articles of the "*Instruction*" contain what I presume may be described as "*the General Prohibitory Order*" of the Elberfeld law.

"1. Every person who is destitute and unable to procure work shall, upon application by himself or by another on his behalf, be relieved from the town funds, except when other persons bound by law to relieve him possess the means of doing so, or except when he is in receipt of relief from private charity.

"2. Any able-bodied person being destitute and unrelieved by private charity may, by applying personally or through friends for relief, and upon proof that he has tried unsuccessfully to obtain work, be entitled to receive temporary relief until such time as he can earn a sufficient livelihood, he being bound in the meantime to perform such work as may be assigned to him.

"3. Single persons and heads of families whose income suffices to procure for themselves the absolute necessities (*das unabweislich*

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"*Nothwendige*) of life are not to be considered as destitute, that is, entitled to relief from the public funds.

"The sum to be considered sufficient for procuring the absolute necessities of life in respect of food, clothing, furniture, and education is as a rule to be measured thus:—

"25 sgr. or 2s. 6d. for the head of a family.

"19 " or 1s. 11d. for his wife when living with her husband.

"17 " or 1s. 8½d. for a child of 15 or upwards.

"15 " or 1s. 6d. for each child from 10 to 15 years.

"11 " or 1s. 1½d. for a child from 10 to 5.

"9 " or 10½d. for each child from 5 to 1.

"6 " or 7½d. for a child under one year.

"3 th. 12 sgr. or 10s. 2½d. for a family of five children.

"25 sgr. or 2s. 6d. for a single person.

"4. Poor relief in case of persons earning less than the means of subsistence may be administered as out-door relief by grants of money, soup, clothes and bedding, indispensable articles of furniture, free schooling, surgical, medical, and midwifery attendance; medicine, cost of funeral; or it may be administered indoor in the town poor-house."

These are the general rules within which the administration of relief is restricted.

It will here be convenient to connect with these rules such subsequent provisions of the "*Instruction*" as more immediately refer to them, and give such further explanations as they may seem to require.

The two exceptions to the first article are important. The Prussian law imposes the obligation of supporting relations in a much wider sense than does our statute of Elizabeth.

a. Parents, grand-parents, and great-grand-parents are bound, if capable, to support their children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

b. A corresponding obligation is thrown upon children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

c. Man and wife to support each other.

d. Children-in-law, with certain exceptions, to support their parents-in-law.

e. Parents-in-law, with similar exceptions, to support children-in-law.

Persons hiring domestic servants are bound to support them, or pay the cost of their relief, for four weeks after they become destitute through sickness; so also the obligation to support a destitute person may be incurred by contract, as in cases of benefit societies, burial societies, &c.

Nowhere is the legal obligation of supporting relations, especially the duty of children to contribute to the support of parents, more rigidly enforced than in Elberfeld. It is enjoined in the "*Instruction*" upon overseers and visitors to impress and enforce this duty upon all occasions. A person who is by law liable to contribute to the support of a relation and, being able, neglects, upon being called upon, to do so, was, if the relation become chargeable, liable by the police regulations to imprisonment during such time as the relief might be required.

The second exception must be taken with some qualification of the terms. Although the Elberfeld administration are desirous of keeping charity and poor law relief wholly distinct, and such is the object of this provision, yet it is found to be practically impossible to refuse altogether to relieve poor persons who are in receipt of charity. The utmost care, however, is taken to ascertain whether an applicant for

relief is in receipt of charity, and if so, the source, and sum; and relief is granted only to such an amount as to bring the whole income, including the receipt from charity, up to the scale already given.

(B.)
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The system of medical relief for out-door poor is this: The town is divided into five districts; each district being in charge of a medical officer and of a subordinate of a lower *status* termed a "*Heil-diener*," the equivalent, I suppose, of the extinct "barber surgeon;" whose functions are only occasional, and confined to the performance of the simplest operations. The medical officer is bound to attend every pauper who applies to him for medical aid with an order from the *Armenpfleger*. This order is essentially the same as our own order for medical relief. The medical officer writes a prescription in every case, which is taken to the apothecary who for the current year has the contract to dispense medicine. In the course of the year 1869 the medical officers wrote for the whole town 2,882 prescriptions, which are produced as vouchers for payment, and attended as medical officers 51 cases of midwifery. The salary of three of the medical officers is 250 thalers or 37*l.* 10*s.* per annum; of the other two, 200 thalers or 30*l.* The five *Heil-diener* receive 12 thalers or 1*l.* 16*s.* per annum each. The cost of medicines for the year was 1,400 thalers or 210*l.* The whole cost of out-door medical relief for the year 1869, therefore, was—

Salaries	-	-	1,210	thaler or £ 181
Medicine	-	-	1,410	" " 210
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	2,610	" " £ 391

In-door relief, as understood in English Poor Law administration,—that is as a test of destitution,—forms no part of the Elberfeld system. The *Armen-haus* or poor-house has more the character of an almshouse than of an English workhouse. The *Kranken-haus* or hospital does not correspond to our union hospital; nor does the Orphanage (or *Waisen-haus*) to our district school.

The *Armen-haus*, a large building on the outskirt of the town, contains on an average about 160 inmates. These are old and infirm people who are without homes or families. Although the arrangements and general management of the *Armen-haus* contrast not very favourably with those of an average English workhouse, yet the inmates appear to be comfortable and contented. They live very much as people of their class live in their own homes—but little attention being paid to floor space or cubic space, and still less to ventilation; they are sufficiently well clad; the dietary is good; they enjoy more freedom in every sense than would be consistent with the discipline of a union workhouse. In short, an old Elberfeld pauper smoking his eternal pipe in the *Aufenthalts-zimmer* or "day-room" of the *Armen-haus* may well feel that he has got a comfortable asylum for the close of his days. It does not always happen, however, that he does close his days within its walls. Those who are capable of doing any work go out and earn what they can. The wages are paid to the manager of the *Armen-haus*, and when the amount exceeds the cost of their maintenance they are allowed to retain the difference. Through this practice these poor people not unfrequently find permanent work sufficient to maintain them out of the house, while owing to the great demand for labour in Elberfeld, and the very limited supply as well as the character of this sort of labour wages can in no way be affected by it.

The cost of maintenance in the *Armen-haus* is 1 *th.* 5 *agr.* (or 3*s.* 6*d.*) per week.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

The establishment consists of—

	£	s.	d.
Master, 400 th. per annum, or	60	0	0
Surgeon, 50 th. „	7	10	0
Clerk, 200 th. „	30	0	0
Assistant, 125 th. „	18	15	0
4 servants, 40 th. each „	36	0	0
Cook, 60 th. „	9	0	0
Groom, 70 th. „	10	10	0
Carpenter, 17 th. } „	7	10	0
Barber, 33 th. }			
2 nurses, 160 th. „	24	10	0
General expenses, } „	150	0	0
fire, &c. 1,000 th. }			
<hr/>			
Total expense of } „	338	6	0
officers and main- } „			
tenance, 2,252 th. }			

The hospital or *Kranken-haus* is the general hospital for the town, to which paupers are sent and paid for at the rate of 9 groschen (or 10½d.) per day. The total number of patients of all classes admitted to the hospital during the year 1869 was 1,611, of whom 456 were paupers; 207 admitted by order of the overseers, and 249 transferred on account of sickness from the poor house and orphanage. All that seems necessary to say of this establishment is that it appeared to be well managed.

The orphanage or *Waisen-haus* is fairly well arranged and administered. All orphan and deserted children who become dependent are sent to it. The number in the house is about 260. The number of admissions to this establishment in the year 1867 was—orphans 63, deserted 51. The total number of children is large in proportion to the pauperism, and the number of deserted large in proportion to the orphans. I could not ascertain, however, that the care bestowed upon these children in bringing them up, educating them, and providing situations for them, was considered to afford any inducement to desertion. In the instruction of the children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing are varied by industrial work.

It may be admitted that the arrangements and management of the Elberfeld orphanage are inferior to those of our own district schools; but on the other hand it may be said of it, in the first place, that the cost of maintenance is only 70 thalers or 10l. 10s., instead of from 18l. to 20l. per annum; and secondly, that the children who are brought up in it turn out creditably as factory hands, shoemakers, tailors, domestic servants, &c. The work proposed may not be very ambitious, but it seems to be thoroughly done. Indeed the character of the people is in some sort reflected in this and similar institutions—plain and unpretending,—and, if somewhat rough, eminently practical, even in their teaching of singing,—for not otherwise than “practical” I suppose might be considered the zealous efforts it must have cost to teach the large class of infants to chant with so much spirit as they did upon the occasion of our visit the now national hymn of *Wacht am Rhein*.

Into these establishments no person is admitted who would not be entitled to out-door relief. It will thus be seen that no stress is laid on these institutions as “tests,” or as means of checking pauperism. In fact, as I have already said, “the workhouse,” in our theoretical sense of the term, is no part of the Elberfeld system; so that with the account that I have just given of the Poor-house, the Hospital, and the Orphanage, I may dismiss the subject of in-door relief.

It was assumed by the framers of the English Poor Law, and is still assumed by those who continue to take any interest in administering it upon the principle upon which it was founded, that no real test of destitution can be devised except the test of the workhouse. As the application of that test is as yet no part of the Elberfeld system, it will be asked—what is the substitute for it?

(B.)
Reports, &c.
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In the first place the applicant for relief is subjected to an examination so close and searching, so absolutely inquisitorial, that no man who could possibly escape from it would submit to it. He is not one of several hundreds who can tell his own story to an overworked relieving officer, but one of a very few, never exceeding four,—frequently the single applicant—who is bound by law to answer every one of that long string of questions that his interrogator is bound by law to put to him. One of the peculiar merits claimed, and I believe rightly claimed, for this system is that before a man can obtain relief it must be shown that he cannot exist without it. When an application is made for relief the applicant is in the first instance bound to state whether he has a settlement in Elberfeld, that is, whether he has resided in it without receiving relief for a period of twelve months, how long he has resided in it, where he resided before, whether he reported himself to the police and obtained permission to reside, or whether he has resided without permission; he is bound to give, with his own name, the name of every member of his family, the day, month, and year of the birth of each, his religious profession, his birth-place, and how long his family resided there, the street or district in which he lives, the number of his house and the name of his landlord, the description of his dwelling and the yearly rent, the state of health of each member of his family, his occupation, the name of his employer, his average weekly earnings, proved, if possible, by a voucher; he must declare whether the family leads a moral and honest life, specify which of the members does not, whether or not the children are sent to school, and where; the name, dwelling, business, and circumstances of surviving parents, parents-in-law, and grand-parents, as well as of the children not living with the head of the family. In addition to this information, which the applicant is bound to give, the visitor is to ascertain, as far as he can, and report “the causes of the pauperism of the applicant.” Be it observed that this is not a merely nominal or superficial inquiry in which the applicant has no difficulty in palming off some plausible story of distress and the cause of it, but is, what it professes to be, a strict investigation into the circumstances of the man’s life and present position. When the case is satisfactorily proved to be one in which the applicant is entitled to relief, he gets it to such an amount only as will furnish the bare necessities of existence for himself and his family; it is given to him from week to week in money or in kind as may be thought most advisable; if articles of furniture or clothing are given the visitor must satisfy himself from time to time that they are not pawned or sold. If a member of the family is buried at the public cost, and any of the family follow the hearse “in a coach” the fact is assumed as evidence of ability to repay, and one thaler (3s.) is exacted for the use of the hearse: “No carriage or carriages are to follow the poor-house hearse, “as this would prove that the relations of the deceased were able to spend money, and prove that they had obtained the use of the hearse “under false pretences.” The applicant having established his claim, and being allowed weekly relief, is constantly “looked up” by the visitor; every change, however minute, in his own condition or in that of his family is noted and reported,—the pauper is, in fact, kept under constant *surveillance*; he is urged to find work, and if he cannot find

(B.)
Reports, &c.

it, labour is provided for him. It rarely happens, however, that the town is compelled to find work for individual cases; the conditions of relief are found to be sufficiently stringent to induce a man, if he can work and if work is to be found, to find it for himself, if not in Elberfeld, elsewhere, for the circulation of labour is now sufficiently free, and the law of settlement sufficiently liberal. If, however, when this system was first introduced, the administration had to deal with what in other countries is a too common case, one whose pauperism is the result of idle, drunken, or dissolute habits, no scruple or hesitation was felt in bringing to bear upon such a case the direct influence of a remarkably strict police regulation. It was declared by article 51. that "where a pauper wastes the money granted to him, or sells the clothing, bedding, or furniture granted to him, the relief may be entirely withdrawn or reduced to a minimum." By article 52. the following offences were punishable with imprisonment for seven days to one month:

1. "When a person so far abandons himself to play, drink, or idleness as to require relief either for himself or for those dependent upon him for support."
2. "When a person refuses to do the work assigned to him and suited to his strength."
3. "When a person, after losing the means of support that he possessed, fails to obtain a livelihood within a period to be limited by the police of the place in which he resides, or cannot prove that he is unable to obtain a livelihood after doing all in his power for the purpose."

[This provision of the police law has been within the last year repealed, much to the regret of those who are responsible for the administration of the Elberfeld system. It remains to be seen how far this relaxation of the police law will in the future affect injuriously the administration of the poor law.]

In the event of any large number of persons being out of work and requiring relief, some public work, generally the making or improving of a road, is at once undertaken. (I may observe, incidentally, that in few towns in which I have ever set foot is there a wider field for such public works as drainage and sewerage.) The efficiency of this test is strongly dwelt upon by the Bürgermeister of the neighbouring town of Barmen, where the Elberfeld system, recently adopted, is now in operation.

The giving of relief is still further fenced round by minute regulations, such as the keeping of a wages book (*Verdienst buch*) by the pauper, the particulars of wages, &c. to be entered by the employer, all framed with a view to discourage applications save under circumstances of absolute necessity.

It was not to be expected that the lax system which had heretofore prevailed could be replaced by one, comparatively speaking, of extreme rigour, without exciting a good deal of discontent. The change, though effected in a small community, was in principle as great as that which in England attended the passing of "the new Poor Law," and was followed by the same clamour of the pauperized masses, the same dissatisfaction amongst the philanthropic distributors of other people's money. Against this feeling Mr. Daniel Von der Heydt appears to have taken successive occasions to remonstrate in his annual address to the Poor Administration of the city. I offer no excuse for quoting somewhat fully from the characteristic address which he delivered in 1866-7. "Last year," he remarks, "we referred to the difficulties "that beset us in the administration of this system; we observed how

(B.)
Reports, &c.

“ hard it was to refuse the pressing demands made for assistance out of the town funds in cases in which we knew that misery was great, yet the town was not bound to grant relief. We added, “ what we administer is not *our* thalers and groschen, but funds raised by the taxation of our fellow citizens, money meant to be expended under certain recognised conditions and in accordance with certain rules.’ An insufficient scrutiny of an application for relief followed by an unjustifiable grant of relief is a great error ; but so also is the granting of relief in cases where a sufficient scrutiny has satisfied us that the applicant is already in receipt of an income from private charity or from the funds of a religious endowment. Both of these are errors, neither of which can be justified by the duties of our office, nor be excused under the plea of ‘ love to our neighbours.’ A form of this ‘ love’ which should exhaust the town funds for the purpose of assisting persons not entitled to relief in accordance with the positive conditions imposed by our laws can have neither moral nor social value, and would simply represent our overstepping of the duties that we have promised to perform. It will be a useful and proper effort for us all to make, to accept without murmur the disagreeable position in which we must be often placed. One of the most difficult of the duties imposed upon us in administering a poor law is to distinguish correctly the circumstances which in particular cases involve the responsibility of giving or withholding state relief. I do not mean the difficulty of ascertaining correctly the income of an applicant or pauper from work or from other sources ; the means of doing this are indicated clearly in the ‘ Instructions.’ What I mean is that after it has been shown that the head of a family has according to the scale fixed in our instructions a sufficient income for their support, or after it has been proved that though the income is insufficient the applicant is sufficiently able-bodied to earn a livelihood if he exerts himself, the question not unfrequently arises, ‘ Is the town bound in such cases to give relief ?’ It is in the nature of an application for relief in such a case that it is often accompanied by indications of moral debasement or by sickness or bodily defects ; but there are also examples of applications on the part of able-bodied persons with incomes in favour of members of their family who are infirm or otherwise not able-bodied, say of children of tender age or of school age. The father says he spends his day at work, will not the town take his wife, who is enfeebled, and their children, who are untaught, into the town establishments, the poorhouse, the hospital, or the orphanage ? In such cases, I ask, is the Poor Administration legally bound to relieve ? If not, then would it be justified in exceptionally sanctioning a system of relief to which it is not legally bound ? My answer is, were we to sanction one or more of such cases we should be flooded with them. But it may be said by a district visitor, for instance, ‘ suppose we obey the instructions and refuse the application of the husband or parents, what say our feelings as men, what say our pity and our thoughts as to the future of these poor people ?’ The answer must be, ‘ Let the man who has sworn to carry out the regulations keep within the limits of his office. Let him remember that the town (*gemeinde*) has given him the charge of relieving the poor only in exchange for his assurance that he will strictly keep within those limits ; that it has told him clearly what applicant, if he be in distress, he is to relieve, and how he shall relieve him.’ Let us then remain modestly within the bounds of the duty prescribed for us by our superiors. Upon that field we shall find plenty of work to do, even though a section should for a time have no poor in receipt of relief.”

(B.)
Reports, &c.

The result of administration upon these principles is that there is no able-bodied pauperism in Elberfeld, and, as will appear presently, very little of any kind.

If it be thought that the conditions of obtaining relief are harsh and oppressively rigorous, it is but just to bear in mind not only the instructions that are given to the visitors, but how these instructions are practically observed. Repeatedly throughout the regulations are found injunctions to deal with the poor mercifully, and, if the provisions of the law be unavoidably hard, to administer it at least in a spirit of kindness and Christian forbearance. The visitor is enjoined to "hear the prayers of the poor with love and heart," to impress upon the father the duty that he owes to his child, and upon the child the reverence that is due to the parent; he is to be, in short, the friend and adviser of the poor who apply to him for legal relief. Although in the same breath, so 'to speak, in which good advice is tendered bread may be refused, nothing would be further from the truth than to regard this as any indication of a merely sentimental, still less of a pharisaical, interest in the welfare of the poor. It would be easy to illustrate by many cases that were mentioned to us the beneficial effect upon individual families of firmness in refusing to allow them to become paupers while they were helped over temporary difficulties by some slight aid and judicious friendly counsel. Indeed, I have heard men who appear to have given much thought to the subject observe that the influence of this sort of intimate intercourse between the poor and those in a much higher social position reaches far beyond the temporary result that is immediately aimed at.

Without pretending to say how far such a mode of administering not charity but poor relief would be consistent with the freedom of English domestic life or would be tolerated by a people so jealous of personal and family independence, I am satisfied, from what I have seen and ascertained by inquiry, that in Elberfeld and the few other towns that have adopted it, this part of the system works with complete success. Possibly, however, in England it might be less difficult to reconcile the poor to such a system than it would be to find amongst the well-to-do middle classes fit and willing agents for its administration.

Having only incidentally referred to the results of this system as shown by the great reduction effected by it in the pauperism and expenditure of the town, I may now state more precisely the actual income devoted to poor relief, the sources whence it is derived, and the comparative expenditure and pauperism for a given number of years.

The revenue appropriated to the relief of the poor is derived partly from taxes devoted to that special object and partly from the general municipal taxation. The former is derived from interest on moneys invested, from reserve fund of Savings Bank, from the profits of the *Täglicher Anzeiger* newspaper, from police fines, license of theatres, concerts, &c., repayments from patients in hospital, and some other sources, amounting in all to 39,345 thalers or 5,901*l.*, to which is added 49,498 thalers or 7,424*l.* from the municipal funds, which latter sum, by the way, includes five thalers, the tax on the one caged nightingale that appears to be kept in Elberfeld.

The expenditure for the two years preceding the adoption of the present system was :—

		Population.		Expenditure.
1851	-	49,058	-	43,879 Th. or £6,581 17 <i>s.</i>
1852	-	50,364	-	59,548 Th. or £8,932 4 <i>s.</i>

The immediate effect of the adoption of the present system was in 1853, with a slight increase of population, a decrease of, upon the expenditure of the preceding year, 29,521 thalers or 49·5 per cent. The comparative expenditure for the last four years, with a considerably increased population, was :—

(B.)
Reports, &c.

	Population.		Thalers.		£
1852	- 53,064	-	59,548	or	8,932
[The year before the system was adopted.]					
1866	- 64,963	-	24,842	„	3,726
1867	- 65,321	-	27,182	„	4,077
1868	- 67,000	-	25,559	„	3,833
1869	- 71,000	-	25,739	„	3,860

that is, the expenditure of 1869 was 56·7 per cent. less than the expenditure of 1852, the year preceding that in which the system was adopted, while the population of 1869 exceeded that of 1852 by 40·9 per cent. It should be observed, however, that the expenditure of 1852 was exceptionally high. It had increased from 32,286 thalers or 4,842*l.* in 1850 to 43,879 thalers or 6,581*l.* in 1851, and to 59,548 thalers or 8,932*l.* in 1852. It should also be observed that the year 1852 in which the pauperism was exceptionally high was a year of great plenty, in which labour was not affected by any disturbing cause. To the uneasiness created by this rapid increase of expenditure, accompanied by a corresponding increase in pauperism, may be ascribed the adoption of the present system and the energy with which it was administered.

The comparison of Pauperism is not less remarkable than that of Expenditure. The Reports of Mr. Von der Heydt for 1867 and of Dr. Lischke for 1868, 1869, and 1870 contain tables of the pauperism for several years, from which it would appear that the average number relieved was in—

	Population.		No. of Paupers.
1852	- - 50,364	-	4,000
1853*	- - 50,418	-	1,460
1866	- - 64,963	-	1,370
1867	- - 65,321	-	1,496
1868	- - 67,000	-	1,408
1869	- - 71,000	-	1,062

* The first year under the present system.

The general opinion of those persons whom we had an opportunity of consulting is that the system of Poor Law Administration has had a marked effect upon the habits of the people—inducing much greater thrift and providence. This seems to be confirmed by such returns of Benefit Societies as we had access to. The number of contributors appears to increase steadily from year to year. It was in—

1867	- - 5,175
1868	- - 5,790
1869	- - 6,251

The constitution of these societies—the *Zwangs Kassen*, or compulsory clubs, to which employers as well as operatives are bound to contribute in certain proportions, and the *Frei Kassen*, or free clubs, to which the work-people alone contribute—is well deserving of separate and full examination. I only advert to the return here as an indication not to be lost sight of in appreciating the general results of the Elberfeld system.

(B.) *Reports, &c.* There are persons in Elberfeld and elsewhere who appear to think that as this system could never have been successfully introduced, except by the personal influence of Mr. Von der Heydt, so, if that influence were unhappily withdrawn, the administration of the Poor Law would by degrees relapse into its former unsatisfactory state. One can easily believe that but for the courage and energy of Mr. Von der Heydt and the great weight attached by his fellow citizens to his opinion, the system might hardly have had a fair chance. As it was, even Mr. Von der Heydt's character did not save the proposal, when first made, from being publicly characterised as "utopian" and "impracticable," or from being exposed not only to open hostility but to that sort of hesitating support that is often a greater obstacle than open hostility to the success of any scheme that involves radical change. The success of the system, however, no longer depends upon the influence of any individual. It is in successful operation in Barmen and Crefeld. In neither of these towns could there be said to have been any one person the counterpart of Mr. Von der Heydt. But amongst the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens of both there were found men of sufficient energy and self-devotion to take up the work and carry it through in the face of difficulties even more formidable than it had to encounter in Elberfeld. There would be little danger I apprehend that the offices now filled in Crefeld by such men as Mr. Seyffardt and by Alexander Heimendahl would not hereafter be accepted by others of the same social position and the duties discharged with the same goodwill, though never with greater energy, or with a more just appreciation of the system to which these good citizens have already given such valuable aid.

The success of the system in Elberfeld led to its adoption in 1863 in the neighbouring town of Barmen. In 1862, with a population of 53,831, the number of "cases" in receipt of relief in Barmen was 914, of persons 3,259. Although the year 1863, being a year of great depression in the trade of Barmen, was unfavourable for the application of the new system, yet the pauperism was through its operation reduced from 914 cases to an average of 678, and the individuals from 3,259 to an average of 1,915. The average number of "cases" relieved in 1870, with a population of 71,000, was 693, of individuals 1,893. The expenditure for out-door relief in Barmen was—

In	-	-	-	1862	50,236 thalers.
It was reduced in	-	-	-	1863 to	42,300 "
The in-door relief was in	-	-	-	1862	23,688 "
Which was reduced in	-	-	-	1863 to	21,600 "
The cost of management was in	-	-	-	1862	6,838 "
Which was reduced in	-	-	-	1863 to	4,073 "

If the results of the system in Barmen have not been altogether so striking as in Elberfeld, this may perhaps be accounted for by certain differences in the administration, as well as in the previous history of the place. The greatest importance is attached in Elberfeld to restricting the number of cases of which a visitor may take charge to four. The limitation in Barmen is six. The old system in Barmen was that each religious community took charge of its own poor, and this distinction is still observed in the establishments for in-door relief. It may be easily supposed that under such a system habits would have taken root not easy to extirpate however unfavourable they might be to the administration of state relief upon strict principles. Still the complete success of the system in Barmen is undoubted.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

It should be noticed both in Elberfeld and Barmen that the cost *per head* of each pauper is considerably higher than it was under the old system. So in England the cost per head in a well managed Union is invariably much higher than in Unions that are greatly pauperised. The deserving poor only are relieved, but they are relieved liberally. In the least pauperised Union in the district under my supervision the cost per head of out-door paupers is 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the pauperism in that Union is only 2·2 per cent. In an adjoining Union in which the pauperism is 6·1 per cent. the cost per head of out-door paupers is 3*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

The percentage of pauperism in Crefeld before the present system was introduced cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. Indeed, the administration of relief was so unsystematic that no records are to be had from which a trustworthy statistical comparison can be instituted between the actual results of the two systems. It is unquestionable, however, that under the old system mendicancy had grown to be an intolerable public nuisance. Street-begging is unknown in the town now. Formerly the distribution of relief gave rise constantly to scandalous disorders that sometimes necessitated the interference of the police. Instead of two or three hundred people collecting and scrambling, as I believe used to be the case, for the bread to which few of them had any real claim, the relief is now regularly paid personally by the *Armenpfleger*, and only to those whose cases have been already carefully scrutinized.

Substantially the system adopted at Crefeld is the same as at Elberfeld. Some differences, however, may be noticed. The most important is that while at Elberfeld the scale of earnings above which no relief is granted is fixed at 25 Silbergroschen, or 2*s.* 6*d.*, for a single man, and 3 thalers 12 groschen, or 10*s.* 2½*d.*, for a family consisting of man, wife, and five children, at Crefeld the corresponding sums are 17½ *sr.* gr., or 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2 thalers, or 6*s.* This scale is fixed upon the calculation that a single man (able-bodied) must pay 7½ *sr.* gr., or 9*d.* per week for his lodging, and 10 *sr.* gr., or 1*s.*, for his maintenance, and that for a family of five the rent will be 10 *sr.* gr., or 1*s.*, and the maintenance 10 *sr.* gr., or 1*s.* each for man and wife, and 6 *sr.* gr., or 7½*d.* for each child. If a man or family earn, or it is proved that they can earn, this amount, no relief is granted. To this severe rule there are, however, exceptions in favour of aged and infirm people, to whose relief some addition *in kind* may be made, and in favour of the children of paupers, to whom clothing to enable them to go to school and school-books, &c. may be supplied and school fees paid. Provision is also made for the payment of the communal taxes for the pauper, and also for the Imperial capitation tax.

On the 1st of January 1870 the number of persons in receipt of relief in Crefeld was 1,206, or 509 cases. This upon a population of 55,539 would be 2·17 per cent. This is somewhat higher than the pauperism of Elberfeld, but the system was not introduced into Crefeld until 1864, that is not until eleven years after it had been in successful operation in Elberfeld.

Such being the effects of the Elberfeld system in the three towns in which it has been adopted, it will be of interest to contrast with them the state of pauperism and expenditure in two towns which still adhere to the old system that Elberfeld rejected some eighteen years ago.

No more striking illustration of the success of "the Elberfeld system" can be given than the contrast presented by the two neighbouring towns of Düsseldorf and Aix-la-Chapelle.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

When in 1850 the administration of the Poor Law was entrusted to the municipalities, the town of Düsseldorf was divided into thirty (30) districts. The control of the administration of relief was entrusted to a body elected from the Municipal Council, consisting of a President and six members. Each district was placed under the supervision of a *Pfleger*, unpaid as in Elberfeld, to whom was entrusted the general control of out-door relief. Within the following year the number of districts and *Pfleger* was increased to 44, at which it still remains.

Applications for relief are made direct to the *Pfleger*, who inquires into the cases through the agency of persons selected by himself, called *Armen-Freunde*, and who generally comprise the clergymen of the religious denomination to which the applicant for relief belongs. Upon their report relief is usually granted, though not in accordance with prescribed rules such as restrict the authority of the *Armenpfleger* under the Elberfeld system.

Once in every month the *Pfleger* of the several districts appear before the town administration and report their proceedings during the preceding month. The relief which has been given in "cash, bread, coals, payment of rent, clothes, bedding, or furniture" is either confirmed or disallowed; almost always, however, confirmed.

As might be expected, the effect of such a system is an amount of pauperism exceeding that of Elberfeld by more than a hundred per cent. In the year 1868 the average number of persons relieved was 3,077, or about 797 families, out of a population of 62,700, while in the same year the number relieved in Elberfeld out of a population of 67,000 was 1,408.

It is scarcely possible to institute a comparison between the administration of Aix-la-Chapelle and of any of the other places referred to in this Report. With the exception of one section of the town, or rather of the inhabitants (the *Evangelicals*), the administration is by a law (*Armen Ordnung*) of 1822 in the hands of a Commission, under whose authority the town is divided into eight *Pfarrei* or parishes. Each *Pfarrei* is directly under the management of five *Pfleger*, who receive applications for relief and cause inquire to be made into them by *Armenpfleger*, who are usually members of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. No *Armenpfleger* has under his care less than 15 or more than 30 cases or families. The reports of the *Armenpfleger* are brought before the monthly meetings of the District *Verein*, who decide upon the several cases.

We were unable to obtain any statistical account of the pauperism of this town. The Ober Bürgermeister stated that he believed there were about 1,600 cases or *Positionen* in receipt of relief, and that the expenditure was about 116,000 thalers, of which 56,000 is derived from interest of charitable bequests and 60,000 contributed from municipal funds. Assuming these statements to be accurate, the pauperism and expenditure of Aix-la-Chapelle would appear to be about four times as great as those of Elberfeld. The population of the two towns is, as nearly as may be, the same, some 70,000.

It only remains to add, with reference to these two towns, that the Ober Bürgermeister of each expressed strongly his opinion that the state of pauperism was such as would compel the municipalities within a short time to adopt the Elberfeld system. That some change of the kind must be effected in the present anomalous system, not in these towns only, but eventually throughout the German Empire, hardly admits of doubt. Within the last few years all restrictions upon the circulation of labour have been removed; while a still more liberal reform has been effected in the law of settlement. By a change made

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—

within the last year, Prussia has effected a most important improvement in the law of settlement, one more advantageous to the mass of the people than has even yet been effected in England. An industrial residence 'without relief' of one year now confers, not merely the status of irremovability, but a settlement in the place of residence. One effect of this change will obviously be that, if only as a matter of self-protection, the municipalities throughout the country will be compelled to adopt a much stricter system of Poor Law administration. As it is, we were assured that many of the poor of Elberfeld and Crefeld find their way to towns like Düsseldorf in which the system of relief is so attractively lenient.

When this change in the law of settlement is considered in connection with the law of November 1867, to which I have just referred, which removes all artificial restrictions upon the circulation of labour, it appears evident that the adoption of an improved and uniform system of Poor Law administration, throughout North Germany at least, can be only a question of a few years.

Although my instructions from your Board are simply "to inquire " into the system of relief that is in operation in Elberfeld," I would ask permission to notice briefly some of the more striking points of contrast between that system and our own.

The administrative body in England is the Board of Guardians, assisted by relieving officers; in Elberfeld it is the overseers assisted by the visitors. The duties that in England are discharged by the guardians and relieving officers in Elberfeld devolve upon the overseers, "the visitors" or *Armenpfleger* discharging the duties of relieving officers. In addition to this there is the important provision that the proceedings of the *Armenpfleger* and visitors are revised fortnightly by the *Armen-Verwaltung* or higher Poor Law tribunal. Theoretically at least this system of checks appears to be admirably devised, and is said to work perfectly.

From the nature of the duties that devolve upon the visitor or *Armenpfleger*, as already described, his office is obviously the most important connected with the administration of the Poor Law, as in our system is, or ought to be, that of the relieving officer. Between the duties of these officers, as practically administered, it is difficult to imagine a greater contrast. The framers of the English Poor Law of 1834 started with a theory of administration not unlike that of the Elberfeld system. Every application for relief was to be rigidly inquired into. All the circumstances of the family, the number of children, occupation, earnings, resources of every description, with other facts more or less relevant, were to be ascertained and communicated to the Board of Guardians for their information and guidance. It was further contemplated by the framers of the English Poor Law that the relief was to be delivered, as a general rule, at their own homes to the paupers by the relieving officers. It is assumed in the English system that all this can be efficiently done by paid officers, many of whom are no doubt zealous, intelligent, and fairly remunerated, but very many of whom, accepting these offices at salaries less than the wages of a skilled mechanic, have barely the qualifications of knowing how to read and write and keep the simplest form of accounts. It is further assumed in the English system that the relieving officer can efficiently discharge the important and multifarious duties of personally visiting and inquiring into and reporting upon all the circumstances and distributing the relief of, let us say, from 400 to 1,000 paupers, the numbers varying according to pauperism of districts of very unequal population. The last Annual Report of the Poor Law Board contains numberless illustrations

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of this statement. Thus, opening it at hazard, I find that in the Hoo Union "there is one relieving officer attending on an average to 112 "paupers, of whom upwards of 50 are children." In the next Union, Medway, on the same page of the same Report, it appears "there is one "relieving officer who attends on an average to 1,343 paupers, of whom "606 are children." Assuming that each family of paupers in the Medway Union consists of four persons, the number of "cases" that a relieving officer would have in charge would be 338. In the table annexed to Mr. Henley's Report it appears that the population of the relieving officers districts varies from 5,645, the lowest, to 50,261, the highest. Assuming the pauperism of these unions to be 4 per cent, and that each family consists of four persons, the relieving officer in the one case would have to attend to about 224 persons or 56 cases, in the other to about 2,000 paupers, or 500 cases, and so on through the whole kingdom.

When the Elberfeld system was first established in 1853, the number of visitors or, as we should say, relieving officers, was sixty, to a population of about 50,000. It was found, however, to be impracticable for even this large number of officers to personally make the strict inquiries and frequent visits that are required by the regulations already described. The number of visitors was therefore at once increased from sixty to two hundred and fifty-two, and no visitor is allowed to have in charge more than four cases, or, as they are termed, *Positionen*. When the number of visitors was fewer, the duties of visiting, inquiring, and relieving were not always discharged personally. By men occupied in business the duties were found to be too onerous. The office of *Armenpfleger* was accepted with reluctance, the cases were either left unvisited or were visited by deputy. Indeed one half of the number of offices were practically unfilled, and there was but little personal intercourse between the administrators and the poor. But the men with whom the system originated, and the men who now carry it out in the spirit in which it originated, attribute the whole success of the system to the strict *personal* discharge of duty. "Everything can be done by "personal intercourse with the poor, nothing without it," was the remark of the Ober Bürgermeister in discussing the practicability of introducing some such system into large towns in England. The mode of appointment and the duties of the *Armenpfleger* I have already stated. His qualifications are thus indicated in "the instruction" issued to the overseers (Art. 6). "The offices of overseer and visitor "are the most important of civic honorary offices, requiring in the "persons who accept them a large measure of human kindness and an "earnest sense of duty,—kindness to hear the prayers of the poor with "love and heart, duty to withstand demands urged upon insufficient "grounds, so that idleness and immorality may not follow from indiscriminate almsgiving." Again in article 18 of the same instruction it is laid down to be the duty of the visitor (*Armenpfleger*) "to visit "the poor of his section frequently—not less than once in every fortnight; to note in the *Abhörbogen* (application and report book) any "changes that may have taken place in the condition of the family, in "their income, number, &c.; to satisfy himself that such articles of "clothing, furniture, &c. as may have been given or lent are in the "possession of the pauper; to reprimand disorderly conduct and immorality; to enforce order, cleanliness, and honesty; to warn parents "of their duties to their children, especially as regards education and "their attendance at school; to impress upon children that they are to "be reverent towards their parents, and to contribute to their support. "In short, he must strive to exercise a healthy influence over the moral

SYNOPSIS of th

1870.		Paupers.									
January	2	-	650	Remaining.							
"	15	Discharged	44								
"	20	Remaining	606	51	Admitted.						
"	20	Discharged	19	25							
February	12	Remaining	587	26	58	Admitted.					
"	12	Discharged	17	4	33						
"	26	Remaining	570	23	26	60	Admitted.				
"	26	Discharged	11	3	7	31					
March	11	Remaining	550	19	19	20	48	The 26 sittings there			
"	11	Discharged	13	2	4	2	24	ad numbers, in each			
"	25	Remaining	546	17	15	27	24	fortnight, and 9 in			
"	25	Discharged	11	2	3	6	6	one month after the			
April	8	Remaining	538	15	13	21	18	were discharged.]			
"	8	Discharged	9	1	1	2	1				
"	22	Remaining	536	14	12	19	17				
"	22	Discharged	16	2	2	1	—				
May	5	Remaining	510	12	10	18	17				
"	5	Discharged	20	3	2	4	1				
"	20	Remaining	490	9	8	14	16				
"	20	Discharged	22	—	1	1	1				
June	3	Remaining	468	9	7	13	15				
"	3	Discharged	16	1	2	—	1				
"	17	Remaining	453	8	5	13	14				
"	17	Discharged	14	—	—	—	1				
July	1	Remaining	468	8	5	13	13				
"	1	Discharged	11	—	2	—	2				
"	15	Remaining	467	8	3	13	11				
"	15	Discharged	4	—	—	1	1				
"	20	Remaining	463	8	3	12	10				
"	20	Discharged	17	—	—	—	—				
August	12	Remaining	406	8	3	12	10				
"	12	Discharged	19	—	—	—	—				
"	26	Remaining	397	8	3	12	10				
"	26	Discharged	8	—	—	—	—				
September	9	Remaining	379	8	3	12	10				
"	9	Discharged	7	—	—	—	—				
"	23	Remaining	372	8	3	12	10				
"	23	Discharged	7	—	—	—	—				
October	7	Remaining	365	8	3	12	10				
"	7	Discharged	5	—	—	1	—				
"	21	Remaining	360	8	3	11	10				
"	21	Discharged	12	—	1	—	—				
November	4	Remaining	348	8	2	11	10				
"	4	Discharged	6	—	—	1	1				
"	18	Remaining	342	8	2	10	9	sted.			
"	18	Discharged	8	—	—	1	1				
December	2	Remaining	334	8	2	10	8	Admitted.			
"	2	Discharged	9	—	—	—	—				
"	16	Remaining	325	8	2	10	8				
"	16	Discharged	2	—	—	—	—				
Remaining at the end of the Year			323	8	2	10	8				
Single Cases			151	2	1	7	5	3	9	233	
Heads of Families			153	6	—	1	2	10	19	250	
and Their Dependents			367	18	—	1	3	46	82	600	
Orphans & deserted Children			20	—	2	2	1	3	3	42	
TOTAL of Persons Relieved			691	26	3	11	11	62	113	1208	

"feelings of the poor." Strangely will such "regulations" as these sound to the ears of English Poor Law administrators; yet in such regulations do the municipality and citizens of Elberfeld believe that they have found the solution of a social problem of great difficulty. The principle of their Poor Law is strict almost to harshness; the administration of it is tempered by a spirit of benevolence that seems to elevate the system from being merely an instrument of severe repression into an effective means of prevention.

Although this constant personal intercourse between visitors and the poor is the essential characteristic of the Elberfeld system, and that in which it contrasts most strongly with our own, yet hardly less important are some other regulations of the "*Instruction*."

Relief is never granted for longer periods than fortnightly. Under our system a large per-centage of pauperism is "permanent," irregularly visited at long intervals, and only as a matter of form. It would, however, be unjust to ascribe this, the great blot in our system of administration, as a fault to the inefficiency of relieving officers. Looking to the tasks imposed upon them by the short-sighted parsimony of guardians, it is simply impossible for them to discharge efficiently what is perhaps the most important of their duties. The effect of constant revision and inquiry into cases is most forcibly illustrated in the table on the opposite page, which exhibits the fluctuation of pauperism in Elberfeld for the year 1870. From this statement it will be seen that in the 26 fortnightly sittings there were 822 new cases. Of these 62, taking round numbers, in each hundred were discharged in the next following fortnight, and 9 in the second next following fortnight. Thus in one month after the admission of the cases 60 out of every hundred were discharged. They had during that period been the subject of constant and careful inquiry, each case being re-visited "not less than once a fortnight," every change in the circumstances of the families being noted and reported within every fortnight.

Relief is as much as possible given in kind, so as to meet the special wants of cases as ascertained by inquiry.

Instead of the demoralising system of distributing relief at "pay-stations" to the agents of paupers (who frequently deduct a small percentage on the amounts) or to children who may here receive the first taint of pauperism, the relief is delivered generally at the home of the pauper as it was originally contemplated should be done under our administration.

In conclusion, I may observe that although the "workhouse test" is no part of the Elberfeld system, yet some of the most experienced administrators of Poor Law in Crefeld as well as in Elberfeld look upon this as a serious defect, and one that in course of time must be remedied. Their view of a workhouse, however, is that as a means of testing destitution it should be used not until all other means have failed, and should be used only in cases that would justify the application of such discipline as would make it effective. They would regard as worse than useless a "workhouse" in which the condition of an inmate, whose pauperism was the result of idleness and vice, was better than that of hundreds of ratepayers who are compelled to contribute to his support.

For the facilities and assistance afforded to us in this inquiry Mr. Crowe and I have to express our acknowledgments to Dr. Lischke, the Ober Bürgermeister of Elberfeld, to Mr. Schlieper, the Secretary Mr. Schwandenberg, to Mr. Alexander Heimendahl, and Mr. Seyffardt, of Crefeld, and to the Ober Bürgermeister of Düsseldorf and Aix-la-Chapelle.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

No. 36.

Local Government Act Department.

APPENDIX to REPORT of TOM TAYLOR, Esq. See pages xli to l.

WETHERINGSETT.

As illustrative of the sanitary evils which may exist, not only unremedied but unacknowledged, in connexion with the habitations of the labouring classes in this country, and of the stubborn local resistance to the efforts of the central authority for their removal, the inspectors' three reports in this case are appended.

These reports form only a small portion of the voluminous official correspondence upon this subject.

To the Right Honourable SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

*Local Government Act Office, Whitehall,
January 14th, 1867.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following report upon an inquiry held by me at Wetheringsett on Thursday the 27th day of December 1866, in pursuance of a memorial complaining that the vestry of the parish of Wetheringsett has made default in providing sufficient drainage, &c., for the said parish.

The parish of Wetheringsett is purely agricultural, with groups of cottages scattered throughout; it contains 1,150 inhabitants, and has an area of 4,000 acres, the rateable value of which amounts to 6,403*l*.

Owing to the prevalence of fever throughout this parish, meetings of the ratepayers were held on the 16th day of November and the 21st day of December 1866, at which meetings the vestry, as the "sewer authority," refused to appoint a committee to remedy the nuisances that have caused this disease. In consequence thereof a memorial has been presented praying that inquiry be made into the matter. The signatures attached to the memorial represent a rateable value of 4,000*l*, or nearly two-thirds of the rateable value of the entire parish.

The memorial was forwarded immediately after the last-named meeting, and I visited the locality on the 27th of December 1866.

Previous to my inquiry, I inspected the different localities complained of, with the following results:—

At "Goodram Cottages," the drainage is most defective, and stagnant pools of sewage matter lie around these cottages. At "Pitman's Corner" the only supply of water for this locality is from an open ditch into which all the drainage from seventeen cottages flows. These cottages are much overcrowded and in very bad repair. At "White Horse Corner" the only supply of water is also from an open ditch. I found stagnant sewage matter in front and around the houses. "White Horse Corner" has not been free from fever during the last three years. Out of a population of 63 there have been, in that period, 39 cases of fever, 11 of which have proved fatal. At "Wetherop-street" 40 persons are supplied with water from an open tank or small reservoir, within a yard of which, and at the same level as the water in the tank, an open sewer passes, and there are no means to prevent soakage from this sewer into the tank.

After having visited the different districts complained of, I attended at the school-room, Wetheringsett, and met there a large number of the ratepayers. (B.)
Reports, &c.

The following letter from Mr. William Cuthbert, medical officer to H. Brooke, Esq., was read :—

DEAR SIR,

Mendlesham, 30th November 1866.

In reply to your note received this day, I beg to say, if unwholesome water can have anything to do with the generation or aggravation of fever, diarrhoea, &c., I do not think a parish can be much worse off than Wetheringsett. There is no place that I know of where a labourer can go by right at all seasons to obtain good water. The supply at the time of my inspection was as follows : At Church-street the inhabitants are permitted by you to obtain water from a pump recently made, otherwise the houses of C. Chapman, Widow Girling, E. Brown, and others, were supplied from a small round pond, surrounded by trees and bushes ; it is stagnant, and unfit for use.

At Pitman's Corner the inhabitants procure water from a stagnant clay ditch, opposite the houses of George Chapman, John East, and others ; this formerly was supplied from a ditch at the back of the houses of William and James Chapman, over which their privies are placed, but stanks have been made to prevent this emptying into the diving place. There is a stank at the western end, to prevent communication at that end where the drainage from the houses passing under the road enters. In the spring I have seen this place full of frogs and toads. It is not fit for use. At the White Horse Corner the inhabitants obtain water from the sources. One the course opposite the house of Mrs. Garrard ; this is supplied by water running from a ditch formerly on the green. This at all times is unfit for use. The other place is a large ditch by the White Horse Gate ; this place is full of weeds, and is covered in by bushes, &c. ; ducks are allowed to go in ; this at all times must be bad.

At Wetherop-street the supply is very bad ; the house of Mrs. Reddett is supplied from a pond at the corner of the house ; it is supplied from a ditch at the back of the house, over which are placed the privies of Baker. William Chapman is supplied with water from a pond on his premises, where I am told there is a spring.

Opposite the houses of William Stannard and John Radley is a square pit, from which about 40 persons are supplied with water. The men here club and have this place occasionally cleaned out, and those who do not contribute to this purpose are not allowed to obtain water.

The water here must under any circumstances be bad, from the fact that the whole of the sewerage from the houses of Hunt, Hearn, and Smith, Smith, Woods, Kennard, and Pooley, collects and passes underneath the road, then alongside of the road directly to this drinking place, and is only prevented pouring directly into it by a small bank, along which it runs for some distance. The isolated houses by the road leading from J. Chapman's to Wetheringsett church are for the most part supplied by the labourers themselves having made pits in their gardens, and these pits are supplied with water from the surface, and also with that which falls from the houses ; the labourers themselves endeavour to avoid going to anything like a stream for water, they being aware how these streams are polluted with the worst of filth. Surely there should be some place in your parish where the labourers might go by right, without permission or trespass, to obtain good water.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM CUTHBERT.

It was then considered advisable that before the vestry could determine what, or if anything, should be done to satisfy the memorialists, a plan, report, and estimate be prepared as to the best means for remedying the evils complained of, and that my report be withheld until such had been laid before the vestry.

Thereupon instructions were given to Mr. Barnes, of Ipswich, who lost no time in reporting on that portion, "White Horse Corner," where fever is still raging. On the receipt of this report, a meeting was called for the 5th day of January 1867, "to appoint a committee nominated by "the sewer authority, and to receive the surveyor's report." The result of that meeting is embodied in the following further petition from the principal ratepayers in the parish.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

" Sir, *Wetheringsett, Stonham, Suffolk.*
" We, the undersigned, beg to inform you that the 'Sewer Authority,' persist in refusing to appoint a committee, as also to do any of the necessary sanitary works.

" We, the undersigned, therefore request that you will order the execution of such sanitary works as may be considered necessary.

" We have, &c.

(Signed)	HENRY BROOKE.	F. W. HARRISON.
	CHARLOTTE MOORE.	E. ABBOTT.
	N. BASKETT.	E. HITCHCOCK.
	T. EDWARDS.	J. EBERSON.
	J. ATKINS.	J. CHAPMAN.

" To the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State,
Whitehall, 5th January 1867."

The above petition was accompanied by the medical return made to the Poor Law Guardians, as to state of Wetheringsett during the week ending the 6th of January 1867, of which the following is a copy :—

Name.	Age.	REMARKS.
Chittock, George	27	} Able to be removed to a proper place.
Chittock, Mrs.	23	
Hayward, George	60	Better; not able to be removed.
Denme, Mrs.	32	Not a severe case.
Stammers, C.	9	William Stammers, the nurse, and seven children; including the one taken severely with fever, all sleeping in one room, to the great danger of their lives.

The medical officer further "begs to call the attention of the Guardians to the case of Caroline Stammers, who is now taken with fever, and in danger; and if she lives, will require my attendance for five or six weeks. Surely some sanitary measures should be taken to preserve the lives of these people. All those who are able to be removed should be removed to a place of safety; and no relief should be given in a place so totally unfit for human residence.

" (Signed) WILLIAM CUTHBERT, Medical Officer,
" Hartismere Union."

I have examined the plan and report upon the drainage and water supply of "White Horse Corner," submitted by Mr. Barnes of Ipswich, and I approve of the same.

Plans for the drainage, &c. of the other parts complained of are in preparation and will be forwarded to this office this week.

In the interval, no time should be lost in proceeding with the works at White Horse Corner, especially those for a better supply of water.

From the statements now before you, and from my own inspection of the different places herein-before mentioned, I have arrived at the following conclusions :—

1st. That all these places are in a most deplorable condition.

2d. That a heavy responsibility rests upon the owners who allow their property to remain in such an unhealthy state.

3d. That many of the cottages are unfit for human habitation, and are overcrowded.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

4th. That the prevalence of the fever now raging is mainly due to the impure state of the water and the defective drainage.

5th. That in order to check the fever, immediate steps should be taken to provide a supply of pure water and efficient drainage to these places.

6th. That, if formed into special districts, there will not be found sufficient intelligence or means among the residents to carry out the necessary works themselves, and therefore the works should be undertaken by the parish at large, and the cost thereof be recovered from the owners, under the provisions of the second portion of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

As time has been given to the vestry of Wetheringsett to consider the matter, and as they have refused to take any steps to abate the nuisances complained of, I have no other course left but to recommend that, under the powers conferred on you by the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, an Order be prepared to enforce the execution of the required works. The cost of these works being charged upon the parish in the manner described in the Act.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROB. MORGAN.

To the Right Honourable GATHORNE HARDY, M.P., Her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

*Local Government Act Office,
Whitehall, 20th April 1868.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that, owing to the vestry of the parish of Wetheringsett having refused to execute certain works of drainage and water supply, as recommended in my Report dated the 14th of January 1867, and ordered to be done under the provisions of the 49th section, and as the time named in that Order for the performance of such works has long since expired, I received instructions to ascertain from the sewer authority what, or if any, steps had been taken in compliance with such Order.

In pursuance of these instructions, I visited Wetheringsett on the 21st day of February last, and I have now the honour to submit the following report on the result of my inspection there.

I found that the sewer authority had done nothing to abate the nuisances complained of in the memorial of the 27th of May 1867.

The Board of Guardians acting as the nuisance authority had, since my first visit, gone to the extent of their powers, by removing all the objectionable privies and by building new ones; but the outfalls for all of these are of the same description as those before complained of, namely, the open watercourses from which is obtained the only supply of water for the adjoining houses; therefore the present state of the several groups of houses where fever, &c., has been so prevalent, is the same as when the memorial was presented in May 1867.

As it is evident that the impure and objectionable character of the water has in a great measure been the cause of disease at White Horse Corner, Pitman's Corner, and Wetherup-street, I considered it advisable that analyses should be obtained of the different sources of supply for these places. For that purpose, I had samples forwarded to Professor Way, and the following is his report thereon.

(B.)
Reports, &c. DEAR SIR,

Laboratory, 111, Victoria-street,
30th March 1868.

I enclose you the analysis of three samples of water received from Wetheringsett. The samples 42A (White Horse Corner) and 42B (Pitman's Corner) are very similar in character; they contain very nearly the same amount of carbonate of lime as shown by the "temporary" hardness, and of sulphate and muriate of lime to which the "permanent" hardness (or hardness after boiling) is due; in the proportion of these ingredients the waters resemble that which is derived from many chalk springs.

The sample 42B contains more common salt than is usually found in good water from surface springs, and although this circumstance alone would not be sufficient to prove the fact of pollution, it forms a ground for grave suspicion when taken in conjunction with the serious quantity of albuminous matter shown in the last column of the table, and which is more than ten times as much as is present in good waters.

The sample 42C (Wetherup-street) is nearly twice as hard as the two others; it also contains a still larger proportion of common salt, but the albuminous matter is less by one half.

It is observable that there is very little nitric acid in any of the samples, which may turn out to be an important fact, if, as I understand, there is reason to believe that the use of these waters has been attended with injurious results. The passage of organic matter containing nitrogen into nitric acid is considered to be a natural process of purification of polluted waters, and although, of course, it is far better that there should be no such matters present to require the purifying agency, the existence of the evil without the safeguard may fairly be taken to increase the danger.

Without, however, attempting to press this argument to too great a length, I may say that these waters are not of good quality, and it is highly desirable that their use as drinking water should be abandoned.

It is probable that if the samples had been collected in the summer, they would have given much more indication of pollution.

R. Morgan, Esq., C.E.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. THOMAS WAY.

SAMPLES OF WATER FROM WETHERINGSETT.

	Grains per Gallon.						Grains per 1000 Gallons.	
	Hardness.		TOTAL.	Mineral Residue.	Chloride of Sodium.	Nitric Acid.	Ammonia.	Albuminous Matter.
	Temporary.	Permanent.						
42A, White Horse Corner	13.33	3.30	16.23	19.56	3.23	0.453	17.01	186.9
42B, Pitman's Corner -	13.07	4.44	17.51	24.67	6.33	0.413	18.33	213.1
42C, Wetherup Street -	21.40	9.60	31.00	48.28	8.76	0.201	28.33	110.6

The foregoing report and analysis plainly shows the cause of disease in Wetheringsett in 1866 and 1867, and supports the conclusions arrived at by me on my visit to that place in January 1867, and reported upon at that time.

I consider that the sanitary condition of the groups of houses where fever raged in 1866 and 1867 is the same now as then; and I am of opinion that as the warmer season advances, fever will, in all probability, again make its appearance.

There is no inclination on the part of the vestry to take any action in the matter; they have certainly promised to sink two wells in central places, but there is such a difference of opinion respecting the best sites, that there is no likelihood of either being constructed.

Such being the case, I am obliged to recommend that a final and peremptory Order be issued, requiring the vestry to carry out the necessary works of drainage and water supply in accordance with the annexed report, plans, and estimate of Mr. Barnes of Ipswich.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT MORGAN.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

REPORT upon an Inquiry on a Petition from Owners and Ratepayers in the Parish of WETHERINGSETT-CUM-BROCKFORD, in the County of Suffolk, praying that the Peremptory Order under the 49th section on Sewer Authority of that Parish may be rescinded.

To the Right Honourable GATHORNE HARDY, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

*Local Government Act Office,
Whitehall, 11th July 1868.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that in February last I visited Wetheringsett with reference to certain works of drainage and water supply to be constructed under a preliminary Order from the Home Secretary. I found that the sewer authority had done nothing in compliance with that Order, and that there appeared to be no inclination on their part to take action in the matter.

Such being the case, I was under the necessity of recommending that a peremptory Order be issued, requiring the sewer authority to carry out the works of drainage and water supply in accordance with the report, plans, and estimate of Mr. Barnes of Ipswich.

Accordingly, on the 30th of April last, a peremptory Order was issued, limiting the time for the commencement of the works to one month, and for their completion to four months from the date thereof.

On the 20th of June last, a memorial from certain owners and ratepayers was presented, praying that the peremptory order issued on the 30th of April be rescinded, in pursuance of which inquiry was directed. This inquiry was held by me at Wetheringsett on Tuesday, the 30th day of June last, the report on which I have now the honour to lay before you.

The signatures attached to the memorial were admitted to be genuine, and that they represent rateable property to the amount of 3,282*l*.

Upon the receipt of the peremptory Order on the 2d May by the sewer authority, a vestry meeting was called for the 15th of that month, and was held upon that day.

There appears to have been no resolution passed at this meeting as to that Order, nor is there any minute on the parish books respecting it.

It was, however, resolved that a committee of inspection should be formed.

This resolution was confirmed at a subsequent meeting, held on the 29th of May.

The result of the committee's operations have been to cleanse certain ponds that were complained of, but no part of the works alluded to in the Order have been commenced, with, perhaps, the exception of filling-in an open ditch at "White Horse Corner."

With reference to the second allegation in the memorial, "that Mr. Barnes' plans, &c. did not accompany the Order, by reason of which the said Order could not be carried into effect," Mr. Woolnough, on behalf of the memorialists, applied to this office on the 20th May last, and obtained Mr. Barnes' plans, and a copy of his report and estimate. The sewer authority seem to be thoroughly acquainted with the works proposed by Mr. Barnes to be carried out.

With respect to my second report (in which were the analyses of the samples of water, &c.), "having been withheld from the vestry," the memorialists present at the inquiry admitted having both seen it and read it; and the analysis is alluded to in another part of the memorial.

While it is certainly true that the objectionable privies, which were the cause of considerable nuisance, have been removed, and new ones

(B.)
Reports, &c.

have been erected, it appears that this overflow and percolations from these find their way, as formerly, into the watercourses from which the neighbouring houses obtain their supply, so that the nuisance has only been abated and not abolished.

The remaining allegations in the memorial are to the effect that the proposed works are "unnecessary and useless;" "that the analysis does not correctly show the character of the water, nor does it prove that the water is objectionable;" and "that the Order has been obtained in error, and for the purpose of private and not public improvements."

From the evidence submitted, I find that the allegations made therein have not been proved, and that they are for the most part incorrect; that, from the present state of the water supply of Wetheringsett, a recurrence of disease may at any time appear, and that cleansing the ponds will not have the effect of insuring a pure and sufficient supply of water, these ponds receiving, as they do, the surface and other drainage from the adjoining houses.

I consider that public wells should be made, where shown on Mr. Barnes' plans, and constructed so as to be impervious to contamination from drainage or surface impurities.

I recommend that the prayer of the memorial be refused.

That Mr. Barnes be asked again to inspect the locality, and amend his report and estimate, as in some instances matters are altered since his previous inspection.

That the sewer authority be reminded that the time named in the Order dated the 30th of April 1868 expires on the 30th of August next, and that it will be necessary for them to give a final and decisive answer as to what course they propose to take in the matter without further delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. MORGAN.

Mr. Barnes, C.E., of Ipswich, having reported what works of sewerage and water supply were necessary, a second Order, dated April 1868, giving the vestry four months for the execution of the works as recommended by him, was issued.

In September 1868, in reply to a letter from this office, it was stated that no steps had been taken to carry out the Order issued in April, and Mr. Barnes was requested to visit Wetheringsett and to re-consider his former report and estimate, and to say what works were actually necessary, with a view to their execution without further application to the vestry.

Eventually Mr. Barnes was appointed by the Secretary of State to act as the sewer authority, and on the 7th of December 1868 sanction was granted to his borrowing the sum of 215*l.*, the amount of his estimate, which money was to be repaid in five years.

The money has been borrowed from persons residing in the neighbourhood, and the works have been satisfactorily completed.

And at a meeting of the Wetheringsett vestry, held on the 12th of November 1869, it was resolved unanimously that a rate be levied, as part of the poor rate, for the repayment of the loan required for the execution of the works of water supply and drainage within the parish of Wetheringsett.

This is the first case of a final peremptory Order under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

SOUTHOVER.

(B.)
Reports, &c.
1911-12

Attention was first drawn to the polluted condition of the Winterbourne Stream that flows through the village of Southover near Lewes, dry during many months in the year and used as an open sewer, by a memorial from Captain Wyndham in October 1866.

During the following twelve months there was much correspondence between the Local Government Act Office and the Southover sewer authority upon the subject, and many vestry meetings were held to consider the question; the last of these was held in November 1867, when it was resolved "that this meeting is premature and unnecessary."

The vestry virtually declined to take any action in the matter, and local inquiry was directed, which was held in December 1867, and reported upon in January 1868.

The report recommended the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of the pollutions complained of, in which the Secretary of State concurred, and on the 5th of February 1868 a copy of the report was forwarded to the chairman of the sewage committee.

Upon this, further correspondence ensued, and every pretext was resorted to with a view of delaying the execution of the works recommended.

In August 1868 an "Intermediate Order" was issued by the Secretary of State, fixing the time to one month for the vestry to decide upon the course they were willing to adopt; but after various postponements of the period, then limited to November 1868, the sewer committee were forced to admit that they had not consulted any person as to a plan and estimate of works which would meet Captain Wyndham's requirements, and that they purposed appointing fresh surveyors of the highways and of the lighting board, and getting them to remove the nuisance, in accordance with the 22d section of the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855.

Upon this the committee were informed that they were wrong in supposing that the nuisance complained of could be effectually dealt with under that section as it provides no means of raising money to defray the first cost of works, and must be regarded as in effect repealed by the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts. The committee were advised to procure a plan of a proper intercepting sewer to convey away the sewage at present discharged into the Winterbourne, and to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to a loan to cover the cost of the works on security of the rates.

A reply to the above was received in February 1869, to the effect that the committee "fully apprehend their position, and will lose no time in remedying the nuisance to the Winterbourne Stream, but that at present no survey can be made owing to the superabundance of water."

In April 1869, the committee stated that they had been energetic to obtain the power of the vestry requisite to carry out the sewerage scheme, but had failed in this point. The parish had been polled on the subject of sewerage works, and those in favour of them were in the minority. The committee were then informed that they were by the Act agents of the sewer authority, and that it was not necessary for them to take the opinion of the vestry on the question of the works to be done.

The committee having failed to comply with the Order issued in August 1868, and the Secretary of State finding them, after all these pleas for delay, as unwilling as ever to execute the works required, appointed Mr. Henry Conybeare, C.E., to perform the works neglected by

(B.)
Reports, &c.

the vestry, and Mr. Hillman, solicitor, Lewes, to act as clerk on his behalf.

Mr. Conybeare having reported upon the necessary works of sewerage and the cost thereof, the Secretary of State sanctioned a loan of 2000*l.*, the amount named by Mr. Conybeare, and the money was borrowed on the 25th of November 1869, from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to be repaid, with 5*l.* per cent. interest, in 20 years.

On the 12th of July 1871, Mr. Conybeare reported the satisfactory completion of the works, the actual cost of which has been, with compensation and law expenses, 2,097*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

On the 29th of July 1871, the committee agreed to take to and maintain the works and to levy rates for the repayment of the cost of the same.

BRENTWOOD.

The bad sanitary condition of Brentwood was, by complaint of 28th January 1867, brought under the notice of this department by the guardians of the Billericay Union, of which the hamlet forms part. The statement of the guardians was submitted to the vestry of Brentwood as the responsible sewer authority; but the latter declining to act, local inquiry and report thereon were made in August 1867.

The report showed that there was no proper main drainage, that the sewage outfall caused stream pollution, and that some of the wells were dangerously contaminated by animal matter. The report further showed, that whatever the defective sanitary condition of Brentwood, there was a numerical majority of the ratepayers who were opposed to the adoption of any comprehensive remedial measures.

The vestry had granted to them a reasonable time to appoint a committee and to prepare plans, &c. for the sewerage of Brentwood; but they took no action whatever, and as the powers given to the Secretary of State by the Sanitary Acts of 1866 and 1867 did not enable him to raise money to carry out works for a sewer authority in default, no further action was taken at Brentwood until July 1870, when a memorial from ratepayers of the hamlet was received, stating that nothing had been done by the vestry, and that it was highly necessary the town should be put in a proper sanitary condition.

This memorial being treated as a further complaint under section 49 of the Sanitary Act, a second local inquiry was directed in August 1870. The report of the inspector, made in the following October, stated that the town was in as bad a state as in 1867, and that the vestry still refused to act. It was therefore decided to grant one month's grace, and if the vestry showed no signs of moving, to appoint an engineer in lieu of the defaulting sewer authority, the Sanitary Acts of 1868 and 1869 having given the Secretary of State larger powers of compulsory interference and of raising money for works. The vestry continuing as inactive as before, Messrs. Russ and Minns, Civil Engineers, of 3, Westminster Chambers, were appointed in December 1870 to carry out works of main sewerage and sewage outfall. Plans and estimates were forthwith prepared by these gentlemen, the cost of the actual works being estimated by them of 5,537*l.* The sum of 5,600*l.* was then applied for and obtained by this department from the Exchequer Works Loan Commissioners on their fixed terms, viz., loan repayable in 20 years, with annual interest at 5*l.* per cent. on the unpaid capital.

Tenders were advertised for and obtained, and the works are now completed, the sewage being carried to an irrigation farm, the owner

of which has entered into a lease with Messrs. Russ and Minns for the supply of the whole sewage of the hamlet.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

The sewerage works have been executed for a sum a little below the above estimate, and the only outstanding claims are those arising from surface or other damage to land or crops during the progress of the works.

The Local Government Board are in communication with the vestry as to their taking over and accepting the future responsibility of the works ; this is the more important as Messrs. Russ and Minns have now completed the duty for which they were appointed, and there is therefore no person in the hamlet legally responsible for the proper execution of the house drainage works, on which, in fact, the ultimate success of the main sewerage is dependent.

This is an illustration of the difficulty in which the execution of works under the 49th section leaves the central authority. That authority must, in fact, if the local authority continue obstinately apathetic, not only assess and levy the rate for the maintenance of the works and the repayment of the loan raised to execute them, but must appoint and pay the necessary persons to look after the works.

SUDBURY.

This case was brought under the notice of the Secretary of State at the latter end of 1867, when a number of ratepayers presented a memorial under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, alleging the scantiness and impurity of the water supply, and praying for local inquiry into the circumstances. This inquiry, though most strenuously resisted by the Town Council as uncalled for and unnecessary, took place in March 1868, and the report which was made upon it in the August following more than confirmed the truth of the allegations contained in the original memorial.

The wells from which Sudbury has hitherto derived its supply of drinking water were found to be, comparatively speaking, few and far between, and the subsequent analysis by Dr. Frankland of 12 samples of water collected in different parts of the borough, showed that they were all, with one exception, very seriously polluted, and that they had been in contact with large quantities of decaying animal matter.

It might have been expected, in face of the facts thus disclosed, that the Town Council would have at once taken steps to give Sudbury a proper supply of pure water, especially as the question had been publicly discussed in the borough for some three years previous to 1868 ; and in this hope it was determined by the then Home Secretary, Mr. Hardy, that the compulsory provisions of the Sanitary Acts should not be enforced, but that the Town Council should have a month allowed them to determine what they would do in the matter ; so little desirous was the Home Office to take the work out of the hands of the Town Council, that the term originally granted them was lengthened to more than a year. For part of this time, it is true, the Secretary of State had not the necessary powers to enable the central authority to act with efficiency in lieu of a recalcitrant local authority ; that during this interval the department, under pressure from the original memorialists, was continually urging the Town Council to do its duty, but without any result except the receipt of alternate promises, excuses, and evasions.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

At the end of 1869, the water question being as far off settlement as ever, the then Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, determined to make a compulsory order on the Town Council to set about the work in six weeks from 31st December 1869.

This was met by a resolution of the Town Council refusing to act. The department was thus left with no other alternative than the appointment of an engineer to do the work which the Town Council refused to execute.

Mr. Hennell, C.E., was accordingly selected, he having been already consulted by the Town Council, and being therefore in possession of plans and information on the water question.

On 1st July 1870, Mr. Hennell submitted plans and estimates in detail for a supply of water to be got by sinking a well in the chalk, the cost being put by him at 7,400*l*. Application was then made by the Home Secretary to the Exchequer Works Loan Board for an advance of 8,000*l*., some contingent expenses not being included in Mr. Hennell's estimate, but 8,000*l*. only of this amount has been actually advanced, as it was considered expedient not to take up the money sooner than it was actually wanted.

Towards the close of 1870 tenders were received by Mr. Hennell for the various works involved in his plan and estimate, and these are now in course of construction and completion.

The repayment of the first instalment of the 8,000*l*. already advanced fell due in August 1871, previous to which a letter was sent by this department to the Town Council, pointing out how desirable it was in the interests of the borough that they should themselves make and collect the rate to meet such instalment and interest, and not leave it to be done by the Local Government Board. The Town Council have admitted this, and in September they paid to the Exchequer Works Loan Board 297*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*., viz. :—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
Proportion of Principal, repayable in 20 years	- 150	0	0
Interest on whole Loan	- 147	2	5
	<u>£297</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

An offer was at the same time made to, but declined by, the Town Council, that they should take over the works and carry them to completion, in which case sanction would have been granted them to borrow the money as a sewer authority, and to repay it in 30 years. At present it is the rule of the Exchequer Works Loan Board to grant loans for 20 years only, and never at less interest than 5 per cent.

Thus, amongst all other disadvantages to which the district may have been subjected by the refusal of the Town Council to execute water-works for the borough of Sudbury, the ratepayers are suffering from the pecuniary loss involved by a loan raised on more onerous terms than those which the local authority might obtain by borrowing money in the open market.

It is to be hoped that when the Sudbury Waterworks are finished, the Town Council will consult the true interests of their borough by taking over the works and making them as they ought to be, self-supporting, as well as a source of health, comfort, and convenience to the inhabitants of the district.

HILLMORTON.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

The parish of Hillmorton forms part of Rugby Poor Law Union, and in 1868 the guardians of the latter called the attention of the vestry, as the sewer authority, to the bad sanitary condition of the village. The vestry, however, remaining inactive, some of the rate-payers memorialised this department for local inquiry, under section 49 of the Sanitary Act, 1866. The report on the inquiry, which was made in April 1869, showed that there had been fever and disease in the village, that it had no proper sewerage or drainage, and that some of the well waters were polluted to a most dangerous extent. The latter fact was clearly established by Dr. Frankland's analyses of several samples of water which he had examined.

The vestry were allowed two months to prepare and submit plans for the sanitary improvement of the village, and in July these were submitted and sanctioned by the department, the committee of the vestry being empowered to borrow 1,000*l.* for the execution of their proposed works of sewerage and water supply.

Up to this point it seemed probable that no more interference or pressure would be required, but that the vestry, having had plans, &c., prepared, would execute the works with the proceeds of the loan they had been authorised to raise.

On the contrary, the vestry did nothing, the alleged excuse being certain difficulties which arose with regard to the outfall and disposal of the sewage of the village. Special care in this respect was absolutely necessary at Hillmorton, because the purified effluent water has to pass into a stream which flows into the river Avon above the intake of the Rugby Waterworks. If, therefore, the Hillmorton vestry had discharged their sewage in its natural state, as they wished, it is certain that proceedings to restrain them would have been taken by the Rugby Local Board of Health.

Several attempts were made by the department, but without success, to induce the vestry to proceed, till at last, in June 1870, the Secretary of State was compelled to make a compulsory order upon the vestry; on the expiration of the time named in the order (nothing having in the interval been done by the vestry), Mr. Henry Manning, Surveyor, of Rugby, who had prepared the plans and estimates which the vestry submitted to this department for approval in July 1870, was appointed as the sewer authority for Hillmorton, in lieu of the vestry in default.

Mr. Manning was further instructed to amend his existing plans by providing for the utilization of the sewage over land.

A suitable area having been selected, Parliamentary notices to take the land by compulsory purchase, under Provisional Order, were served in November 1870, local inquiry into the matter being made in April 1871, and the Provisional Order being confirmed in August 1871 by "The Sewage Utilization Supplemental Act, 1871," (34 & 35 Vict., c. 188).

In May 1871, 500*l.* had been borrowed by the Secretary of State from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on account of the cost of the Hillmorton works, which are now in course of execution.

The land to be taken for irrigation has not yet been acquired, but the needful preliminaries have been taken.

Until the purchase-money of the land is known, any estimate of the total cost of the Hillmorton works must be conjectural.

But, the value of the land apart, it may be assumed that the works of main sewerage and the improvement of the present wells, may involve

(B.) an expenditure of from 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.*, the rateable value of the parish upon which this outlay will be charged being 10,075*l.*

Reports, &c.

Nor can it yet be stated whether the parish, when the works are executed, will, as in the case of Wetheringsett and Southover, take to the works, and see to the levying of the rate for paying the cost of them.

EPPING SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

The history of this case goes back to June 1867, when a memorial was presented to the Home Secretary under section 49 of the Sanitary Act, 1866. It was proved by the local inquiry which followed the presentation of the memorial, that the town district of Epping comprised portions of the parishes of Epping, Theydon Bois, and Theydon Garnon; but that none of the much needed sanitary works and improvements of the town were practicable until Epping was constituted a district by itself. Section 8 of the Sanitary Act, 1867, provides the means for making any place without a known and defined boundary into a special drainage district, and the memorialists were accordingly recommended to carry out the provisions of the section in this respect.

They did so, and in the early part of 1868, after further local inquiry, an order was made by the Secretary of State, settling the boundaries of the special drainage district of Epping, under section 8 of the Act already quoted.

A committee of the sewer authority having been formed, it was hoped that the sanitary improvement of the district was about to follow.

But instead of this, in August 1868, a further memorial was received, complaining of the default of the committee as the sewer authority for the special drainage district.

Much correspondence ensued between the committee and the Local Government Act Department of the Home Office, the end of it being the resignation of the committee.

The Secretary of State was then pressed to use his compulsory powers, the bad state of the district with respect to impure water and defective drainage more than justifying his interference. In November 1868 an order was issued under section 49 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, by which the sewer authority were required within one month to set about works of sewerage and water supply.

The Order not being complied with Mr. Jabez Church, C.E., was appointed by the Secretary of State to act in lieu of the sewer authority in default; for not only had the committee resigned, but the ratepayers of the district, at a public meeting, had resolved to suspend all further action under the Sanitary and Sewage Acts until May 1869.

Mr. Church, after a survey of the district, prepared plans and estimates for its water supply and sewerage, and in September 1869 the money needed for the execution of the works was borrowed under the Sanitary Loans Act, 1869. (32 & 33 Vict. c. 100.)

In May 1870 contracts were entered into for the execution of the works, and the disposal of the sewage over land belonging to G. Wythes, Esq.; but every hindrance and obstacle that legal ingenuity and local obstructiveness could raise had in the meantime been thrown in the way of the Home Office, the ultimate result being a hearing of the case before the Queen's Bench, which gave on all the points raised a decision in favour of the legality of the action taken by the Home Office.

The works which Mr. Church was directed to carry out are now finished, with the exception of one, and that the most important of all,

because upon it the success of the rest depends. The well from which the district was to draw its supply of water is still unfinished. Mr. Church confidently anticipated, and with sufficient grounds for his induction in the geological features of the locality, that after getting through the London clay on which Epping stands, and into the chalk, he would find an abundant yield of pure water. In this he has been disappointed, and he is now, therefore, putting down a second bore hole.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

This Epping case has been surrounded with difficulties. The refusal of the committee to act, and their subsequent resignation in a body, left the district without any responsible sewer authority. Then the fact of the district being made up of portions of three distinct parishes caused doubt as to who was the legal chairman of the vestry of the special drainage district. At a later stage of the case, the legal obstacles and objections raised, and subsequently carried to the Court of Queen's Bench, have caused delay and needless expense, which must ultimately fall on the ratepayers of the district.

The whole case illustrates strikingly the power of an obstructive sewer authority to retard sanitary improvements, and to add to their inevitable cost the large but evitable expense of litigation, and of the machinery, at best clumsy, required to enable the central authority to fulfil the duty in which the local authority has made default.

BARNARD CASTLE.

In July 1870, two memorials were received at the Local Government Act Office, setting forth the very great deficiency in the supply of water to the district of Barnard Castle, and praying that an inquiry might be made under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

These memorials were at once submitted to the Local Board of Health, and on the 23rd of the same month their reply was received, contradicting many of the allegations in the memorials. Inquiry was directed, and held by Mr. Morgan, at Barnard Castle, on Tuesday the 6th of September. It appeared from his Report:—

That the Barnard Castle Local Board of Health was established in 1851, and in the following year they executed works of sewerage and water supply at a cost of 5,900*l.*, of which about 3,000*l.* was expended upon waterworks.

The water supply is derived from a spring of a very pure character rising at about five miles from the town, on the Yorkshire side of the River Tees, the minimum flow of which is stated to be not more than 50 gallons per minute, or somewhat under 15 gallons per head per day for the present population of 5,050 inhabitants.

The spring receives its supply from Bowes Moor, the area of which is 11,000 acres, receiving an average annual rainfall of 27 inches. The water is conveyed from the spring by stoneware pipes to a covered reservoir about one mile from the town, holding only about 18,000 gallons, or less than one-third of the minimum discharge of the spring during one day.

Owing to the periodical deficiency in the supply of water to the barracks, workhouse, and throughout the town generally, the question of an improved supply has been under the consideration of the Local Board of Health since 1865.

In August 1869 Mr. Anderson, civil engineer, examined the neighbourhood, and recommended two schemes for constructing reservoirs capable of containing 5½ millions of gallons each, at the estimated cost

(B.) of 918*l.* and 1,027*l.* A description of the sites selected, and relative
Reports, &c. advantages of each, will be found in his paper appended to his report.

Previous to this, Mr. Anderson had gauged the flow of water running to waste, with the reservoir full, and found it to be 70 gallons per minute, from which he inferred that the spring was then yielding 120 gallons per minute, or about 34 gallons per head per day on the present population, but it is not expected that this excess will continue for more than five or six months in each year.

A scheme for the sewerage of the district was carried out at the same time as the waterworks, with an outfall discharging directly into the River Tees. The surface water off the town is allowed to flow into drains that existed before the sewers were constructed. There are untrapped gratings placed at intervals throughout the town leading to these drains. Owing to the great deficiency of water these surface drains are not flushed, and the escape of noxious gases through the open gratings is sometimes intolerable.

Upon the receipt of Mr. Anderson's Report, the Local Board of Health unanimously resolved that, for their guidance, the opinion of the ratepayers "be taken upon the question, and that a printed statement "of the reasons for and against the measure, together with a copy of "Mr. Anderson's Report, be sent to every ratepayer, and that the opinion of the ratepayers be taken thereon in the manner prescribed by "the Public Health Act, 1848, &c."

Accordingly, Mr. Anderson's Report, with statements of the promoters and opponents, was printed and circulated among the ratepayers, and the votes were taken upon the subject, the result of which was a majority of 406 against the works recommended by Mr. Anderson. Two-thirds of the members of the Local Board of Health were with this majority. They state "that the scarcity of water experienced in "times of drought is owing not so much to a deficiency in the supply "from the spring head or the present reservoir as to the wilful and "extravagant waste that is constantly going on. Mr. Butterfield corroborates this statement in his Report to the Local Board upon the "condition in which he found all the taps and valves throughout the "town. He says that there are 364 waterclosets, of which water was "wasting from 47, and that out of 987 taps, of all descriptions, 97 were "leaking."

The majority of the Local Board entertained the strongest conviction that all reasonable cause of complaint would be obviated if every consumer of water, who had not already done so, would erect a proper cistern, of a size proportionate to his requirements, and regulated by a ball-tap in connection with his water service. In proof of which it was stated that in no single instance had there been any complaint of a scarcity of water from any person whose house was furnished with such a cistern.

Statements were submitted as to the great deficiency of water experienced at the militia barracks and the Teesdale union workhouse, and evidence in corroboration was given.

The district of Barnard castle contains over 5,000 inhabitants, of which 1,100 are ratepayers.

The cost of the works of water supply and sewerage, as previously mentioned, was 5,900*l.* of which 3,300*l.* had at the time of inquiry been repaid, leaving an existing debt of 2,600*l.*

The total annual rateable value of property assessable within the district was 6,440*l.*

The rate of mortality of the district was stated to be under 18 per 1,000.

From his inquiries, Mr. Morgan came to the conclusion that deficiency in the supply of water to Barnard Castle was clearly proved.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

That during several months in the year, the spring from which the supply is obtained yielded much more water than is required by the inhabitants; that this surplus was allowed to run to waste for want of means of sufficient storage.

That from the smallness of its capacity, the existing service reservoir was comparatively useless; that in the event of fire it would be of no avail, and the house cisterns, as proposed by the local board, would in no way remedy this defect.

That had the cost of the house cisterns and works contingent thereon been put before the ratepayers, and the statements of the opponents of Mr. Anderson's recommendation been more truthfully laid before them, the result of the voting would probably have been reversed; that the following statement, for example, was exaggerated and incorrect, and evidently meant to misguide the ratepayers: "That the water, if accumulated, as proposed, in an open reservoir with a large surface area, by the side of a high road inadequately fenced, and exposed in a state of quiescence approaching to stagnancy, to the action of the sun and air, subject to the reception of dust and any refuse that might be thrown into it, would be greatly deteriorated in freshness, coolness, and purity, &c."

Again, no evidence was submitted at the inquiry to warrant the opponents in doubting the accuracy of Mr. Anderson's figures, and thus leading the ratepayers to believe that the works will cost 500*l.* more than Mr. Anderson's estimate.

While admitting that the deficiency of supply must be mainly attributed to water unduly and extravagantly wasted by the inhabitants, it was pointed out that if further control of such supply were given to the householder by the construction of house cisterns, as proposed, a greater extent of wilful waste must be anticipated. It was observed that the cost of these cisterns, ball-taps, and contingent works, would be far greater than that of constructing works for increased storage, as proposed by Mr. Anderson; that pure water stored in house cisterns soon becomes tainted, as it absorbs any gases which it may be in contact with, whereas the air passing over the surface of a reservoir, placed, as proposed, at so great an elevation above the town, would tend rather to freshen and purify the water than otherwise, while an inspection of the works round the spring head would at once show that the growth of vegetation in the reservoir need not be feared.

As the waterworks were originally designed on the constant system, and with an additional provision for the storage of waste or surplus water, it was maintained that it would be easier and cheaper to continue to give the district an ample constant supply, than to adopt the retrograde, wasteful, and more costly course of house cisterns and intermittent supply.

And lastly, the ratepayers were reminded that if ample storage were once provided, the present supply might be considerably augmented (if found insufficient) at a trifling cost, by the interception of streams in the locality of the spring head, or by a heading driven into the hillside above the spring.

Mr. Morgan therefore recommended that the Barnard Castle Local Board should at once increase their public supply of water by the construction of a storage reservoir of sufficient capacity, either upon the sites proposed by Mr. Anderson, or somewhere along the line of conduit between the service reservoir and the spring head.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

That, to avoid waste, all water-closets should be provided with regulating service cisterns, and self-acting taps to all stand-pipes in public courts, &c. That a competent person be appointed to provide, inspect, and repair all service taps, valves, and water-closet cisterns, the cost of such to be charged upon the user, and that restriction be enforced as to use of those taps, valves, &c., as are approved of by the Local Board of Health or their officer.

That a copy of each report should be forwarded to the Local Board, with a request that they would intimate to the Secretary of State within one month their intentions with reference to the matter; and should they decline to act in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, that the powers conferred upon the Secretary of State by the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, should be enforced for execution of the works required and recommended.

Mr. Morgan further urged the immediate and serious consideration of the Barnard Castle Local Board on the very serious pollution of the River Tees, occasioned by the discharge of the sewage of over 5,000 inhabitants of Barnard Castle into it, above the point where the town of Darlington obtains its water supply.

After much correspondence, and against the vehement and repeated protest of the Local Board, Mr. Anderson, C.E., was appointed to execute the works of increased storage, as recommended, and negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase of the land, &c. required.

REPORT of ROBERT RAWLINSON, Esq., C.E., CHIEF INSPECTOR of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, on Work done under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

DURING the year 1870, I held an inquiry in Bristol under the powers of the Sanitary Act, 1866, upon a complaint of nuisances arising from absence of main sewers in the parish of St. George's Gloucestershire (a suburb of Bristol), and reported that the allegations were proved. A copy of the report was sent to the sewer authority, who decided to execute the works necessary to remove the nuisances complained of. Loans were sanctioned for main sewers and sewage outlet works, to the amount of 15,000*l*.

During the year 1871, I held inquiry at Cefn-Mawr and Rhos-y-Medre on complaint from the Wrexham Highway Board, Cefn-Mawr and Rhos-y-Medre being in the Wrexham district. I recommended sewerage, draining, and surface cleansing, and a copy of my Report, as forwarded to the Rector, to be laid before the vestry, who promised to carry out the recommendations.

ROBERT RAWLINSON,
Inspector.

REPORT of ROBERT MORGAN, Esq., C.E., INSPECTOR of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, on Work done under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

DURING the year commencing 1st of August 1870, and ending the 31st of July 1871, I have held inquiries, and reported upon 10 under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

On complaints from individuals :

At Wisbech,	in relation to Sewerage,	from Mr. Y. J. Skinner.
At Dawlish,	ditto	Rev. J. Lightfoot.
At Dolgelly,	ditto	Miss Roberts.
At Beeson,	ditto -	Water supply, from Mr. F. O. Patch.

On complaints from ratepayers :

Trawden	-	-	on complaint of default in carrying out the provisions of Local Government Act.	(B.) <i>Reports, &c.</i>
Bingley	-	-	Sewerage.	
Barnard Castle	-	-	Water supply.	
Kingsbridge	-	-	Sewerage.	
St. Leonard's	-	-	ditto.	
Southampton	-	-	ditto.	

Since July 31st to the end of the year 1871, I have held inquiries, under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and reported in three cases, upon complaints from individuals.

Bognor	-	-	Sewerage	-	-	The Rev. A. Conder.
Roydon	-	-	ditto	-	-	Mr. C. L. Corfield.
Newquay	-	-	ditto	-	-	Dr. Clark.

The Sewer Authorities were :

Local Boards.

Wisbech.	Barnard Castle.
Dolgelly.	Southampton.
Bingley.	Bognor.
Trawden.	Newquay.

Vestries.

Dawlish.	St. Leonard's.
Beeson.	Roydon.
Kingsbridge.	

REMEDIAL MEASURES in Cases of Default of Sewerage.

Wisbech.—The Local Board have obtained plans from Messrs. Naston and Amos for completely sewerage the town, and utilising the sewage on to land by irrigation, and it is expected that the works will be commenced shortly.

Dolgelly.—The nuisances and want of sewerage complained of have been rectified.

Bingley.—The Local Board have promised consideration to the sewerage of Harden, in their district.

Trawden.—The allegations in the memorial were not proved.

Barnard Castle.—Default of the Local Board in providing sufficient water supply having been fully proved, the Local Board were written to, and they have declined to take any action to remedy the default. The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Anderson, of Middlesborough, to act as the sewer authority in their place.

Southampton.—Default fully proved. The Local Board of Health have agreed to lay down sewers for Portswood, within their district.

Bognor.—Default of Local Board fully proved; nothing definite has as yet been received from them. The case is still in hand.

Newquay.—The default of the Local Board in providing proper sewerage having been fully proved, the Local Board were written to to that effect, but have refused as yet to take any action in the matter. Correspondence with the board is still in progress.

Dawlish.—Works to remedy the evils complained of are in course of construction.

Beeson.—Nothing definite has as yet been arranged with the sewer authority of the special drainage district of Beeson. There is a dispute as to the legality of the constitution of the district.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Kingsbridge.—Works have been projected to intercept the sewage of the town, and prevent it from polluting the streams, the condition of which was the subject of inquiry.

St. Leonard's.—Preliminary steps towards remedying the evils complained of have been taken by the sewer authority, and arrangement has been entered into with the Hastings Local Board to connect sewers with those in the borough of Hastings.

Reydon.—The complaint was considered not proved, and it was therefore dismissed.

(Signed) R. MORGAN,
Inspector.

REPORT by ARNOLD TAYLOR, Esq., INSPECTOR of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, on Work done by him under the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

From 1st August 1870 to 19th August 1871, I have held inquiries in the following places, and have reported upon all but two of them.

Battle, Sussex.—On complaint by ratepayers of the default of the Local Board of Health in the defective arrangements of their northern sewage outfall.

Brentwood, Essex.—On complaint by ratepayers of the default of the vestry, as the sewer authority, in providing proper works of main drainage.

Bridport, Dorsetshire.—On complaint by the Medical Department of the Privy Council against the town council, as the local board of the borough, with respect to its proper main drainage and water supply.

Edmonton, Middlesex.—On complaint by ratepayers of the default of the Local Board of Health in providing proper works of main drainage.

East Retford, West Retford, Ordsall, and Clarborough, Nottinghamshire.—On complaint by ratepayers against the local authorities of these four places, which in whole or in part make up the town of Retford, for default with respect to the sewerage, water supply, and general sanitary control of the town. In East Retford the town council, in West Retford the local board, in Ordsall and Clarborough the vestries of either parish, being the respective sewer authority for each of these four districts.

Godalming, Surrey.—On complaint by ratepayers against the town council, as the sewer authority, for default with respect to the proper main drainage of their borough.

Lincoln, City of.—On complaint by ratepayers against the town council, as the local board for the borough, for default with respect to main drainage and sewage outfall.

Littlehampton, Sussex.—On complaint by a ratepayer against the Local Board of Health for default with respect to the main drainage of their district.

Village of Nunney, Somersetshire.—On complaint by the Guardians of the Frome Poor Law Union, against the vestry as the sewer authority of the special drainage district of Nunney, for default with respect to proper main drainage and water supply.

Village of Rolvenden, Kent.—On complaint by the Medical Department of the Privy Council against the vestry, as the sewer authority of

the parish, for default, with respect to the main drainage and water supply of the village of Rolvenden.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Town of Selby, Yorkshire.—On complaint by a ratepayer of the default of the local board with respect to the main drainage of their district, and their proper administration of the Local Government Act.

Village of Somerby, Leicestershire.—On complaint by the medical department of the Privy Council, against the vestry as the sewer authority of Somerby parish, for default with respect to the main drainage and general sanitary state of the village of Somerby.

Village of Somerton, Somersetshire.—On complaint by a ratepayer of the district, against the vestry of the parish as the sewer authority, for default with respect to the main drainage and sewage outfall of Somerton village.

Parish of Speldhurst, and Village of Rusthall New Town, Kent.—

On complaint by ratepayers against the vestry as the sewer authority of Speldhurst parish for default with respect to the proper main drainage of the village of Rusthall New Town.

Borough of Thetford, Norfolk.—On complaint by the medical department of the Privy Council against the town council as the local board of the borough, with respect to its proper main drainage and water supply.

Wells, City of, Somersetshire.—On complaint by ratepayers against the town council, as the local board of the city, for default with respect to its water supply and general sanitary condition.

West Derby, Lancashire.—On complaint by ratepayers against the local board for default with respect to the main drainage of a portion of their district.

Worcester Park, Surrey.—On complaint by ratepayers of the district against the sewer authority legally responsible to provide proper sewage outfall for the district of Worcester Park.

From the foregoing abstract it appears that of the above eighteen inquiries, thirteen were brought about by the action of ratepayers resident in the districts of the local authorities against whom default of duty was alleged; one was due to a memorial from the Guardians of a Poor Law Union as the nuisance authority of the district complained against; the remaining four inquiries being the result of complaints laid against the sewer authorities of the four districts by the medical department of the Privy Council.

I find further that in the above inquires ten referred to districts in which local boards were responsible, eight to places controlled by parish vestries, two to municipal boroughs not under the Local Government Act, and one to a special drainage district, where the whole of the rated inhabitants constituted the vestry and the responsible sewer authority.

The different places reported upon stand as follows with respect to remedial measures taken, or promised to be taken, after local inquiry.

Battle Local Board District.

Nothing effectual has as yet been done for the purification of the sewage at the northern outfall of the Battle district.

Brentwood Sewer Authority.

The vestry having refused to act, the Secretary of State appointed Messrs. Ruse and Minns, civil engineers, in lieu of the sewer authority in default; main drainage and sewage outfall works have now been

(B.)
Reports, &c. completed by these gentlemen. The connexions between the house and the main drainage are still in progress.

The money required to complete the above works has been borrowed by the Secretary of State from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, under the powers of the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts.

Bridport Borough and Local Board District.

In view of the difficulties attending the disposal or purification of the sewage of Bridport, I have purposely refrained from reporting upon it. I believe that a joint stock company is likely to be formed for the proper water supply of the town. This supply cannot be obtained within the limits of the borough, and the town council are therefore powerless in the matter, except they go to Parliament for a Private Act to take land and springs beyond the borough.

Edmonton Local Board District.

The principal source of the nuisance which formed the subject of my inquiry here was due to the discharge into Edmonton district of a large quantity of sewage from Wood Green, which is situated in the adjacent parish and local board district of Tottenham. The latter, being under injunction from the Court of Chancery, has been hitherto unable to divert the Wood Green sewage to the main Tottenham sewage outfall on the Lea. But this last-named arrangement is now likely to be carried out and completed.

East Retford, West Retford, Ordsall, and Clarbrough.

This affords a good instance of the necessity for giving the central authority power, in certain cases, to set out town boundaries, irrespective of existing parochial or other divisions. Retford, a town of some 8,000 people, is in a most defective sanitary condition, which cannot be amended as the law now stands. It is made up of the small corporate borough of East Retford, of the town part of the local board district of West Retford, only a small part of the latter being in the town, and of parts of the agricultural parishes of Ordsall and Clarbrough.

After local inquiry, and under pressure from this department, the vestries of the latter places made into special drainage districts those portions of each parish which adjoined or formed part of the town of Retford. But there are still four independent sewer authorities in the place, and till these can be fused into one efficient governing body, by the power and on the motion of the central authority, sanitary improvement and proper local government are alike impossible in the town of Retford.

My report on this case affords as good an illustration as any to which I can refer, of the need of investing the central authority with powers such as these to which I have above alluded.

Borough of Godalming, Surrey.

No action of any sort has been taken by the town council, as the sewer authority, to divert the sewage of the borough from the River Wey, which now receives all of it that is not absorbed by the subsoil through cesspools, or the leaky joints of old-fashioned highway surveyors' surface drains.

In my report on this case, I stated that I could not recommend the compulsory action of the department to be used towards so small a place, when towns of a larger size and population were still sending their sewage into the Wey, some higher up, and others lower down the stream than Godalming.

Godalming suffers also from divided jurisdiction; the town council are the responsible sewer authority, under the Sanitary and Sewage Acts, but there is also a body of commissioners, under an old local Act, doing part of the work of local sanitary government.

(B.)
Reports, &c.
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Borough and City of Lincoln.

The inquiry here proved, beyond all doubt, the deplorable state of the city in respect to main sewerage, and the excessive pollution of the Witham and certain other water-courses into which the sewage of Lincoln is discharged. The town council are now, however, taking steps to purchase land for a sewage farm, in order that the main drainage of the borough may be put in a proper state, and the present outfalls diverted from the Witham, the Cincil Dyke, and the other water-courses.

Littlehampton, Sussex.

Since the inquiry, the department has been informed that the town council have instructed Richard Grantham, Esq., C.E., to prepare a report, plan, and estimate for works of main drainage, and for the disposal of the sewage of the district.

Village of Nunney, Somerset.

There is the greatest need in this place for better drainage and water supply, especially for the latter; but unfortunately a special drainage district has been formed, of so restricted an area, and of such limited value in respect to rateable property, that I fear proper sanitary improvements cannot be attained, except at a most burdensome cost to the owners and occupiers in the district.

I wish to direct special attention to this matter; without any reference to the central authority, a vestry may at present carve the parish into as many special drainage districts as it pleases; once formed, the boundaries, however objectionable, cannot be annulled, unless within three months of such formation an appeal to this department be presented by twenty or more inhabitants. Ratepayers in country parishes have seldom much knowledge or experience of the working of the Sanitary Acts, and it is not till improvements come to be talked about, and their cost discussed (which does not generally take place within the prescribed three months after formation of the district), that it is discovered how ignorantly or artfully the boundaries of the special drainage district have been settled.

Village of Rolvenden, Kent.

This place affords another illustration of the evil I have just described. The complaint of the medical department of the Privy Council was laid against the parish vestry; but when I held inquiry at Rolvenden, I found that the vestry, a short while before my visit, had formed into separate special drainage districts "The Layne" and "The Street," which hamlets constitute the two inhabited centres of the parish.

The plan adopted was one so ingeniously simple and effectual in rendering the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts a dead letter, that I beg to record it. The resolution of the vestry was as follows:

- "That all the houses, except those in schedule at foot, assessed in
 "the rate book, and described therein as being in 'The Layne,'
 "together with such other property, if there be any, as is
 "included in such assessment, shall form a special drainage
 "district."

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The exempted properties in the schedule were four.

The formation of the special drainage district of "The Street," which comprises about 40 houses and cottages, was accomplished in precisely the same way.

Neither drainage nor water supply can be done without money, and little as the cost of these would have been at Bolvenden, a few farm-houses and labourers' hovels afford so narrow a basis of rateable value on which to raise money, that I could not recommend any order to be made in this case, and thus both "The Layne" and "The Street" remain in a very bad sanitary plight.

Village of Somerby, Leicestershire.

The vestry have appointed a committee, and an engineer is reported by them to be now engaged in preparing a plan and estimate of the main drainage of the village.

Village of Somerton, Somersetshire.

Inquiry was held here on the complaint of a single ratepayer, a large brewer in the place, who found himself without the means of main drainage for his premises. No order has been made on the vestry of the parish, nor, as far as I know, have any steps been taken by them for the improvement of either the main drainage or the water supply of Somerton village.

Town of Selby, Yorkshire.

Complaint in this case also was made by a single ratepayer against the Local Board of Health for default in respect to main drainage, and in their general administration of the Local Government Act. I considered the charge of default in respect to main drainage, and to some of the alleged acts of maladministration, not proven; but that in some of their financial management the conduct of the local board had been lax and irregular, if not actually illegal. The result of the investigation has been, I think, good, and the Selby Local Board of Health will probably be more careful in the future.

Parish of Speldhurst, Kent.

The vestry of the parish are responsible for the sewage of Ruxhall New Town, though the latter is on the confines of the Local Board District of Tunbridge Wells. The committee of the vestry have submitted plans for main drainage and sewage outfall, but these have been referred back to them for amendment and completion.

Borough and Local Board District of Thetford, Norfolk.

Plans and estimates for sewerage and water supply works have been prepared, the town council acting as the local board. But there is, I believe, some difference of opinion as to the plan which should be selected.

Borough and City of Wells, Somersetshire.

A joint stock company has been formed to supply the city with water, and they have obtained a Provisional Order from the Board of Trade, under the Gas and Water Facilities Act. The town council as the local board have, since the inquiry, been taking steps for the general sanitary improvement of the city.

District of West Derby, Lancashire.

The local board of West Derby have been under an injunction of the Court of Chancery for stream pollution, and the difficulty thus occa-

sioned has caused some delay in parts of their system of internal main sewerage. But as the local board have obtained Parliamentary powers to take land for a sewage farm, and are now in negotiation for it, I have reason to believe that proper main sewerage will be carried out in all parts of the district.

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Worcester Park, Surrey.

The vestry of Cuddington parish are the responsible sewer authority for the modern suburban district, known as Worcester Park, and the latter has been, I believe, recently formed into a special drainage district; but I am not aware what means have been adopted to remedy or extend the defective sewage outfall respecting which I held inquiry in August last.

Since the transfer of the business of this office from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Local Government Board, the work done by me under section 49 of The Sanitary Act, 1866, has been confined almost exclusively to one class of inquiries; those relating to smoke nuisance, and the neglect of various local authorities in taking proper steps for its prevention.

One of these inquiries has extended over an area of about 140 square miles, and has embraced a number of townships and Local Board districts lying around, and having the borough of Bradford for its central point.

The inquiry was granted at the instance of the Town Council of Bradford, and on their renewed complaint, repeated yearly since 1869, that whilst the law with respect to smoke nuisances prevention was strictly enforced by the Town Council within the limits of the borough of Bradford, it was habitually neglected and set on one side by the local authorities to whom the administration of the law was entrusted in the various townships and parishes which adjoined or were in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

My report on this extended inquiry, which lasted from 14th August to 16th September 1871, has been laid before, and is now under the consideration of, the Local Government Board.

Another smoke nuisance inquiry, also under section 49 of The Sanitary Act, 1866, was held at Bristol in December last, the complainants in this case being a Smoke Nuisance Abatement Society, established in the city, who allege that the Town Council, as the Local Board of Health, have made default in enforcing the law for the prevention of smoke nuisance.

My report on this case is now in preparation.

Apart from these smoke nuisance inquiries, I have only held two others under the 49th section of The sanitary Act, 1866, at Ogle Hay and Hitchin.

In the first of these it was proved on inquiry that the parish of Ogle Hay, against the vestry of which default was alleged by a body of memorialists resident in that parish, only embraced a small portion of the large scattered village, or inhabited district, which is known as Ogle Hay. That, in fact, the latter place extended into four parishes, and that sanitary improvement was as urgently demanded from the vestries of the other three parishes for their respective portions of the district as it was from that of Ogle Hay.

But as it is hopeless to expect common or efficient action by four separate vestries in doing work which ought to be executed by one responsible authority, I have, in my Report, recommended that the rate-payers of the district, as a whole, should be urged to take the necessary

(B.)
Reports, &c.

steps for the adoption of the Local Government Act as the place needs to be under the efficient control of a local board, not under the limited powers of a sewer authority. I have not yet reported on the Hitchin inquiry, as I have reason to think that the parish will form the township, which embraces the whole of the town of Hitchin, into a special drainage district.

Hitchin was one of the first places to come under the Public Health Act, 1848, but, in common with so many other districts, it became involved in serious legal difficulties and risks, arising from the pollution of a stream by the sewage of the town.

The Local Board, getting frightened at these difficulties, resigned in a body some years ago, although they had expended large sums of money in sewage and water supply works.

Since this time the town has been under a species of self-formed local committee, who, without any legal powers, levy a rate for street cleansing and repairs, and make a charge for water when laid on, the produce of the latter maintaining the works and paying the expenses of management.

The money raised by the Local Board for the execution of the water and sewerage works is in course of regular repayment, their creditors having appointed the Receiver provided by the Act, who levies a general district rate sufficient to meet the annual demand for the sinking fund and the repayment of the interest on the unpaid capital.

This Hitchin case is the only one in which a local board has deliberately resigned its functions, with the view of escaping the legal responsibilities imposed upon it.

REPORT of JOHN THORNHILL HARRISON, Esq., C.E., Inspector of the Local Government Board, on Work done under the 49th Section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

I have reported during the year 1871 on 16 places, in pursuance of the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

5.—On complaints from individuals, viz.:

At Portland	-	-	-	from Captain Hains, R.N.
" Patersham	-	-	-	" Colonel Clifford.
" Gorleston	-	-	-	" Mr. C. Colwell.
" Faversham	-	-	-	" Mr. G. T. Paine.
" Horbury	-	-	-	" Mr. Wm. Walton.

5.—On complaint by several ratepayers of district:

At Tottenham.	At Southend.
" Halesworth.	" Westthanghton.
" Steyning.	

1.—On complaint of Board of Guardians:

At Leigh - (On complaint of Guardians of Rochford Union).

1.—On report of Inspectors of Medical Department:

At Greasley.

3.—On complaints of residents in adjoining parishes:

At Baldock	-	Owners and occupiers of mills on River Ivel.
" Monkseaton	-	Inhabitants of Whitley.
" Hornsey	-	Inhabitants of Tottenham.

1.—On complaint of Commissioners of Sewers (Havering):

North Woolwich (Special Drainage District of East Ham).

16.

The sewer authorities were

Local Boards

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in 6 cases :

Portland.
Tottenham.
Hornsey.

Southend.
Gorleston.
Horbury.

1.—*Corporation :*

Faversham.

9.—*Vestries.*

Baldock.
Greasley.
Monkseaton.
North Woolwich (Special
Drainage District of
East Ham).

Steyning.
Halesworth.
Westhoughton.
Leigh.
Petersham.

16.

Public inquiries were held at all these places, after due notice, excepting at

Faversham - where I conferred with complainant and corporation.
Gorleston - ditto - ditto and Local Board.
Petersham - when neither complainant nor representative of vestry attended, and I inspected the site of complaint alone.

The complaints were :

8.—For polluting rivers or watercourses :

Tottenham	-	-	-	for polluting the River Moselle.
Hornsey	-	-	-	ditto - ditto - ditto.
Halesworth	-	-	-	ditto - ditto - Blythe.
Baldock	-	-	-	ditto - ditto - Ivel.
Monkseaton	-	-	-	ditto - watercourse.
Petersham	-	-	-	ditto - ditto.
Steyning	-	-	-	ditto - mill-stream.
North Woolwich (Special Drainage District of East Ham).	-	-	-	ditto - marsh ditches.

2.—For nuisance caused by unloading London manure :

Faversham.

Southend.

6.—For default as to sewerage and water supply :

Portland.
Horbury.
Gorleston.

Westhoughton.
Leigh.
Greasley.

16.

REMEDIAL MEASURES in Cases of River Pollution.

Tottenham.—Polluting the Moselle.

The Local Board are progressing with works to purify the sewage, and are diverting the sewage from the Moselle.

Hornsey.—Pollution of Moselle.

The Local Board are constructing intercepting sewers, and expect very shortly to divert all the sewage they now discharge into the Moselle. In the meantime they have taken some measures (but insufficient) to purify the sewage before it reaches the Moselle.

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(B.)
Reports, &c.

Halesworth.—Pollution of River Blythe.

The Vestry appointed a committee, and this committee is actively employed in preparing a system of sewerage to divert the sewage from the River Blythe.

Baldock.—Pollution of the River Ivel.

The Vestry are executing a system of sewerage for the diversion of the sewage, and will purify it, by irrigation or otherwise, before it enters the Ivel. They have received sanction for a loan to carry out the works.

Monkseaton.—Pollution of Watercourse.

The Vestry have promised to purify the sewage within their district, should they not succeed in carrying it, in conjunction with the Whitley sewage, to low-water mark.

Petersham.—Pollution of Watercourse.

The Vestry have taken some steps to mitigate the nuisance, but they have not yet carried out effectual measures to remedy the evil.

Steyning.—Pollution of Mill Stream.

The Vestry are taking the proper course to remedy the nuisance complained of, by intercepting the sewage and purifying it.

North Woolwich.—(Special Drainage District of East Ham),
Pollution of Marsh Ditch.

Nothing has yet been done in this case. The district is poor; it was formed into a special drainage district some years ago, when the population was small but growing; and the ratepayers or vestry appear unwilling to do anything. This case shows very clearly the necessity of a system of sewerage being provided before land which is below high-water mark is let for building purposes. It also points to the desirability of the formation of special drainage districts receiving the sanction of the central authority in all cases, not, as now, in the opposed cases only. Sewer authorities can now be multiplied indefinitely by dividing parishes into two or more special drainage districts without the cognizance of the Local Government Board.

REMEDIAL MEASURES in Cases of unloading London Manure.

Faversham.—The Corporation of Faversham acted immediately on the suggestion of the Local Government Board; they put in force the powers given by their bye-laws and the Nuisances Removal Act, and they required the liberal use of dry earth to mitigate the nuisance. These measures, I learn, have severely checked the manure trade, and so abated the nuisance; but this result has given rise to much discontent, as it has diminished the demand for labour.

Southend.—The Local Board have improved the road to the lower landing-place, but boats are still unloaded at the upper landing, and the clerk informed me lately that the abatement of the nuisance is nominal. It seems desirable that the sewer authority should have greater power than they now possess over the unloading of vessels stranded on the beach within their district. The Local Board of Southend have not nearly so much power as the corporation of Faversham, in consequence of the manure being loaded into carts directly from the barges in the former case and from wharves in the latter.

REMEDIAL MEASURES as to Sewerage and Water Supply.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Portland.—The Local Board have received designs for sewerage the town and improving the water supply; for the best of these they offered a reward of 40*l.* I am not aware that they have as yet applied for sanction to loan for works.

Horbury.—Report sent in within the last few days.

Gorleston.—The Local Board proceeded immediately to remedy the nuisance complained of.

Westhoughton.—The vestry determined to take the proper steps for improving the sewerage. The water supply is by Act of Parliament in the hands of a company, who will shortly afford the necessary supply.

Leigh.—The vestry are taking active steps to sewer the town.

Greasley.—The vestry are taking steps both as to sewerage and water supply.

I found the Local Boards generally willing to do their duty; in several cases they were in default, rather in consequence of their ignorance how to set about remedying the nuisance than from any unwillingness to do so. The vestries are very generally quite uninformed as to their duties and of the facilities afforded by the Sanitary Acts for their fulfilment.

(Signed) JOHN THORNHILL HARRISON.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of BUSINESS transacted under the LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, from 1st August 1870 to 19th August 1871, under the Home Office, and from 19th August 1871 to 31st December 1871, under the Local Government Board.

The Local Government Act has been adopted in the following places, and notice of adoption gazetted in relation thereto:

District.	County.	District.	County.
Buersil - -	Lancashire.	Southborough -	Kent.
Dinas - -	Merioneth.	Swadlincote -	Derby.
Glastonbury -	Somerset.	Tenbury Wells -	Worcester.
Heworth - -	Durham.	Thame - -	Oxford.
Llanfrehfa, Upper -	Monmouth.	Tong-Street -	Yorks.
Newbiggin - -	Northumberland.	Ulverstone - -	Lancaster.
Rye - -	Sussex.	Wallingfen - -	York.
Sevenoaks - -	Kent.		

The Local Government Act has been partially adopted in the following places, to complete Local Acts, and to meet local requirements:

District.	County.
Sittingbourne - - -	Kent.

(B.) *Reports, &c.* PETITIONS have been presented for settlement of Boundaries, and Boundaries have been settled accordingly, in the following Districts :

District.	County.	District.	County.
Camborne - - -	Cornwall.	Tenbury Wells -	Worcester.
Heworth - - -	Durham.	Tettenhall and Compton	Stafford.
Ivybridge - - -	Devon.	Throston - - -	Durham.
Kingsholm St. Catherine -	Gloucester.	Wallingfen - - -	York.
Road - - -	Somerset.	Whitby - - -	York.

INQUIRIES have been made into the following Applications, Petitions, and Appeals, and report made thereon :

Acton.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for road widening and improvement.

Altrincham.—As to increase of members of Local Board.

Ambleside.—As to appeal against the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Bingley.—As to default of Local Board in providing sufficient drainage.

Bognor.—Into petition for Provisional Order for alteration of Local Act.

Bolton.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street widening and improvement.

Brackley.—As to adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Buxton.—Into petition for sanction to loan for water supply.

Camborne.—As to settlement of boundaries.

Cottingham.—Into petition for division of district into wards.

Dartmouth.—Into report on the consolidation of their public debt.

Dawlish.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.

Dolgelly.—Into default of Local Board.

Gee Cross.—Into petition for Provisional Order for formation of district.

Harrogate.—Into petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Henley-on-Thames.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.

Ipswich.—Into petition for Provisional Order for separation from district of Bramford, Belstead, and Sproughton.

Ivybridge.—Into petition for settlement of boundaries.

Kilburn.—Into petition for settlement of boundaries.

Kingsholm St. Catherine, and surrounding Parishes and Hamlets.—Into petition for settlement of boundaries.

Litchurch.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory taking of land for sewage works.

Littleborough.—Into petition for division of district into three wards.

Malvern.—Into petition for Provisional Order for partial repeal of the Malvern Improvement Act.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Into petition for division of district into five wards.

Middlesbrough.—Into petition for the Secretary of State's sanction of one or two plans of sewerage.

Morley.—Into petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Mossley.—Into petition of members for remission of surcharges.

Nelson.—Into petition for Provisional Order for alteration of Local Act with reference to extension of time for commencement of sinking fund.

Nelson.—Into petition for Provisional Order for alteration of their Water and Gas Acts, 1866.

Over Darwen.—Into petition for Provisional Order for increase of members from 12 to 18.

Pensarn.—Into petition for Provisional Order for increase of borrowing powers.

Prescot.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of lands for sewage irrigation.

Ramsgate.—Into petition for repeal of section 2 of the Local Government Supplemental Act, 1866 (No. 4).

Ramsgate.—Ditto.

St. Leonards.—Into petition for alteration of Improvement Act (2 Will. 4. c. 45.)

Skipton.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for sewage irrigation.

Ditto.—Into petition for provisional order for extension of borrowing powers.

Southend.—Into petition for prevention of nuisance from discharge of manure within Local Board district.

Tenbury Wells.—Into petition for Provisional Order for settlement of boundaries and section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Tettenhall and Compton.—Into petition for Provisional Order for settlement of boundaries.

Throston.—Ditto.

Todmorden.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for market house.

Tonbridge.—Into appeal of owners against the boundaries of the Tonbridge district.

Tong.—Into petition for the exclusion of a portion of the district from the operation of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Trawden.—Into default of the Local Board in enforcing the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Ulverston.—Into petition for exclusion of portion of hamlet from the operation of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Wallingfen.—Into petition for Provisional Order for settlement of boundaries (Report on two inquiries).

Ware.—Into petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Whitby.—Into petition for Provisional Order for settlement of boundaries of a new district of Whitby.

Widnes.—Into petition for Provisional Order for extension of borrowing powers.

Willenhall Short Heath.—Into petition for the exclusion of Short Heath from the operation of the said Act now in force.

Wimbledon.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street widening and road improvement.

York.—Into petition for Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street improvement.

SANCTIONS for LOANS on Security of Rates have been granted by the Secretary of State, after Inquiry and Report to the following Local Boards, for the following purposes, and Sums :

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
Acton - - -	Middlesex - -	Local Board offices - - -	30	2,000 0
Altrincham - - -	Chester - -	Sewage works - - -	30	5,000 0
Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	20	2,196 15
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage works - - -	30	830 5
Bath - - -	Somerset - -	Street improvement - - -	30	5,000 0
Bedford - - -	Beds - -	Main sewerage - - -	30	5,000 0
Bedlingtonshire - -	Northumberland	Water supply - - -	30	300 0
Berwick-on-Tweed -	Devon - -	Ditto - - -	30	8,000 0
Bilston - - -	Stafford - -	Town hall and offices - - -	30	5,000 0
Birkdale - - -	Lancaster - -	New roads - - -	20	2,000 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Town offices - - -	30	1,000 0
Bishops Cleeve - -	Herts - -	Sewage irrigation - - -	30	4,200 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	2,400 0
Blackpool - - -	Lancaster - -	Parade, carriage drive, & gasworks - - -	50	14,583 0
Bolton - - -	Ditto - -	Main sewerage, street widening, and improvements.	50	100,000 0

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
Bootle-cum-Linacre	Lancaster	Main sewer, road improvements, and widening canal bridge.	20	£ 3,500 0
Bowness	Westmoreland	Sewerage works	20	250 0
Bradford	Lancaster	Street improvements	20	200 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	700 0
Ditto	York	Ditto	20	50,000 0
Braintree	Essex	Land for sewage irrigation	30	800 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage irrigation	20	900 0
Brecon	Brecknock	Water supply	30	2,000 0
Brighton	Sussex	Main sewerage	30	20,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	20	8,000 0
Bristol	Lancaster	Ditto	20	24,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Main intercepting sewer	30	27,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	5	40,000 0
Burnham	Somerset	Ditto	30	1,200 0
Bury	Lancaster	Ditto	30	30,000 0
Buxton	Derby	Gasworks	50	20,000 0
Carmarthen	Devon	Ditto	30	1,500 0
Castleford	York	Ditto	30	3,000 0
Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	Street improvement	30	800 0
Chorley	Derby	New road	20	2,100 0
Cockermouth	Lancaster	Sewage irrigation	21	5,900 0
	Cumberland	Water supply, sewerage, and street improvements.	50	1,000 0
Cottingham	York	Water supply	30	1,500 0
Crewe	Cheshire	Street improvement & clock tower	20	900 0
Ditto	Ditto	Widening bridge	20	510 0
Croydon	Surrey	Pumping engine	30	500 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage irrigation	30	3,670 0
Dartmouth	Devon	Water supply and street improvements.	50	500 0
Derby	Derby	Street improvements	30	5,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	3,500 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	800 0
Dewsbury	York	Ditto	20	4,000 0
Doncaster	Ditto	Outlet sewers & sewage irrigation	20	30,000 0
Dudley	Worcester	Town hall	30	5,000 0
Edmonton	Middlesex	Sewerage and sewage irrigation	30	40,700 0
Ellesmere	Salop	Sewerage and water supply	30	200 0
Enfield	Middlesex	Waterworks	30	8,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage irrigation	30	7,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of loan	15	5,540 0
Epsom	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage irrigation	30	2,000 0
Eton	Bucks	Sewerage and sewage outfall	50	20,000 0
Falmouth (Borough)	Cornwall	Street improvements	30	400 0
Fareham	Southampton	Paving	20	200 0
Felling	Durham	Street improvements, sewerage, and water supply.	20	5,000 0
Gainsborough	Lincoln	Purchase of water company's works	30	11,000 0
Gateshead	Durham	Sewerage, street improvements, and new roads.	30	1,575 0
Gorleston & Southtown.	Suffolk	Sewerage and street improvements	30	12,000 0
Great Grimsby	Lincoln	Footbridge	30	2,500 0
Guildford	Surrey	Sewerage and water supply	30	2,100 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	20	5,000 0
Halstead	Essex	Sewerage, water supply, and street improvements.	30	750 0
Harborne	Stafford	Sewerage works	30	500 0
Harrogate	York	Sewage irrigation	30	3,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	3,000 0
Hastings	Sussex	Water mains	30	1,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage works	30	5,000 0
Heywood	Lancaster	Town hall and public offices	30	1,900 0
Hindley	Ditto	Sewerage works	30	7,000 0
Hinckley	Leicester and Warwick	Public works and pleasure grounds	30	4,700 0
Ditto	Ditto	Waterworks	30	500 0
Ditto	Ditto	New road	30	600 0
Holywell	Flint	Enlarging well	30	900 0
Honley	York	New road	30	600 0
Hornsey	Middlesex	Street paving	20	2,000 0
Jarrow	Durham	Street improvement and drainage	20	5,424 0
Kearley	Lancaster	Main sewerage	30	2,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street paving, flagging, & kerbing	20	1,900 0

(B.)
Reports, &c.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
Kendal . . .	Westmoreland .	Flagging, paving, and asphaltting .	30	£ 3,000 0
Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto	15	3,000 0
Keswick . . .	Cumberland . .	Sewerage works	30	250 0
Lees	Lancaster . . .	New road	30	775 0
Ditto	Ditto	Main sewerage	30	225 0
Leicester . . .	Leicester . . .	Main sewerage extension	30	2,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Fever hospital	5	2,300 0
Litchurch . . .	Derby	Road and street improvements and sewerage .	15	1,000 0
Litherland . . .	Lancaster . . .	Road improvements	30	600 0
Littleborough .	Ditto	Paving and lighting	30	1,200 0
Little Gonerby .	Lincoln	Sewerage works	30	600 0
Lower Bebington	Chester	Sewering purposes	30	300 0
Lower Brixham .	Devon	Water supply	30	3,000 0
Madron	Cornwall . . .	Sewerage works	30	50 0
Malvern	Worcester . . .	Water supply	30	14,500 0
Merthyr Tydfil .	Glamorgan . . .	Sewerage works	30	10,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . . . and sewage disposal .	30	25,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Townhall	30	6,000 0
Middleborough .	York	Sewerage works	30	35,000 0
Milnrow	Lancaster . . .	Street improvements	30	1,000 0
Milverton . . .	Warwick	Drainage	30	2,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,024 0
Much Woolton .	Lancaster . . .	Sewerage and street improvements .	30	2,500 0
Neston and Parkgate	Cheshire	Water supply	30	1,700 0
New Quay . . .	Cardigan	Ditto and street improvements .	30	300 0
New Shoreham .	Sussex	Sewage outfall	30	1,200 0
Northam	Devon	Road improvement	20	700 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street ditto	30	250 0
Northwich . . .	Cheshire	Purchase and extension of market .	30	2,000 0
Norwich	Norfolk	Main sewerage	30	10,000 0
Nottingham . .	Notts	Street improvement	30	2,300 0
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for ditto	30	1,000 0
Nuneaton . . .	Warwick	Sewerage, sewage outfall, and purification .	30	8,200 0
Otley	York	Street improvement	30	1,000 0
Oxford	Oxford	Sewering purposes	30	40,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,500 0
Pantey	Monmouth . . .	Sewerage works	30	500 0
Penrith	Cumberland . .	Water supply	50	775 0
Pensance	Cornwall	Sewerage and water supply	30	750 0
Plymouth . . .	Devon	Flagging	20	1,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements and outfall sewerage .	30	9,000 0
Preston	Lancaster . . .	Water works	50	50,000 0
Ramsgate	Kent	Sewerage and street improvement .	30	4,800 0
Reading	Berks	Sewerage	30	60,000 0
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	25,000 0
Reigate	Surrey	Sewerage works	30	13,000 0
Ripon	York	Street improvements	30	3,000 0
Rochdale	Lancashire . . .	"	50	60,000 0
Romford	Essex	Sewage irrigation	30	1,000 0
Rotherham & Kimberworth.	York	Extension of market	30	10,000 0
Rugby	Warwick	Cattle market	7	600 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and water supply	30	600 0
Ruthin	Denbigh	Sewerage works	30	910 0
St Leonards-on-Sea	Sussex	Sea defences	30	1,500 0
St. Thomas . . .	Devon	Water supply	30	500 0
Sandown	Isle of Wight . .	Sewerage and street improvements .	30	1,073 0
Shipton	York	Water supply	*	3,200 0
Snettton	Notts	Street improvement	15	2,500 0
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage works	30	3,000 0
Southborough .	Kent	Street paving, &c.	30	2,000 0
Southend	Essex	Sewerage works	30	2,500 0
Sunderland . . .	Durham	Ditto	40	20,000 0
Swaffham	Norfolk	Sewage irrigation	30	3,000 0
Swansea	Glamorgan . . .	Main sewerage and water works . .	50	2,323 0
Swindon (NewTown)	Wilts	Purchase of land, sewage irrigation, and sewage works .	30	11,000 0
Swinton and Pendlebury.	Lancashire . . .	Paving	20	1,000 0

* To be paid according to sect. 40 of the Shipton Waterworks and Police Act, 1854.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£ s. d.
Teignmouth - -	Devon - -	Waterworks - - - - -	30	1,800 0
Todmorden - -	York and Lancashire.	Market house - - - - -	30	1,300 0
Tormoham - -	Devon - -	Water supply - - - - -	50	2,482 0
Toxteth Park - -	Lancaster - -	Road improvement - - - - -	15	900 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Main sewers and extension of offices - - - - -	30	1,260 0
Tranmere - -	Chester - -	Water works - - - - -	30	1,500 0
Trawden - -	Lancaster - -	Public roads - - - - -	30	500 0
Trickenhham - -	Middlesex - -	Asphalting footpaths - - - - -	30	2,000 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage works - - - - -	30	1,000 0
Ulverston - -	Lancaster - -	Main sewers and sewage outlet - - - - -	30	1,300 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Street improvements - - - - -	20	1,285 0
Uxbridge - -	Middlesex - -	Waterworks - - - - -	30	6,000 0
Walker - -	Northumberland	Street improvements - - - - -	15	1,150 0
Wallesey - -	Cheeshire - -	Ditto - - - - -	20	1,000 0
Wallingfen - -	Yorkshire - -	Construction of highways - - - - -	30	3,500 0
Waltham Holy Cross	Essex - -	Main sewerage and sewage outlet works - - - - -	30	2,000 0
Walton-on-the-Hill - -	Lancaster - -	Road improvement - - - - -	20	1,350 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Street ditto - - - - -	20	1,500 0
Ware - -	Herts - -	Sewerage and irrigation works - - - - -	30	11,500 0
Watford - -	Ditto - -	Main sewerage purposes - - - - -	30	2,500 0
Wavertree - -	Lancashire - -	Main sewerage - - - - -	30	500 0
Wednesbury - -	Stafford - -	Town hall - - - - -	30	2,500 0
Wellington - -	Northampton - -	Water supply - - - - -	30	10,000 0
West Cowes - -	Isle of Wight - -	Street improvement - - - - -	30	1,050 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - and main sewerage - - - - -	30	750 0
West Derby - -	Lancashire - -	Local Board's offices - - - - -	30	2,000 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Main sewerage - - - - -	30	2,500 0
West Ham - -	Essex - -	Sewage outlet works - - - - -	30	3,000 0
West Hartlepool - -	Durham - -	Costs of passing West Hartlepool Improvement Act, 1870. - - - - -	30	3,900 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage outfall - - - - -	30	5,500 0
Weston-super-Mare - -	Somerset - -	Purchase of land - - - - -	30	900 0
Whitchurch & Doddingdon.	Salop - -	Market house and offices - - - - -	30	5,500 0
Widnes - -	Lancaster - -	Waterworks - - - - -	30	10,000 0
Widernere - -	Westmoreland - -	Highway improvement - - - - -	20	330 0
Wombwell - -	York - -	Footpath - - - - -	10	600 0
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - - -	30	2,500 0
Worthing - -	Sussex - -	Sea defences - - - - -	50	4,000 0
TOTAL - - -			£	1,212,840 0

PROVISIONAL ORDERS have been prepared in this Office for Confirmation by Parliament, and confirmed accordingly in the following cases:—

Acton.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Altrincham.—Altering Order in Council applying Public Health Act, 1848, to district.

Bognor.—Altering Local Acts.

Bolton (Lanc.).—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Davlish.—Ditto.

Harrogate.—Altering Local Acts.

Ditto.—Extending borrowing powers.

Henley-on-Thames.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Kingston-on-Hull.—Ditto.

Ditto.—Altering Local Acts.

Litchurch.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Malvern.—Altering Local Act.

Morley.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Nelson.—Altering Local Act.

Ditto.—Ditto.

Ower Darwen.—Altering Provisional Order applying Public Health Act, 1848, to district.

Pensarn.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Prescot.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Ramsgate.—Repealing section 2, Local Government Supplemental Act, 1866, (No. 4), which limits rating powers of Local Board.

Redcar.—Altering boundaries of district.

St. Leonards.—Altering parts of Local Act.

Sheerness.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Skipton.—Ditto.

Ditto.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Stamford.—Partially repealing and altering Local Act.

Todmorden.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Tottenham.—Altering Order in Council applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to district.

Ware.—Extending borrowing powers.

West Derby.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Widnes.—Extending borrowing powers.

Willenhall.—Separation of part of district.

Wimbledon.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

York.—Ditto.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS were prepared last Session in this Office, but their Confirmation was delayed in consequence of the Pressure of Public Business at the close of the Session.

Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.—Alteration of Order in Council applying Public Health Act, 1848, to district.

Bognor.—Alteration of Local Act.

Bolton (Lanc.).—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Ditto.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Burton-upon-Trent.—Alteration of Local Act.

Chippenham.—Ditto.

Chiswick.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Derby.—Ditto.

Harrogate.—Ditto.

Ditto.—Altering boundaries of district.

Ditto.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Kidderminster.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Ditto.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Ditto.

Northam.—Putting in force Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Ryde.—Extension of borrowing powers.

Stroud.—Ditto.

Trowbridge.—Alteration and partial repeal of Local Act.

Worthing.—Extension of borrowing powers.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

ORDERS have been made in the following cases after inquiry, and report made thereon :—

- Barnard Castle*.—As to costs of inquiry.
Bromagrove.—Dispensation to shareholders in Bromagrove Gas Company to vote.
Camborne.—Settlement of boundaries.
Cheltenham.—Dismissing appeal against charges for repairs of streets.
Chepstow.—Dispensation to shareholders in Chepstow Gas and Coke Company to vote.
Cottingham.—Division into wards.
Heworth.—Settlement of boundaries.
Hyde.—Dismissing petition for division of district.
Ivybridge.—Settlement of boundaries.
Kilburn.—Dismissing petition for settlement of boundaries.
Little Clegg.—Appointing summoning officer.
Littleborough.—Division into wards.
Llanfrechfa, Upper.—Appointing summoning officer.
Merthyr Tydfil.—Division into wards.
Mossley.—As to costs of inquiry.
Ditto.—Ditto.
Rugby.—Dispensation to shareholders in Rugby Town Hall Company to vote.
Tenbury Wells.—Settlement of boundaries.
Tettenhall and Compton.—Ditto.
Throston.—Ditto.
Tonbridge.—Alteration of boundaries.
Wallingfen.—Settlement of boundaries.
Whitby.—Ditto.
Wuerdle.—Appointing summoning officer.

BYE-LAWS prepared by Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, and by Local Boards chosen under the Local Government Act, 1858, for the following places, have been confirmed by the Secretary of State, having been first examined and reported on :—

Aston Manor.	Keighley.	Rye.
Batley.	Kingston-upon-Thames.	St. Mary Church.
Bristol.	Lampeter.	Sandown.
Buersil.	Littleborough.	Scarborough.
Burnham.	Llanfrechfa, Upper.	Sheffield.
Buxton.	Lower Sedgley.	Shrewsbury.
Ditto.	Lynton.	Silsden.
Calne.	Milnrow.	Smethwick.
Clevedon.	Monmouth.	Snenon.
Clitheroe.	Moss-side.	Soothill, Upper.
Crumpsall.	Neston and Parkgate.	Southborough.
Dinas.	Newbiggin.	Spennymoor.
Dorchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Sutton Bridge.
Dover.	Ditto.	Tenbury Wells.
Dudley.	Newmarket.	Tonbridge.
Ditto.	Nottingham.	Tormoham.
Dunstable.	Penzance.	Tyldesley with Shakerley.
East Vale.	Ditto.	Upper Sedgley.
Exeter.	Phillack.	Wellington.
Gorleston and Southtown.	Portsmouth.	West Hartlepool.
Ham Common.	Prestwich.	Weymouth.
Ditto.	Ramsbottom.	Wilsden.
Hinderwell.	Rotherham.	Winchester.
Holbeach.	Royton.	Windsor.
Huddersfield.	Rugby.	Worcester.
Ilkeston.		

ORDERS for the Remission of Surcharges by District Auditors have been made in the following cases :

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Accrington.	Denton.	Malvern.
Ditto.	Dukinfield.	Melton Mowbray.
Altrincham.	Ellesmere.	Mossley.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Farnworth.	Openshaw.
Ditto.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Frestwich.
Bacup.	Ilkeston.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.	Rusholme.
Bootle-cum-Linacre.	Ditto.	Sandbach.
Buxton.	Lees.	Teddington.
Crumpsall.	Loughborough.	Worthing.

The following **BILLS** have been prepared in this Office during the year, and have passed through Parliament :—

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1871), 34 Vict. c. 1.

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1871), (No. 2), 34 & 35 Vict. c. 59.

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1871), (No. 4), 34 & 35 Vict. c. 187.

The Kingsholm District Act (1871), 34 & 35 Vict. c. 54.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill (1871), (No. 3), for confirming a Provisional Order for partially repealing and altering a Local Act in force within the district of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, was prepared and submitted to Parliament, but was lost in Committee.

SANITARY AND SEWAGE UTILISATION ACTS.

INQUIRIES have been made, under the provisions of these Acts, by Inspectors of the Local Government Act Office in the following cases, and Report made thereon to the Secretary of State :—

Baldock.—Into pollution of the River Ivel or Rhee.

Barnard Castle.—Into default of Local Board in not providing a proper water supply.

Battle.—Into default in respect to northern outfall.

Beeson.—Into default of sewer authority in respect to water supply.

Brentwood.—Into default of vestry in not providing proper works of main sewerage.

Dawlish.—Into Provisional Order for modification of boundaries.

Ditto.—Into default of sewer authority in providing sufficient water supply and drainage for Cockwood, Middleswood, and Westwood.

Edmonton.—Into default of Local Board of Health in regard to discharge of sewage.

Gainford.—As to compulsory purchase of lands for sewage outfall and purification.

Godalming.—Into default of town council in making proper provision for the main drainage of their borough.

Greasley.—Into default of sewer authority in respect to drainage, &c.

Heworth.—As to settlement of boundaries.

Hillmorton.—Into compulsory purchase of lands for sewage outfall and irrigation.

Hurworth-on-Tees.—Into compulsory purchase of land for sewage irrigation.

Kettering.—Into petition for sanction to loan for sewerage and sewage filtration.

Kingsbridge.—Default of sewer authority in providing proper sewerage for Kingsbridge, Dodbrooke, and West Abingdon.

Lincoln.—Into default with respect to main sewerage and sewage outfall.

Littlehampton.—Into default with respect to main sewerage.

Nunney.—Into default of special drainage district in respect to its sewerage and water supply.

Petersham.—Into pollution of watercourse.

Portland.—Into default of local board.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Retford.—Into memorial against the sewer authority of the four districts of East Retford, West Retford, Ordsall, and Claborough, for default of proper drainage.

Richmond.—Into petition for sanction to loan for sewage irrigation.

Road.—Into settlement of boundaries and default of sewer authority in providing proper main drainage.

Rolvenden.—Into default in respect to water supply.

St. Leonard's (Outbounds).—Into default in providing proper sewerage for Silver Hill.

Somerby.—Into default of sewer authority.

Somerton.—Ditto.

Southampton.—Into default in providing proper sewerage and water supply.

Speldhurst and Rusthall New Town.—Into default with respect to main drainage of Rusthall New Town.

Wells.—Into default in respect to water supply.

West Derby.—Into default of local board with respect to main sewerage.

Wethersfield.—Into memorial to modify or annul the boundaries of a special drainage district.

Wisbech.—Into default of local board in providing therein a proper system of sewerage.

Worcester Park.—Into default in respect to sewerage.

Wrexham.—Into report on complaint as to sanitary defects of Cefn Maur.

Wrrington.—Into appeal against formation of special drainage district.

ORDERS under these Acts have been made by the Secretary of State in the following Places, and for the following purposes :—

Barnard Castle.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duty in respect to water supply.

Ditto.—Order appointing Mr. J. Anderson, C.E., to perform the duties of the sewer authority in respect to water supply.

Brentwood.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duty in respect to main sewerage.

Ditto.—Order appointing Messrs. Russ and Minns to perform the duties of the sewer authority in respect to main sewerage.

Bromyard.—Order settling boundaries of special drainage district.

Darlington.—Order appointing Messrs. Lawson and Mansergh to perform the duties of the sewer authority in respect to sewage outfall and disposal.

Ditto.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duties in respect to sewage outfall.

Edmonton.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duties in respect to discharge of sewage.

Hillmorton.—Order appointing Mr. H. Manning to perform the duties of the sewer authority in respect to sewerage and water supply.

Ivybridge.—Settlement of boundaries of special drainage district.

Lincoln.—Order as to costs of inquiry.

Newent.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duties in respect to sewerage.

Road.—Settlement of boundaries of special drainage district.

St. Helen's.—Order forming part of parish into special drainage districts.

Tottenham.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duties in respect to discharge of sewage.

Wethersfield.—Order annulling formation of special drainage district.

Wrrington.— Ditto - - ditto.

THE boundaries of special Drainage Districts have been settled in the following cases :—

Bromyard.
Ivybridge.
Road.
St. Helen's.

St. John's.
Sea View.
Spring Vale.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

SANCTIONS for Loans on the Mortgage of Rates have been granted by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Sewage Utilisation and Sanitary Acts, to the Sewage Authorities of the following Places, for the following amounts and purposes :—

Place.	County.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of Years.	Purpose of Loan.
Bathford - - -	Somerset - - -	£ 600 0	30	Sewerage works.
Bovey Tracey - -	Devon - - -	350 0	10	Ditto.
Castle Northwich -	Chester - - -	350 0	30	Water supply.
Chigwell - - -	Essex - - -	5,000 0	30	Main sewerage and sewage outlet.
Dawlish (Outbounds)	Devon - - -	400 0	20	Sewerage and water supply.
East Barnet - - -	Herts - - -	16,497 0	30	Main sewerage.
Great Torrington -	Devon - - -	750 0	30	Ditto.
Hatfield - - -	Hertford - - -	394 0	30	Ditto.
Ivybridge - - -	Devon - - -	2,000 0	30	Sewerage and water supply.
Leckhampton - - -	Gloucester - - -	3,000 0	30	Sewerage works.
Malvern Link - - -	Worcester - - -	1,500 0	30	Main sewerage and sewage outfall.
Paxford - - -	Worcester - - -	200 0	30	Water supply.
Penryn - - -	Cornwall - - -	3,500 0	30	Sewerage works.
Road - - -	Wilts & Somerset	600 0	30	Main sewerage.
St. George - - -	Gloucester - - -	6,000 0	30	Main sewerage and sewage outfall.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	3,000 0	30	Ditto.
St. Nicholas - - -	Devon - - -	200 0	20	Sewerage works.
Starcross - - -	Ditto - - -	1,650 0	30	Drainage and water supply.
Walton-on-Thames -	Surrey - - -	3,000 0	30	Sewerage and sewage outfall.
Welwyn - - -	Herts - - -	1,200 0	30	Main sewerage.
Weston - - -	Somerset - - -	400 0	20	Sewerage works.
Wimborne Minster -	Dorset - - -	3,300 0	30	Ditto.
TOTAL - - -	£	53,661 0		

WORK done under LOCAL GOVERNMENT and SANITARY ACTS, between 19th August 1871 and 31st December 1871.

The Local Government Act has been adopted in the following places, and notice of adoption gazetted in relation thereto.

District.	County.
Bulwell - - -	Nottingham.
Coleford - - -	Gloucester.
Hardingstone - - -	Northampton.
Llanfairfechan - - -	Carnarvon.
Newton - - -	Chester.
Throston - - -	Durham.
Whitby - - -	York.

The Local Government Act has been partially adopted in the following places, to complete Local Acts, and to meet local requirements.

District.	County.
Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	Lancaster.
Chester - - -	

(B.)
*Reports, &c.*PETITIONS have been presented for settlement of Boundaries, and
Boundaries have been settled accordingly in the following cases :

Barmouth - - - Merioneth.

SANCTIONS for LOANS on Security of Rates have been granted by the
President of the Local Government Board, after Inquiry and
Report, to the following Local Boards for the following Purposes,
Amounts, and Number of Years.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
Altrincham - -	Cheshire - -	Sewerage works - - - -	30	£ 2,800 0 0
Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Lancaster -	Paving - - - - -	20	2,196 15 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Main sewerage - - - -	30	803 5 0
Bideford - - -	Devon - -	Sewerage and water supply	50	4,000 0 0
Bradford - - -	York - -	Extension of main sewerage	50	50,000 0 0
Brighton - - -	Sussex - -	New road - - - - -	30	7,000 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Road improvement - - -	30	1,000 0 0
Cheltenham - -	Gloucester -	Main sewerage - - - -	30	1,400 0 0
Crewe - - -	Cheshire - -	Sewage irrigation works	30	4,500 0 0
Glastonbury - -	Somerset - -	Sewerage works - - - -	30	3,270 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - - -	30	1,250 0 0
Great Yarmouth -	Norfolk - -	Purchase and pulling down dilapidated premises.	30	130 0 0
Guisborough - -	York - -	Erection of offices and maintenance of fire engine.	30	400 0 0
Hastings - - -	Sussex - -	Water supply - - - - -	30	5,000 0 0
Hinckley - - -	Leicester and Warwick - -	Public roads - - - - -	30	500 0 0
Hornsey - - -	Middlesex -	Drainage and sewerage - -	30	25,000 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and Parliamentary expenses.	30	22,000 0 0
Leamington - -	Warwick - -	Sewerage and sewage irrigation	30	3,500 0 0
Lillington - - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage works - - - -	30	450 0 0
Morley - - -	York - -	Extension of sewerage - -	50	1,976 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Purchase of land and construction of water tower.	50	1,500 0 0
Much Wootton -	Lancaster - -	Street improvements - - -	10	2,100 0 0
Poulton Bare and Torrisholme.	Lancaster - -	Roads and sea wall - - -	30	2,000 0 0
Ramsgate - - -	Kent - -	Repayment of loan - - -	25	3,750 0 0
Reigate - - -	Surrey - -	Purchase of land for irrigation farm.	30	9,000 0 0
Rugby - - -	Warwick - -	Street improvements - - -	30	2,000 0 0
St. Mary Church Ditto - - -	Devon - -	Paving and kerbing streets -	20	240 10 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Water supply and road improvements.	30	309 10 0
Snenton - - -	Notts - -	Purchase of land - - - -	30	880 0 0
South Molton - -	Devon - -	Waterworks - - - - -	30	1,000 0 0
South Shields - -	Durham - -	Paving and street improvement	20	2,700 0 0
Stroud - - -	Gloucester -	New Cattle Market (completion of).	50	2,000 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Extension of waterworks - -	50	1,400 0 0
Tormoham - - -	Devon - -	Ditto - - - - -	50	2,422 0 0
Tottenham - - -	Middlesex -	Sewerage extension, &c. - -	30	9,000 0 0
Towyn - - -	Merioneth -	Water supply and repayment of loans.	25	1,900 0 0
Tranmere - - -	Cheshire - -	Street improvement - - -	50	2,000 0 0
Ulverston - - -	Lancaster - -	Main sewerage, paving, &c. -	20	535 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage outlet -	30	1,800 0 0
West Cowes - - -	Southampton	Street improvements and main sewerage.	30	750 0 0
Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - and paving - -	20	1,050 0 0
West Derby - - -	Lancaster - -	Purchase of sewage farm - -	30	58,700 0 0
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset - -	Pleasure grounds, &c. - -	30	459 2 6
Witham - - -	Essex - -	Sewerage and water supply -	30	1,000 0 0
Workop - - -	Notts - -	Public road - - - - -	30	2,000 0 0
TOTAL - - -			£	240,912 2 6

ORDERS have been made in the following cases, after inquiry and report ^(B.) *Reports, &c.* made thereon.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Settlement of boundaries.
Barmouth.—Settlement of boundaries.
Brigg.—Appointing summoning officer.
Bingley.—Approving appointment of surveyor.
Canterbury.—Dismissing appeal against private improvement expenses.
Hardingstone.—Appointing summoning officer.
Kingsholme, St. Catherine.—Appointing summoning officer.
Lincoln.—Purchase of land for new street.
Merthyr Tydfil.—Sanctioning commencement of outfall works.
Rochdale.—Approving appointment of surveyor.
Skipton.—Dispensation Order (Section 19, Public Health Act, 1848).

BYE-LAWS prepared by Local Boards of Health, under the Public Health Act, 1848, and by Local Boards chosen under the Local Government Act, 1858, for the following places, have been confirmed by the President of the Local Government Board, having been first examined and reported on.

Bournemouth.
 Eastbourne.

Stamford.
 Swadlincote.

ORDERS for the Remission of Surcharges by District Auditors have been made in the following cases :

Burnham.
 Denton.
 Dukinfield.
 Gorton.
 Heywood.
 Littlehampton.
 Milnrow.

Oakworth.
 Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.
 Warminster.
 Ditto.
 Ditto.

ORDERS under the Sanitary and Sewage Utilisation Acts have been made by the President of the Local Government Board in the following Places, and for the following Purposes.

Blaydon.—Order that the enactments of the 35th section of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," shall come into force within the said district.

Sal.— - - Ditto - - ditto.

Somerby.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duty in respect to main sewerage.

Speldhurst.—Order calling upon the sewer authority to perform its duty in respect to main drainage.

Workington.—Order that the enactments of the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, shall come into force within the said district.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

SANCTIONS for Loans on the Mortgage of Rates have been granted by the President of the Local Government Board, under the Provisions of the Sewage Utilisation and Sanitary Acts, to the Sewer Authorities, or Local Boards respectively of the following Places, for the following Amounts and Purposes:—

Place.	County.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of years.	Purpose of Loan.
		£ s. d.		
Baldock -	Hertford -	1,000 0 0	30	Main drainage.
Bilton -	Warwick -	800 0 0	30	Main sewerage and drainage.
Childs Hill -	Middlesex -	1,000 0 0	30	Drainage.
Houghton Regis -	Bedford -	450 0 0	7	Main sewerage.
Leyton -	Essex -	1,500 0 0	30	Purchase of land and outfall sewerage works.
Maidstone (Local Board).	Kent -	3,000 0 0	30	Hospital accommodation.
St. John's (Isle of Wight).	Hampshire -	2,000 0 0	30	Main sewerage.
South Brent.	Devon -	500 0 0	30	Water supply.
Sunderland (Local Board).	Durham -	2,500 0 0	30	Hospital accommodation.
Totnes -	Devon -	3,500 0 0	30	Main sewerage.
Uppingham -	Leicester and Rutland.	800 0 0	30	Sewerage.
TOTAL		17,650 0 0		

Medical Department.

APPENDIX to REPORT of JOHN SIMON, Esq. See pages lii to lx.

No. 37.

VACCINATION.—CIRCULAR from the PRIVY COUNCIL to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, METROPOLIS.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council,
8, Richmond Terrace, 6th January 1871.*

SIR,

IN consequence of the rapid extension of small-pox in the Metropolis during the last few weeks, and considering that, unless the promptest and most efficient measures of prevention be taken by local authorities, the mortality from the disease will continue and increase, the Lords of Her Majesty's Council direct me to request that the particular attention of your Board of Guardians may be called to this subject, and that the inclosed Memorandum, concerning the measures which my Lords advise to be taken under the Vaccination Act, 1867, in towns in which small-pox is epidemic, may be brought under the immediate consideration of your Board.

As my Lords, many months ago, took measures to forewarn the several Boards of Guardians of the Metropolis of the impending epidemic of small-pox which has now set in, and as the respective Boards of Guardians were then reminded of the great importance of appointing special officers under sect. 28 of the Vaccination Act, to institute the inquiries and take the proceedings which are necessary for a due administration of that statute, my Lords trust that long before now those required appointments have everywhere been made. But should it unfortunately be the case that in your Union or Parish this has not yet been done, I am to request that you will at once bring the subject again under consideration of your Board, as, in the opinion of my Lords, it is a matter of most serious urgency.

My Lords believe that the duties of vaccination officers will be best discharged by persons of the class from which relieving officers and inspectors of nuisances are generally selected. Their Lordships apprehend that few of the Metropolitan Unions or large not-united parishes

(B.)
Reports, &c.

can at present require less than *the whole time* of one such officer, and that in the more populous Unions or Parishes, if small-pox be or should become extensively prevalent, additional (but, of course, only temporary) appointments will be required, in order to do rapidly what has to be done.

My Lords direct me to add, that under existing circumstances it is in their opinion very important that, independently of the personal action of vaccination officers, abundant notice by printed placards should be given to the public in every district, as to the exact arrangements which are locally in force for public vaccination and re-vaccination, and as to the special danger which at the present time must attend any neglect of vaccination, and as to the penalties which the Vaccination Act affixes to any breach of its compulsory provisions.

My Lords observe with regret that, from time to time, false and mischievous statements are still spread among the poorer classes with a view to excite hostility to vaccination, and tending to promote opposition to the law; but, with reference to this subject, their Lordships deem it almost superfluous to remind your Board that these statements, whether affecting to question the protective power of vaccination, or pretending to impute general ill-consequences to the practice, have again and again been utterly refuted by the most extensive and impartial inquiries, and that, after seventy years experience of vaccination, educated medical practitioners of every country of the world are practically unanimous in recommending its adoption.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

The Clerk to the Guardians of

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

MEMORANDUM on the STEPS specially requisite to be taken by BOARDS OF GUARDIANS under the VACCINATION ACT, 1867, in TOWNS in which SMALL-POX is epidemic.

I.—*Special Instructions to Vaccination Officers.*

1. At times when small-pox is epidemic, the officer appointed by the Guardians to see that the provisions of the Vaccination Act are duly observed should give his first and special attention to the particular localities in which the infection exists.

2. In order that for this purpose he may have the earliest possible information of the occurrence of cases of the disease, the Guardians should instruct their district medical officers to give him immediate notice of every fresh case of small-pox which comes under their treatment, and should also instruct the registrars of deaths to forward to him notice of each death registered from small-pox on the day on which it is registered. For convenience of transmitting such notices, each district medical officer and registrar should be supplied with forms duly stamped for post; or with post-cards adapted for the purpose. Private medical practitioners should also be invited to give similar information.

3. In each locality in which the infection exists, the vaccination officer should proceed with the utmost possible dispatch to personally ascertain what children are unprotected by vaccination, and should use his utmost exertions to obtain the prompt vaccination of all such children. Generally speaking, he must be guided by his own judgment and by his knowledge of the locality as to the manner in which his inquiries can best be made; but in infected courts or alleys, as well as in certain kinds of streets, inquiries from house to house, and, in tenemented houses, from room to room, will be indispensable.

4. Where any child is found illegally unvaccinated (between the ages of three months and 14 years) the vaccination officer should give a notice requiring the vaccination to be done within a specified time. This time, when there is small-pox in the house, or other special risk of exposure to the contagion, should not exceed 24 hours; but in other cases some days, not exceeding a week, may be allowed. A second visit from the vaccination officer will, of course, afterwards be necessary, in order to see that his notice has been complied with.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

With regard to unvaccinated children, not yet three months old, who may be in infected localities, the vaccination officer should advise the parents not to incur the unnecessary risk of waiting for the child to complete that age before having its vaccination performed; for vaccination is performed with perfect safety on children even immediately after birth. In no house in which there is small-pox ought a child, however young, on any account to remain unvaccinated, unless on medical examination it be pronounced unfit to be vaccinated.

5. The vaccination officer should make it well known in infected localities that the public vaccinator is at liberty to re-vaccinate grown-up and young persons (not under 12 years of age) who have not before been successfully re-vaccinated, and who apply to him for that purpose; and that persons not vaccinated since childhood, who are likely to be exposed to contagion, ought to be re-vaccinated without delay. Above all, this is necessary for persons whose original marks of vaccination are imperfect.

6. All notices given and representations made as above, should be accompanied with information of the provision for public vaccination in the district. If any case requiring prompt vaccination by the public vaccinator cannot, in the judgment of the vaccination officer, properly be taken to the station or residence of the public vaccinator, the vaccination officer should give to the public vaccinator immediate information of the case.

7. Besides the above-described special proceedings in infected localities, every means should be taken, generally throughout the Union or Parish, to ensure that the infantine vaccination is as complete as possible. The vaccination officer should make frequent examination of the registrars' vaccination books, and should deal with each default which he finds as speedily as possible after it has arisen.

II.—*Special arrangements for the public Vaccination of cases of emergency.*

1. Besides the ordinary attendances for the performance of vaccination at the appointed station in each vaccination district, special attendances should, during the continuance of the epidemic, be given at a fixed hour daily for the vaccination of cases of emergency.

2. Under the regulations of the Privy Council, Guardians, where small-pox is prevailing, are at liberty, without special authorization, to order such exceptional attendances. But as regards the place where the special daily attendances should be given, if, in the case of any district where the vaccinator's surgery or residence is not a vaccination station, the Guardians are of opinion that the ordinary vaccinating station would be less convenient for the special purpose than such surgery or residence would be, they should at once apply to the Privy Council to sanction, for a limited time, the exceptional use of the surgery or residence.

3. The special provision for daily attendance is designed only to meet cases of emergency; and all other cases should be reserved for the usual vaccinating day. It is on the latter regular attendance at the station that reliance must be placed, not only to maintain the usual performance of primary vaccination from arm to arm, but also to furnish the supply of lymph required for cases of re-vaccination, and for use in the special attendances; and former epidemics of small-pox have shown that to attempt at such times an indiscriminate daily performance of vaccination leads only to difficulties and disadvantages. Adherence to systematic arrangements (with exception only for special cases) is indeed of the utmost consequence at such periods;—first, because it is then of supreme importance that each primary vaccination should be done under conditions which scarcely admit of failure; and secondly, because without system it is not possible properly to meet the large demands for re-vaccination which at such times are sure to arise, and which, unless under very particular circumstances, must always be reserved for the weekly vaccinating day.

III.—*Isolation of the sick, and disinfection.*

The isolation of the sick, and the disinfection of infected houses and things, are very important means of checking the spread of small-pox; and in order that such measures may be enforced, the Sanitary Act, 1866, besides imposing penalties on the exposure of infected persons, the letting of infected houses, the sale, &c., of infected things, and other acts similarly dangerous to the public health, gives in §§ 23-24, 26-28, very important powers to nuisance authorities. As the nuisance authority is in most towns a separate body from the Board of Guardians, it is not proposed in this memorandum to give any advice as to the way in which these powers can best be exercised; but, so far as the destitute classes are concerned, Boards of Guardians, as poor law authorities, have through their officers opportunities of securing disinfection and the isolation of the sick, of which full use should be made during an epidemic of small-pox.

No. 38.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

VACCINATION.—CIRCULAR from the PRIVY COUNCIL to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, METROPOLIS.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, S.W., January 24th, 1871.*

SIR,

By direction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council I wrote on the 6th instant to the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians with reference to the measures which they, as the local authorities for the purpose of the Vaccination Act, should take to prevent, as far as they could, the spread of small-pox in the Metropolis. The inclosed Memorandum will inform your vestry of the measures which my Lords then advised the Guardians to take. But although vaccination is certainly the main resource against the spread of small-pox, and the extension of the present epidemic must be attributed to the great neglect of vaccination in many parts of London, it is to be remembered that, as small-pox is one of the most infectious of diseases, so, just in proportion as there has been neglect of vaccination in the community, each new case of small-pox which occurs becomes a new centre of danger to the public health; and that, accordingly, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease, the ISOLATION OF THE SICK AND THE DISINFECTION OF INFECTED HOUSES AND THINGS are at the present time especially necessary.

My Lords, having recently had occasion to draw the attention of your vestry to measures of this kind in connection with the epidemic presence of relapsing fever and scarlatina in London, presume that your vestry, being fully aware of its powers for such purposes, has been duly exercising them with reference to the present emergency. The epidemic is, however, attaining such large dimensions that my Lords think it important to bring the subject again under the particular consideration of your vestry, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the requisite measures are being taken in each of the Metropolitan districts.

1. It is of great importance that all persons suffering from small-pox, and so lodged that the isolation of them from healthy persons which is requisite to prevent the spread of contagion cannot be secured without their removal, should be removed to some special hospital or place for the reception of the sick. The medical officer of your district has doubtless taken the requisite steps to obtain early information of all cases of small-pox; and, under his directions, the provisions of the 26th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, should be put in force wherever such a measure seems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The provision of the 19th section of the same Act, including within the term "nuisance" such overcrowding of a house or any part of a house as is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, also deserves the special attention of your vestry at the present time. And the provisions of the 27th section should be fully carried into effect with regard to the bodies of persons who die of small-pox.

If it be at all doubtful whether accommodation will be found, in the hospitals already provided to receive small-pox cases, for the cases in your district which ought to be removed from their homes, your vestry should remember that, under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, it has power to provide any requisite accommodation for such cases, whether or not of the destitute class; and although provision is being made to a large extent by the Metropolitan Asylum Board, and to some extent by some Boards of Guardians, to meet the requirements of the destitute class, it may still be expedient for your vestry, in the interest of the public health, to supplement the provision for this class;

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and at any rate, your vestry is bound to see that the requisite provision is made for cases where removal is necessary, but which are not in a class willing to receive poor-law relief.

2. It is equally necessary that, under the powers contained in section 22 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, all houses or rooms and things infected with small-pox should be disinfected under skilled direction, and with as little delay as possible after the death of the patient or the removal or convalescence of the case.

3. In order that houses or rooms may be properly disinfected, it will be desirable that the disinfection should, in as many cases as possible, be done by the servants of your vestry, and to the satisfaction of the medical officer of the district; and, in order that articles and things may be readily but sufficiently disinfected, it is absolutely necessary that your vestry should have a place with the necessary apparatus and attendance for disinfection. (Sanitary Act, 1866, sect. 23.) The attention of your vestry having been called on a previous occasion to the necessity for such public means of disinfecting infected articles and things, my Lords trust that your vestry has already provided them, but if this is not the case I am directed to request that this may at once be done.

Your vestry should be in possession of daily returns of the cases of small-pox which are occurring in its district, and any information which the officers of your vestry may possess as to unvaccinated children should at once be communicated to the officers of the Guardians.

One of their Lordships' Inspectors will, within a few days, visit your district for the purpose of making inquiry into the measures which your vestry is taking; and my Lords have instructed me to give, through him, to any Boards or Vestries which may so desire, any advice or assistance which this department can afford in relation to the present epidemic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

The Clerk to the Vestry of

No. 39.

VACCINATION.—CIRCULAR FROM PRIVY COUNCIL to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
 8, Richmond Terrace, S.W., 14th March 1871.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Council to inform your Board that, as their Lordships are advised, small-pox, which at the present time is severely epidemic in London and Liverpool, will probably, before many months are over, spread more or less throughout the country; and that therefore, in their Lordships' opinion, it is an urgent duty of all Boards of Guardians to see to the population of their respective Unions being protected by vaccination, and, as far as necessary, by re-vaccination, against the disease.

With regard to infantine vaccination, my Lords trust that your Board has, since the Vaccination Act, 1867, came into operation, regularly examined the registrars' lists in accordance with the 27th section of the Act, and taken the necessary proceedings thereon in all cases of default, so that the children within your Union, born since January 1st, 1868, are all now duly protected. But, if this is not the case, my Lords are

of opinion that your Board should, without delay, proceed to examine and complete the registers of successful vaccination kept under the Act, employing for this purpose a vaccination officer or officers, as many as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the work, to make personal inquiry into each case of omission, and to secure immediate compliance with the law. In regard to children born before the Act of 1867 came into operation, it is most probable that, unless the attention of your Board has already been given to this matter, and steps accordingly taken, there are many within the Union still unvaccinated; and your Board should therefore at once direct its vaccination officer or officers to make active personal inquiries after any such cases.

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My Lords think it scarcely necessary for them to observe that your Board would incur the gravest responsibility if children should die in your Union of small-pox, who, if the provisions of the Vaccination Act had been enforced, would have been protected against the disease; and I am to remind you that the prevalence of small-pox among all ages and classes will be greatly determined by the extent to which the presence of unvaccinated children facilitates the spread of the disease.

With reference to re-vaccination, it is very desirable that the attention of at least all persons who are over 15, and who have not been vaccinated since infancy, should be called to the advisability of their undergoing the operation. The 8th section of the Vaccination Act, and the 4th of their Lordships' Regulations of February 18th, 1868, provide for the performance of re-vaccination by public vaccinators, and for their payment for the same; but the re-vaccination of the large number of persons who, when an epidemic of small-pox occurs, properly demand from the public vaccinators this protection against the disease, cannot have lymph found for its performance, unless a considerable amount of infantine vaccination be going on at the same time. It is very desirable, therefore, that the approaching attendances for public vaccination (at which, if the Act is duly enforced, there will be a large number of infantine vaccinations) should be also used to a large extent for re-vaccinations; and in order that this may be done, information as to the advisability of re-vaccination must at once be given to the public, with notice of the times and places at which it will be performed.

If any cases of small-pox occur in your Union, it will be necessary that prompt measures should be taken, by the isolation of persons suffering from the disease, and by the disinfection of infected houses and things, to prevent the spread of contagion. For these purposes very important powers are given to nuisance authorities by the "Sanitary Act, 1866;" and as your Board is probably the nuisance authority for (at least) some part of its Union, it must be prepared, should the necessity arise, fully to exercise the powers entrusted to it by the above-named Act.

I am directed to inclose some memoranda affording information which your Board may need in carrying out the above suggestions.

I am, &c.

The Clerk to the Guardians,
Union.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

MEMORANDUM on the DUTIES of NUISANCE and SEWER AUTHORITIES in reference to EPIDEMICS of SMALL-POX.

It is the neglect of vaccination that renders the occurrence of considerable epidemics of small-pox possible, and it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox

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can most effectually be prevented or restrained; and therefore as soon as any case of small-pox is brought into or occurs in any Union, immediate notice should be given to the Board of Guardians of the Union (the local authority for vaccination purposes) in order that any special facilities which it may be desirable to afford for the vaccination of persons in immediate danger of infection may be provided, and that vaccination may be enforced throughout the infected district. As, however, small-pox is one of the most infectious of diseases, so, just in proportion as there has been neglect of vaccination in the community, each new case of small-pox which occurs becomes a new centre of danger to the public health; and accordingly, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease, the ISOLATION OF THE SICK AND THE DISINFECTION OF INFECTED HOUSES AND THINGS are especially necessary.

1. It is of great importance that all persons suffering from small-pox, and so lodged that the isolation of them from healthy persons cannot be secured without their removal, should be removed to some special hospital or place for the reception of the sick. Steps should be taken to obtain early information of all cases of small-pox; and under the direction of the medical officer of health of the district, or, if there is no medical officer of health, then of some medical practitioner specially appointed to advise the local authority during the epidemic, the provisions of the 26th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, should be put in force wherever such a measure seems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The provision of the 19th section of the same Act, including within the term "nuisance" such overcrowding of a house or any part of a house as is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, should also receive the special attention of the nuisance authority at such a time, and the provisions of the 27th section should be fully carried into effect with regard to the bodies of persons who die of small-pox.

If it be at all doubtful whether suitable accommodation will be found in the existing hospitals for the cases of small-pox in the district, which ought to be removed from their homes, the authority which, under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, has power to provide any requisite accommodation for such cases, whether or not of the destitute class, if it has not already exercised its powers in this behalf, should exercise them without delay, and to the full extent required in order to render possible the necessary isolation of the sick. Although some provision may have been made by the Board of Guardians of the Union to meet the requirements of the destitute class, it may still be expedient for the sanitary authority, in the interest of the public health, to supplement the provision for this class; and at any rate, the sanitary authority is bound to see that the requisite provision is made for cases where removal is necessary, but which are not in a class willing to receive poor-law relief.

2. It is equally necessary that, under the powers contained in section 23 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, all houses or rooms and things infected with small-pox should be disinfected under skilled direction, and with as little delay as possible after the death of the patient or the removal or convalescence of the case.

3. In order that houses or rooms may be properly disinfected, it will be desirable that the disinfection should, in as many cases as possible, be done by the servants of the nuisance authority, and to the satisfaction of the medical adviser of such authority; and in order that articles and things may be readily but sufficiently disinfected, it will be necessary that a place with the necessary apparatus and attendance for disinfection should be ready for use. (Sanitary Act, 1866, sec. 23.) If these public means of disinfecting infected articles and things have not already been provided, this should at once be done.

4. As infectious diseases may be spread by the use of public carriages for the conveyance of the sick and of convalescents, the nuisance authority (under section 24 of the Sanitary Act, 1866) should provide suitable means of conveyance to and from hospitals of persons suffering or recovering from small-pox.

5. Public notice should be given of the penalties to which persons are liable on account of the exposure of small-pox patients, the use without proper precautions of public carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering from small-pox, the letting of infected houses or rooms, or the sale or sending about of infected things; and proceedings should be taken by the nuisance authority in every case in which these provisions are disobeyed. (See Sanitary Act, 1866, sections 25, 38, 39.)

*Medical Department of the Privy
Council Office, March, 1871.*

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No. 40.

LIST (arranged in Registration Divisions) of 165 UNIONS and PARISHES with the Guardians of which there was special communication on account of the presence of SMALL-POX. Unions and parishes where Inspectors personally communicated with the Guardians have "(Insp.)" affixed to their names.

Registration Division.	Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Authority addressed.	Tenor of Communication. Remarks.
I. LONDON.	[In the early part of the year the four senior Inspectors of the Department, Drs. Seaton, Stevens, and Buchanan, and Mr. Radcliffe, were employed continuously in London for many weeks in communicating with the local authorities and their officers in the respective Unions and Parishes on the measures to be taken against the then increasing epidemic of small-pox. On the 6th January letters were addressed to every Board of Guardians in the Metropolis as to the special measures to be taken for promoting vaccination and re-vaccination. On the 24th January letters were addressed to the several Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards as to the necessity for providing for the isolation of the sick and the disinfection of infected houses and things.]		
	Greenwich -	Deptford District Board of Works.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Hackney -	Guardians -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
	Poplar - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	St. Olave's -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	St. Pancras (P.) -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Ditto - -	Vestry - -	Inquiry as to hospital accommodation.
	St. Saviour's -	Guardians - -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
	Shoreditch (P.)	Vestry - -	Ditto. Inquiry by Inspector with reference to site of small-pox hospital.
	Strand - -	Office of Works and Guardians.	Proposal to use old work-house as small-pox hospital.
	Ditto - -	Guardians - -	Recommendations as to vaccination arrangements.
	All Metropolitan	Unions and Parishes.	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.	Abingdon -	Guardians - -	Inquiry as to carrying out of Inspector's recommendations.
	Alverstoke -	Gosport Local Brd.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Andover - -	Guardians - -	Ditto.
	Brighton - -	Ditto - -	Inquiry. Remonstrance against inaction. Modifications of vaccination arrangements approved.
	East Preston -	Ditto - -	Approving modifications of vaccination arrangements.
	Eastry - -	Deal Local Board.	Inquiry and suggestions. Necessity for provision of hospital accommodation.
	Hollingbourn -	Guardians - -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
	Ile of Wight -	Newport Corporation.	Suggestions.

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Registration Division.	Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Authority addressed.	Tenor of Communication. Remarks.
II. SOUTH EASTERN —cont.	Milton -	Commissioners -	Inquiry as to sanitary improvements recommended by Dr. Buchanan in his report of 1870.
	New Winchester North Aylesford (Insp.)	Guardians - - Ditto and Northfleet Vestry.	Inquiries and suggestions. Ditto. Advice by Inspector, especially as to Ferry Street.
	Southampton - (Insp.)	Local Board and Guardians.	Suggestions. Modification of vaccination arrangements approved. Advice by Inspector. Remonstrances as to confusion of authorities. Want of hospital accommodation, and of isolation and disinfection. Vaccination not properly enforced.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.	Bishop Stortford	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Ditto - -	Much Hadham Vestry.	Ditto.
	Brentford -	Guardians - -	Ditto.
	Ditto - -	Isleworth Vestry -	Suggestions.
	Huntingdon -	Guardians - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Kettering -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Northampton - (Insp.)	Ditto and Town Council.	Ditto. Advice by Inspector.
	Oxford - -	Guardians - -	Suggestions.
	Uxbridge - -	Ditto and Southall Vestry.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Watford - -	Guardians - -	Suggestions.
	Wellingborough	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Wisbeach - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Epping - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
IV. EASTERN.	Halstead - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Maldon - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Newmarket -	Ditto and Fordham Vestry.	Ditto.
	Norwich - - (Insp.)	Guardians & Local Board.	Advice by Inspector.
	Rochford - -	Guardians & South Shobury Vestry.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Romford - -	Guardians - -	Ditto.
	Walsingham	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Yarmouth - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Bedminster -	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Bideford - -	Ditto - -	Suggestions.
V. SOUTH WESTERN.	Ditto - -	Local Board -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Ditto - -	Ditto Northam -	Ditto.
	Bodmin - -	Guardians and Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
	Bradford (Wilts) (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector. Combination suggested for provision of hospital.
	Bridgewater (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Suggestions. Modification of vaccination arrangements approved.

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Registration Division.	Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Authority addressed.	Tenor of Communication. Remarks.
V. SOUTH WESTERN —cont.	Bridport -	Local Board -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Cricklade -	Guardians & Purton Vestry.	Ditto.
	East Stonehouse	Vestry and Guardians.	Ditto.
	Exeter Incorporation.	Corporation -	Inquiry.
	Kingsbridge -	Dartmouth Local Board.	Suggestions.
	Liskeard - (Insp.)	Guardians -	Advice by Inspector.
	Marlborough -	Ditto and Local Board.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Plymouth -	Guardians -	Suggestions as to small-pox on shipboard. Authorities should combine to provide hospital.
	Stoke Damerel -	Ditto & Devonport Local Brd.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Tavistock (Insp.)	Guardians -	Advice by Inspector.
	Torrington -	Ditto -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Weymouth -	Ditto and Local Board.	Suggestions. Provision of hospital accommodation required.
	Ditto -	Portland Local Board.	Inquiry.
	Wimborne and Cranborne. (Insp.)	Guardians -	Suggestions. Inspector sent.
	Yeovil -	Ditto and Town Council.	Inquiry and suggestions.
VI. WEST MIDLAND.	Bridgnorth -	Oldbury Local Brd.	Inquiry. Provision of hospital urged.
	Bristol Incorporation. (Insp.)	Local Board and Guardians.	Inquiry as to provision of hospital accommodation. Hospital accommodation required. Inspector sent.
	Cheadle -	Guardians -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Clifton -	Ditto -	Ditto.
	Dudley -	Ditto and Tipton Local Board.	Ditto.
	Leek -	Guardians -	Ditto. [Temporary hospital afterwards provided.]
	Newport (Salop)	Ditto -	Suggestions.
	Nuneaton - (Insp.)	Ditto -	Advice by Inspector.
	Stoke-on-Trent - (Insp.)	Ditto -	Inspector sent.
	Walsall -	Ditto -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Whitchurch (Insp.)	Ditto -	Advice by Inspector.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.	Basford -	Ditto -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Caistor -	Great Grimsby Local Board.	Suggestions. Hospital accommodation urgently required.
	Gainsborough -	Local Board -	Suggestions.
	Glanford Brigg -	Guardians -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Holbeach -	Ditto -	Ditto.

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Registration Division.	Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Authority addressed.	Tenor of Communication. Remarks.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND —cont.	Nottingham (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Ditto - -	Local Board - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Radford - -	Guardians & Sneinton Local Board.	Inquiries and suggestions.
	Worksop - -	Guardians - -	Suggestions.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	Barton-on-Irwell (Insp.)	Local Board - -	Ditto. Provision of hospital accommodation urged.
	Ditto - -	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Birkenhead (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Approving modifications of vaccination arrangements.
			Advice by Inspector.
	Bolton - -	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Bury - -	Ditto - -	Suggestions and remonstrances against inaction.
	Chorlton - -	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	(Insp.)		
	Fylde - -	Fleetwood Local Board.	Suggestions.
	Liverpool - -	(See West Derby).	
	Manchester - -	Guardians - -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
			Inquiry and suggestions.
	Nantwich - -	Ditto - -	
	(Insp.)		
	Ditto - -	Crewe Local Board	Advice by Inspector.
	Ormskirk - -	Guardians - -	Ditto.
	Rochdale - -	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	(Insp.)		
	Ditto - -	Local Board - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Salford - -	Guardians - -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
	(Insp.)		
	Stockport - -	Bridbury Local Board.	Suggestions.
	(Insp.)		
	Ditto - -	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector. Modification of vaccination arrangements approved.
			Advice by Inspector.
	Ulverstone (Insp.)	Ditto - -	
	Warrington (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Approving modification of vaccination arrangements.
			Advice by Inspector.
	West Derby (Insp.)	Ditto and Local Board.	Inquiry and suggestions.
			Advice by Inspector. Additional stations sanctioned.
	Wigan - -	Ditto ditto - -	Advice by Inspector. Inquiry and suggestions.
	(Insp.)		
	Wirrall - -	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	(Insp.)		
IX. YORK.	Beverley - -	Ditto and Local Board.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	(Insp.)		
	Doncaster - -	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	(Insp.)		
	Guisborough - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	(Insp.)		
	Halifax - -	Ditto and Town Council.	Ditto.
	(Insp.)		
	Kingston-on-Hall (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Ditto.

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IX. YORK— cont.	Malton - - (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Pontefract (Insp.)	Ditto and Whit- wood Local Board.	Ditto.
	Ripon - - (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Suggestions. Modification of vaccination arrangements approved. Advice by In- spector.
	Scarborough (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Suggestions.
	Sculcoates (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Settle - - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Tadcaster - -	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Todmorden - -	Ditto and Local Board.	Ditto.
	Wakefield (Insp.)	Local Board and Guardians.	Ditto, and advice by Inspector.
	Wharfedale (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Modification of vaccination arrangements approved. Advice by Inspector.
	Whitby - - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
X. NORTHERN.	Auckland - - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Suggestions. Advice by Inspectors.
	Belford - -	Ditto - -	Suggestions.
	Berwick-on-Tweed	Ditto and Local Board.	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Carlisle - -	Local Board - -	Ditto.
	Chester-le-Street (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Darlington (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Durham - - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Easington (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Gateshead - - (Insp.)	Ditto and Felling Local Board.	Modification of vaccination arrangements approved, and advice by Inspector.
	Houghton-le-Spring (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Suggestions.
	Longtown - -	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Morpeth - -	Ditto and Bed- lington Local Board.	Ditto.
	South Shields - -	Guardians - -	Ditto. Additional sta- tions suggested.
	Stockton - - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Tynemouth - -	Ditto - -	Suggestions.
XI. WALES.	Aberayron (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Abergavenny (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Bedwellty - -	Ditto - -	Inquiry and suggestions.
	Brecon - - (Insp.)	Local Board and Guardians.	Ditto. Advice by In- spector.

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Registration Division.	Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Authority addressed.	Tenor of Communication. Remarks.
XI. WALES— cont.	Carmarthen - (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Crickhowell - (Insp.)	Brynmawr Local Board and Guardians.	Inquiry and suggestions. Do.
	Haverfordwest - (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Hay - (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Ditto.
	Holyhead -	Local Board -	Provision of temporary hospital urged.
	Merthyr Tydvil	Guardians - -	Inquiry and suggestions. Do.
	Monmouth -	Ditto and Town Council.	Ditto.
	Neath - (Insp.)	Ditto ditto -	Ditto. Advice by Inspector.
	Newport (Mon.) (Insp.)	Guardians - -	Ditto. Ditto.
	Pontypridd - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Advice by Inspector.
	Ruthin - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	St. Asaph - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	Tredeggar - (Insp.)	Ditto - -	Ditto.

No. 41.

RE-VACCINATION.—MEMORANDUM OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

By vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole lifetime, against an attack of small-pox; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If however the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory; neither lasting so long, nor while it lasts being nearly so complete, as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. Hitherto, unfortunately, there has always been a very large quantity of imperfect vaccination; and in consequence the population always contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo RE-VACCINATION.* Generally speaking, the best

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time of life for re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age; and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox. In proportion, however, as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, the age of 15 needs not be waited for; especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *In circumstances of special danger, every one past childhood, on whom re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, ought without delay to be re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, *does not appear ever to require repetition.* The nurses and other servants of the Small Pox Hospital, when they enter the service, are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the resident Surgeon of the hospital, during his thirty-four years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

Legal provision for re-vaccination are made in the 8th Section of the Vaccination Act, 1867, and in Section IV. of the Regulations which the Lords of the Council under authority of the Act issued in their Order of February 18th, 1868. Under these provisions, *Re-vaccination is now performed by all Public Vaccinators at their respective Vaccinating Stations*; and, so far as is not inconsistent with the more imperative claims for primary vaccination, *any person who ought to be re-vaccinated may, on applying to the Public Station of the District in which he resides, obtain Re-vaccination at the public expense.*

No. 42.

RE-VACCINATION.—MEMORANDUM OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON
LYMPH SUPPLY.

At any time when exceptional claims for re-vaccination are arising, it becomes essential clearly to understand how the lymph for such re-vaccination is to be supplied.

In regard of lymph supply, re-vaccination unfortunately differs from primary vaccination, in that it contributes nothing to its own support, but that each case of re-vaccination, while requiring to draw lymph from a case of primary vaccination, will itself furnish no available lymph in return; for, even when good vesicles result from re-vaccination, their lymph cannot properly be used for other vaccinations or re-vaccinations. Thus, no wholesale re-vaccination is possible which does not have for its basis a large system of primary vaccination; and as, in England, such a system exists in the hands of the public vaccinators, but, with very rare individual exceptions, not in any other hands, so, our essential security for means of re-vaccination (as well as for means of primary vaccination) is in the system of public vaccinating stations established by law.

At these stations a large majority of all the infantine vaccinations of the country are performed in successive weekly groups; the cases of each vaccinating-day returning a week afterwards to furnish lymph for the arm-to-arm vaccination of a new group. Each well-frequented

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station is thus a continuous source of primary lymph-supply, and is able, not only to maintain its own weekly performances of vaccination and re-vaccination, but also to contribute more or less towards the requirements of places where the public stations are too ill-frequented for the maintenance of a continuous supply, and towards the similar requirements of private practitioners. From certain of such stations, carefully selected and superintended, the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office receives regular contributions of lymph, preserved dry on ivory points, or liquid in capillary tubes; and out of the stock thus contributed, the department answers day by day the demands which are made on it for lymph; demands emanating not only from among the many thousand vaccinators, public and private, of the civil population of England, and the other divisions of the United Kingdom, but also from Her Majesty's Army and Navy in all parts of the world, and from the Diplomatic and other Foreign Services, and from the Colonies.

It is essential for the objects which have to be accomplished that this National Vaccine Establishment should be maintained in a solvent condition, as regards all such demands as its constitution is intended to meet; and it is satisfactory to know, as an effect of large improvements which of late years have been made in the system of supply, that the resources of the establishment are now many times greater and more elastic than they have been during any previous epidemic of small-pox, and are fully adequate to meet all such demands as the establishment professes to provide for. It must be remembered, however, that there are certain claims which the establishment is neither meant nor would be able to meet. No central depôt of lymph can pretend to give such separate supplies as will enable each individual practitioner to vaccinate at once large numbers of persons. The principle on which the National Vaccine Establishment proceeds (and has always proceeded) in its distribution of lymph, whether to public or to private vaccinators, is as follows:—*It furnishes each applicant with a sufficiency for the performance of a few first vaccinations, and it expects that the recipient, so far as the circumstances of his practice render necessary, will exert himself to vaccinate in series from the beginning which he is thus enabled to make.* This principle is acted on in relation to public vaccinators (as especially in country districts) whenever, from local circumstances, the weekly succession of groups of cases has been interrupted; and no other principle can be worked on a large scale in relation to private vaccinators. If re-vaccinations are in question, they, to any considerable extent, cannot be *immediately* dealt with at the expense of the central depôt. And if the vaccinator, on receiving his packet of preserved lymph, does not use it for starting primary vaccinations, from which afterwards his re-vaccinations could be performed, but, instead of so doing, expends the preserved lymph on some of his claimants for re-vaccination, he must not rely on being able to satisfy other claimants with new supplies from the central depôt.

Where medical practitioners, not being public vaccinators, and not having otherwise in their practice cases for primary vaccination, are called upon to re-vaccinate on considerable scale (as in hospitals, commercial establishments, schools, and even large households) they would generally find it best to make direct application for assistance to the public vaccinator of the district in which they have to act; with whose assistance they may commonly find it in their power to arrange with the parents of children recently vaccinated at the public station, that some of such children shall at the proper time be taken to places where private re-vaccinations have to be performed, so as to furnish from arm

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to arm any required quantity of lymph. Generally, too, any private medical practitioner who, from any cause, desires to obtain extraordinary supplies of lymph, will most easily attain his object by applying to the public vaccinator of the district in which he resides. And as public vaccinators, appointed under the Vaccination Act, 1867, are of course free to accept payment for any extra-official work which they may be willing to undertake, private practitioners would probably have no difficulty in obtaining, by voluntary agreement, the assistance of some of these officers as collectors of lymph for private re-vaccination.

It is important for the public to observe that re-vaccination on a large scale is not easily conducted unless in a thoroughly systematic manner, and that individual difficulties in finding lymph for re-vaccination are inseparable from the too general practice of deferring re-vaccination to periods of panic, instead of having it proceed, as it should, regularly and uniformly, in proportion as successive numbers of population reach the proper age for its performance.

Section VIII. of the Vaccination Act, 1867, is as follows:—"The provisions of the contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not, after the thirty-first day of December next, apply to the cases of persons who, having been previously successfully vaccinated, shall be re-vaccinated; but if the Lords of Her Majesty's Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue regulations in respect of the re-vaccination of persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated, which such Lords are hereby authorized to do, the Guardians shall pay, in respect of every case of successful re-vaccination performed in conformity with such regulations under such contracts or under new contracts entered into after the date hereof, a sum amounting to two-thirds of the fee payable upon each case of successful primary vaccination."

Section IV. of the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Council in their Order of February 18th, 1868, is as follows:—"The performance of re-vaccination by the Public Vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be limited in each case by the following conditions—(1) that, so far as the Public Vaccinator can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of fifteen years, or, if during any immediate danger of small-pox, the age of twelve years, and has not before been successfully re-vaccinated; and (2) that, in the Public Vaccinator's judgment, the proposed re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason undesirable; and (3) that the Public Vaccinator can afford vaccine lymph for the purpose without in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him for the performance of primary vaccination in his district."

February 6th, 1871.

No. 42 a.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—MEMORANDUM OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

A large part of the mortality of England is caused by diseases which spread readily by infection from person to person; such as scarlatina, typhus, small-pox. In order to prevent the extension of such diseases in neighbourhoods where they have begun, it is of the utmost importance that (in addition to whatever other sanitary precautions may be requisite) every endeavour should be made to separate the sick from the healthy. This object is comparatively easy when means to attain it are taken early, while cases of the disease are very few; but any interval of delay allows the cases of sickness to multiply, and perhaps at last to become so numerous that endeavours to isolate them cannot succeed.

These considerations are, most of all, important in regard of the poorer parts of the population; because their usually crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings give extreme facilities for infection. And among these classes the sick, generally speaking, cannot be separated from the healthy, except in proportion as proper hospital accommodation has been provided for the purpose.

Power is given by the 37th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, to the Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or Town Council, or where there is none of these bodies, to the vestry, to provide "for use of the inhabitants within its district hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick." When this provision has been made, any justice may order the removal to such place of any person

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suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, if he is without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or is on board any ship or vessel.

The present Memorandum is intended for the assistance of health authorities, who, having to secure the isolation that is needed for cases of dangerous infectious disease, but not yet having the requisite hospital accommodation within their districts, would provide such accommodation under the powers of section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, or otherwise.

A condition of the first degree of importance for the usefulness of any such accommodation is that the accommodation shall be ready beforehand. The quantity of accommodation wanted will, of course, be widely different in different cases; and it must be remembered that when two infectious diseases are prevalent in one place at one time, patients having the one infectious disease cannot properly be in the same ward with patients having the other infectious disease. In kind, the accommodation ought, in all cases, to be as good as the authority can reasonably supply. It is believed, however, that, even under these conditions, the cost of providing hospital accommodation, whether for villages or for towns, needs not ever be proportionately great.

(a.) As regards villages,—each village ought to have the means of accommodating instantly, or at a few hours notice, say, four cases of infectious disease in at least two separate rooms, without requiring their removal to a distance. A decent four-room or six-room cottage, at the disposal of the authority, would answer the purpose. Or permanent arrangement might be made beforehand with trustworthy cottage-holders not having children, to receive and nurse, in case of need, patients requiring such accommodation. Two small adjacent villages (if under the same nuisance authority), might often be regarded as one.

When, in a village, such provision as this has been made by the authority, and cases of disease in excess of the accommodation occur, the sick must not be crowded together, but temporary further provision must be made for them. The most rapid and the cheapest way of obtaining this further accommodation, may often be to hire other neighbouring cottages; or in default of this, tents or huts may be erected upon adjacent ground.

(b.) In towns, hospital accommodation for infectious diseases is wanted more constantly, as well as in larger amount, than in villages; and in towns there is greater probability that room will be wanted at the same time for two or more infectious diseases which ought not to be treated in the same ward. The permanent provision to be made in a town, in order to obtain reasonable security against the spread of infectious diseases, should consist of not less than four rooms, in two separated pairs; each pair to receive the sufferers from one infectious disease, the men and women of course separately. The number of permanent beds to be supplied must depend upon various circumstances, chiefly upon the size of the town; but, as no reasonable amount of permanent accommodation could be trusted always to supply the requirements of a place when infectious disease has actually become epidemic, foresight must in the first instance be used, how, in emergency, additional accommodation can be temporarily given, to meet requirements in excess of the permanent provision; otherwise, the authorities may unexpectedly find themselves obliged to leave ill-lodged infectious cases at their homes, much as if no hospital had been provided. Accordingly, for a town of any importance, the hospital provision ought to consist of a permanent building, having around it space enough for the erection of temporary structures as occasion may require. Considerations of ultimate economy make it wise to have the permanent building equal to somewhat more than the average necessities of the place, so that recourse to temporary extensions may less often be wanted. In small towns, for instance, if a hospital, consisting of four wards and the necessary administrative offices, is to be provided, the original expense of making each ward serve for (say) eight persons, will be far less than double that of making the wards for four. And in any case it is well to make the administrative offices somewhat in excess of the wants of the permanent wards; because thus, at little additional first cost, they will be ready to serve, when occasion comes, for the wants of the temporary extensions, and so to save great inconvenience and outlay.

This Memorandum does not propose to deal with the principles on which permanent hospitals should be built; but, in view of the necessity that they should give the greatest possible assistance for the recovery of the sick, it may be useful to observe, that the foremost requisites are the following:—

Accessibility of situation, so that the sick may not be exhausted by long journeys, and, as far as consists with accessibility, an open uncrowded neighbourhood;

Adequate ward-space for each patient, approaching as near as circumstances allow to 2,000 cubic feet, with 144 square feet of floor, for each bed;

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Thoroughly good provision for ventilation, *i.e.*, for sufficient unceasing entrance of pure air and of exit of ward air; with arrangements also for immediate change of air in the whole ward, when necessary; and with perfect security against the possibility of any foul air (as from privies and sinks) entering the wards;

Means of warming the ward in winter to a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and of keeping it cool in summer;

Means for safely disposing of excremental matters and of foul slops, and for cleansing and disinfecting infected linen and bedding;

Facilities for obtaining, in the use of the hospital, the very strictest cleanliness of every part.

When the pressure of a particular epidemic requires temporary extension of the accommodation, *Huts*, or, in the summer and autumn, *Tents*, erected on the adjacent ground, will sufficiently answer the purpose; and if the administrative part of the original building have been thoughtfully devised, these temporary structures may be of very simple construction.

The *Tents* may be either such as the bell tent or hospital marquee of Her Majesty's army, or one of the various forms of tent and marquee used in civil life. *Huts* may be of wood or iron. Both tents and huts need to be carefully arranged and regulated, especially in the following respects:—

As to Tents.—It is essential to secure the dryness of the ground upon which they are pitched, by trenching around and between them, so as to carry off all rainfall and prevent the lodgment of moisture. The tents should everywhere be distant at least a diameter and a half from each other. The floors should be boarded. The approaches should be paved or otherwise prepared, to prevent them being trodden into mud in wet weather. It is especially requisite that abundant proper means be provided for the reception of refuse matters, and that no casting of slops or other refuse upon the ground in the vicinity of the tents be allowed. In the distribution of patients in active stages of disease, not more than one patient should be assigned to a bell tent of the ordinary regulation size, and not more than three such patients to the regulation hospital marquee.* In other forms of tents the number of patients should be regulated in similar proportions.

As to Huts.—Dryness of site is, as in the case of tents, of the first importance. Each hut should be trenched round. Its floor should be raised a foot or a foot and a half from the earth, so as to permit the free under-passage of air; but care must be taken to prevent the lodgment of moisture or impurities beneath the floor. A distance not less than three times the height of a hut should intervene between any two huts, and each hut should be so placed as not to interfere with free circulation of air round other huts. In huts, as in permanent buildings for the treatment of infectious diseases, not less than 2,000 feet cubic space, with 144 square feet of floor, should be given to each patient. The ventilation of huts, also, is of equal importance with that of permanent hospital buildings. It is best secured by the combination of side-windows with roof-opening, the latter protected from rain, and running the whole length of the ridge of the roof. The windows, capable of being opened top and bottom, should not be fewer than one to each pair of beds, or in large huts one to each bed, nor should be of less size than the sash-window in common use for houses. The ventilating opening beneath the ridge may have flaps, moveable from within the tent by ropes and pulleys, so that the opening to windward can be closed, if necessary, in high winds. Double-walled wood huts may have additional ventilation by the admission of air beneath this outer and inner wall, and its passage into the interior of the hut through openings with moveable covers at the top of the inner lining. The roof should be covered with waterproof felt; the edges of the felt fastened down by strips of wood, not by nails. The hut should be warmed by open fire-places, fixed in brick stove-stacks placed in the centre of the floor, the flue being carried through the roof.

The sewerage and scavenging arrangements both of *Tents* and *Huts* demand very careful consideration. When the tents or huts are placed within the area of a public system of sewerage and water-supply, no difficulty will arise; for drains may be laid into the public sewer, and waterclosets may easily be adopted. But where no system of sewerage exists, the disposal of excremental matters and other refuse will require special provisions. In regard to excrement-disposal under such circumstances, the best method to adopt is the dry-earth system, or, failing this, a pail system, with careful arrangements for the disinfection and subsequent disposal of the excre-

* *Regulation Bell Tent.*—Diameter, 14 ft.; height, 10 ft.; area of base, 54 square ft.; cubic space, 513 ft.

Regulation Hospital Marquee.—Length, 29 ft.; width, 14 ft.; side walls, 5 ft. 4 in.; height to ridge, 11 ft. 8 in.; cubic capacity, a little over 3,000 ft.

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mentitious matter. (See the Departmental Report, *On certain Means of preventing Excrement Nuisances in Towns and Villages.*) All slops and other refuse should be deposited in metal pails, and removed from the tents and huts at frequent intervals, and so disposed of as not to become a nuisance. Too much attention cannot be given to the careful scavenging of tents and huts, and to the proper disposal of the refuse from them; and the servant or servants to whom the duty is assigned should be under very vigilant supervision.

Appended is a plan* of a temporary hospital hut for male and female patients, and a section showing the construction of the double-walled regulation military hospital hut. If no cottage or other building has been adapted permanently for the administrative purposes, or can be rendered available for them, the kitchen and other necessary offices (larder, wash-house, bedding and foul linen stores, additional nurses' accommodation, nurses' watercloset or pail-closet, dead house, &c.) are most readily provided by simply constructed huts or tents, conveniently arranged near the huts or tents which contain the sick.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
August 1871.*

No. 43.

CHOLERA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—QUARANTINE.

(A.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of July 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

Mr. Secretary Bruce.

Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, it is amongst other things enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords
" and others of His Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of
" them, to make such Order as they shall see necessary and expedient
" upon any unforeseen emergency, or in any particular case or cases,
" with respect to any vessel arriving and having any infectious disease
" or distemper on board, or on board of which any infectious disease
" or distemper may have appeared in the course of the voyage, or
" arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to
" infection, although such vessel shall not have come from any place
" from which His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by and with the
" advice of His Privy Council, may have adjudged and declared it
" probable that the plague or any such infectious disease or distemper
" may be brought, and also with respect to the persons, goods, wares,
" and merchandize, and other articles, as aforesaid, on board the same;
" and in case of any infectious disease or distemper appearing or break-
" ing out in the United Kingdom or the islands aforesaid, to make such
" Orders and give such direction, in order to cut off communication
" between any persons infected with any such disease or distemper, and
" the rest of His Majesty's subjects, as shall appear to the Lords or
" others of His Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them,
" to be necessary and expedient for that purpose, and likewise to make
" such Orders as they shall see fit, for shortening the time of quaran-
" tine to be performed by particular vessels or particular persons, goods,

* A copy of this plan may be obtained on application to the Local Government Board.

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“ wares, merchandize, or any other articles, or for absolutely or conditionally releasing them, or any of them, from quarantine; and all such Orders so made by the Lords or others of the Privy Council, or any two or more of them, as aforesaid, shall be as good, valid, and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as well with respect to the commander, master, or other person, having the charge of any vessel, and all other persons on board the same, as with respect to any other persons having any intercourse or communication with them, and to the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments to which they may respectively become liable, as any Order or Orders made by His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by and with the advice of His or their Privy Council concerning quarantine, notified by Proclamation or published in the London Gazette :”

And whereas by “ The Sanitary Act, 1866,” it is (among other things) enacted (section fifty-two) as follows :—

“ Every vessel having on board any person affected with a dangerous or infectious disorder shall be deemed to be within the provisions of the Act of the sixth year of King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, although such vessel has not commenced her voyage, or has come from or is bound for some place in the United Kingdom; and the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, or any three or more of them (the Lord President of the Council or one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State being one), may by Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, make such rules, orders, and regulations as to them shall seem fit, and every such Order shall be certified under the hand of the Clerk in Ordinary in Her Majesty’s Privy Council, and shall be published in the London Gazette, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence of such Order to all intents and purposes; and such Orders shall be binding and be carried into effect as soon as the same shall have been so published, or at such other time as shall be fixed by such Orders, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with cholera and epidemic, endemic, and contagious disease, and preventing the spread of cholera and such other diseases, as well on the seas, rivers, and waters of the United Kingdom, and on the high seas within three miles of the coasts thereof, as on land; and to declare and determine by what nuisance authority or authorities such orders, rules, and regulations shall be enforced and executed; and any expenses incurred by such nuisance authority or authorities shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by it or them in carrying into effect the Nuisances Removal Acts.”

And whereas cholera is now prevailing in certain parts of Continental Europe, with which this country has communication, and it is requisite to take precaution, as far as practicable, against the introduction of that disease into this country.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the recited enactments or otherwise in them vested, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. In this Order —

The term “ ship ” includes vessel or boat :

The term “ master ” includes the officer or person for the time being in charge or command of a ship :

The term “ cholera ” includes choleraic diarrhoea :

The term “ nuisance authority ” has the same meaning as in “ The Sanitary Act, 1866.”

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2. It shall be lawful for any nuisance authority having reason to believe that any ship arriving in its district comes from a place infected with cholera, to visit and examine such ship before it enters any port, or lands any person or thing in the district, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such ship comes within the operation of this Order.

3. The master of every ship within the district of a nuisance authority, having on board any person affected with cholera, or the body of any person dead of cholera, or anything infected with or that has been exposed to the infection of cholera, shall, as long as the ship is within such district, moor, anchor, or place her in such position as from time to time the nuisance authority directs.

4. No person shall land from any such ship until the examination herein-after mentioned has been made.

5. The nuisance authority shall, immediately on the arrival of such a ship, cause all persons on board of the same to be examined by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and shall permit all persons who shall not be certified by him to be suffering from cholera to land immediately.

6. All persons certified by the examiner to be suffering from cholera shall be dealt with under any rules that may have been made by the nuisance authority under the twenty-ninth section of the Sanitary Act, 1866; or where no such rules shall have been made, shall be removed, if their condition admits of it, to some hospital or place to be designated for such purpose by the nuisance authority; and no person so removed shall quit such hospital or place until some physician or surgeon shall have certified that such person is free from the said disease.

7. In the event of any death from cholera taking place on board of such vessel, the body shall be taken out to sea, and committed to the deep, properly loaded, to prevent its rising.

8. The clothing and bedding of all persons who shall have died, or had an attack of cholera, on board such vessel, shall be disinfected, or (if necessary) destroyed, under the direction of the nuisance authority.

9. The ship, and any articles therein, which may be infected with cholera, shall be disinfected by the nuisance authority.

10. Every person obstructing the nuisance authority in carrying this Order into effect, or otherwise offending against this Order, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

EDMUND HARRISON.

CHOLERA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—QUARANTINE.

(B.)

At Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3d day of August 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.

Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, it is, amongst other things, enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords " and others of His Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of " them, to make such Order as they shall see necessary and expedient " upon any unforeseen emergency, or in any particular case or cases,

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“ with respect to any vessel arriving and having any infectious disease or distemper on board, or on board of which any infectious disease or distemper may have appeared in the course of the voyage, or arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection, although such vessel shall not have come from any place from which His Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, may have adjudged and declared it probable that the Plague, or any such infectious disease or distemper may be brought, and also with respect to the persons, goods, wares, and merchandise, and other articles, as aforesaid, on board the same ; and in case of any infectious disease or distemper appearing or breaking out in the United Kingdom or the islands aforesaid, to make such Orders and give such direction, in order to cut off all communication between any persons infected with any such disease or distemper, and the rest of His Majesty's subjects, as shall appear to the Lords or others of His Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, to be necessary and expedient for that purpose, and likewise to make such Orders as they shall see fit, for shortening the time of quarantine to be performed by particular vessels or particular persons, goods, wares, merchandise, or any other articles, or for absolutely or conditionally releasing them, or any of them, from quarantine ; and all such Orders so made by the Lords or others of the Privy Council, or any two or more of them, as aforesaid, shall be as good, valid, and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as well with respect to the commander, master, or other person, having the charge of any vessel, and all other persons on board the same, as with respect to any other persons having any intercourse or communication with them, and to the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments to which they may respectively become liable, as any Order or Orders made by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of his or their Privy Council, concerning quarantine, notified by proclamation or published in the London Gazette :”

And whereas by “The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867,” it is (among other things) enacted (section fifty-six) as follows :—

“ Every ship having on board any person affected with a dangerous or infectious disorder shall be deemed to be within the provisions of the Act of the sixth year of King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, intituled ‘An Act to repeal the several laws relating to Quarantine and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,’ although such ship has not commenced the voyage, or has come from or is bound for some place in the United Kingdom ; and nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or prevent the execution of any orders, regulations, or restrictions to be made by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council pursuant to the said Act ; and any expenses incurred by any local authority in carrying into effect such orders, regulations, or restrictions shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by them in carrying into effect this Act ; and all penalties imposed by the said Act of the sixth year of King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, may be reduced by the Justices or Court having jurisdiction in respect of such penalties, to such sum as the Justices or Court think just.”

And whereas cholera is now prevailing in certain parts of Continental Europe, with which this country has communication, and it is requisite to take precaution, as far as practicable, against the introduction of that disease into this country :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the recited enact-

(B.) ~~Reports, &c.~~ ments or otherwise in them vested, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. In this Order—

The term "ship" includes vessel or boat :

The term "master" includes the officer or person for the time being in charge or command of a ship :

The term "cholera" includes choleraic diarrhoea :

The term "local authority" has the same meaning as in "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867."

2. It shall be lawful for any local authority having reason to believe that any ship arriving in its district comes from a place infected with cholera, to visit and examine such ship before it enters any port, or lands any person or thing in the district, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such ship comes within the operation of this Order.

3. The master of every ship within the district of a local authority, having on board any person affected with cholera, or the body of any person dead of cholera, or anything infected with or that has been exposed to the infection of cholera, shall, as long as the ship is within such district, moor, anchor, or place her in such position as from time to time the local authority directs.

4. No person shall land from any such ship until the examination herein-after mentioned has been made.

5. The local authority shall, immediately on the arrival of such a ship, cause all persons on board of the same to be examined by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and shall permit all persons who shall not be certified by him to be suffering from cholera to land immediately.

6. All persons certified by the examiner to be suffering from cholera shall be dealt with under any rules that may have been made by the local authority under the fifty-fifth section of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867;" or where no such rules shall have been made, shall be removed, if their condition admits of it, to some hospital or place to be designated for such purpose by the local authority; and no person so removed shall quit such hospital or place until some physician or surgeon shall have certified that such person is free from the said disease.

7. In the event of any death from cholera taking place on board of such vessel, the body shall be taken out to sea, and committed to the deep, properly loaded, to prevent its rising.

8. The clothing and bedding of all persons who shall have died, or had an attack, of cholera, on board such vessel, shall be disinfected, or (if necessary) destroyed, under the direction of the local authority.

9. The ship, and any articles therein which may be infected with cholera, shall be disinfected by the local authority.

10. Every person obstructing the local authority in carrying this Order into effect, or otherwise offending against this Order, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 44.

CHOLERA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—EXAMINATION OF SHIPS.

(B.)
Reports, &c.At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 3d day of *August* 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS pursuant to an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, and of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," and of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," and of every other power in them vested, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council did, on the twenty-ninth day of July now last past, and on the third of this instant August, make and publish certain Orders, copies whereof are hereto annexed, marked* (A.) and (B.) And whereas it has seemed expedient to their Lordships, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Acts or otherwise in them vested, to make a further Order touching the matters in the said recited Orders mentioned.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council do, by virtue of the aforesaid powers, order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for any custom-house officer or other person having authority from the Commissioners or Board of Customs, at any time before the nuisance authority or the local authority, as the case may be, shall visit and examine such ship as in the clause of the said recited Orders numbered 2 is mentioned, to detain any ship arriving at any port of the United Kingdom in which there is or may have been during the voyage any case of cholera, and the master of such ship shall forthwith moor, anchor, or place the said ship in such position as such custom-house officer or other person as aforesaid shall order.

2. No person shall after any such detention, and whilst such ship shall be so detained, land from any such ship.

3. Any custom-house officer or other person detaining any ship as aforesaid, shall forthwith give notice thereof, and of the cause of such detention, to the proper nuisance authority or local authority as the case may be.

4. Such detention shall cease as soon as the nuisance authority, or the local authority, as the case may be, shall visit and examine the said ship as in the clause numbered 2 of the said recited Orders is mentioned, or at the expiration of twelve hours after notice shall have been given to such nuisance authority or local authority as aforesaid.

5. In this Order—

The terms "ship," "master," "cholera," "nuisance authority," "local authority," shall include and have the meaning assigned to them respectively, in the said Orders of the twenty-ninth day of July and third of this instant August.

6. Every person obstructing any custom-house officer, or other person as aforesaid, in carrying this Order into effect, or otherwise offending against this Order, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

7. And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

[* See above].

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No. 45.

CHOLERA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—SHIPS having Persons attacked with CHOLERA.

At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 5th day of *August* 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

Mr. Göschel.

Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS pursuant to an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, and of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," and of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," and of every other power in them vested, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council did, on the twenty-ninth day of July now last past, and on the third of this instant August, make and publish certain Orders. And whereas it has seemed expedient to their Lordships, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Acts or otherwise in them vested, to make a further Order touching the disease in the said recited Orders mentioned.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council do, by virtue of the aforesaid powers, order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. No master of any ship in which, during the voyage and before the arrival thereof at any port of the United Kingdom, any person has been attacked with or died of cholera, shall bring his ship into any such port until he has destroyed the clothing and bedding of all persons who shall so have died, or had an attack of cholera on board such vessel during such voyage.

2. In this Order the term "ship" includes vessel or boat :

The term "master" includes the officer or person for the time being in charge or command of a ship :

The term "cholera" includes choleraic diarrhoea.

3. The terms "clothing and bedding" mean and include all clothing and bedding in actual use and worn or used by the person attacked as aforesaid at the time of and during such attack.

4. Every person offending against this Order shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

5. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 46.

CHOLERA.—MEMORANDUM OF PRIVY COUNCIL.—PRECAUTIONS against the INFECTION of CHOLERA.

1. As Asiatic Cholera is now prevailing in foreign ports within a week's voyage of this country, and may probably extend to others which have still quicker communication with England, it is not unlikely that, within the next month or two, occasional cases of the disease may be brought into the ports of this country.

2. A recent Order of Council, dated 29th July, has given power to the respective local authorities to deal with any such cases, if they arrive, in a way to protect the population, as far as practicable, against surprise. But as cases of choleraic infection have innumerable degrees of severity, it is possible that some such cases, slightly affected, will,

notwithstanding the vigilance of local authorities, be landed without particular notice in English sea-board towns, whence then they may advance to other, and perhaps inland, places.

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3. Former experience of cholera in England justifies a belief that the presence of imported cases of the disease at various spots in the country will not be capable of causing much injury to the population, if the places receiving the infection have had the advantage of proper sanitary administration; and in order that all local populations may make their self-defence as effective as they can, it will be well for them to have regard to the present state of knowledge concerning the mode in which epidemics of cholera (at least in this country) are produced.

4. Happily for mankind cholera is so little contagious, in the sense in which small-pox and scarlatina are commonly called contagious, that, if reasonable care be taken where it is present, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, *where local conditions assist*, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic influence can cause, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective, and that, if they be left without disinfection after they are discharged, their infectiveness during some days gradually grows stronger and stronger. Probably, under ordinary circumstances, the patient has no power of infecting other persons except by means of these discharges; nor any power of infecting even by them, except in so far as particles of them are enabled to taint the food, water, or air which people consume. Thus when a case of cholera is imported into any place, the disease is not likely to spread, unless in proportion as it finds, locally open to it, certain facilities for spreading by *indirect infection*. In order rightly to appreciate what these facilities must be, the following considerations have to be borne in mind:—*first*, that any choleraic discharge cast without previous thorough disinfection into any cesspool or drain, or other depository or conduit of filth, infects the excremental matters with which it there mingles, and probably to some extent the effluvia which those matters evolve; *secondly*, that the infective power of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things (if not thoroughly disinfected) as capable of spreading the disease in places to which they are sent (for washing or other purposes) as, in like circumstances, the cholera patient himself would be; *thirdly*, that if by leakage or soakage from cesspools or drains, or through reckless casting out of slops and wash-water, any taint (however small) of the infective material gets access to wells or other sources of drinking-water, it imparts to enormous volumes of water the power of propagating the disease. When due regard is had to these possibilities of indirect infection, there will be no difficulty in understanding that even a single case of cholera, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, *if local circumstances co-operate*, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

5. It might be supposed that under those provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, which relate to precautions against dangerous infections of disease, security could be taken, as regards the infective discharges of cholera, against various kinds of personal conduct which would be dangerous to the public health; above all that, under those provisions or otherwise, the universal disinfection of such discharges could be

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enforced. Undoubtedly everything possible in this direction ought to be done, wherever a case of cholera is known to exist: too much importance cannot be attached to the precaution of thoroughly disinfecting, without delay, all discharges from the stomach and bowels of persons suffering under the disease, as well as all bedding, clothing, towels, and the like, which such discharges may have imbued; and of course neither choleraic discharges, nor any slops which may contain traces of them, should ever (even when supposed to be disinfected) be cast into any position from which they may get access into drinking-water. The duty of observing these precautions is one which ought never to be neglected; but populations cannot prudently stake their lives on the chance that it will be completely fulfilled for them. Apart from all question of negligence, the degrees of cholera are too many, and the slight and incipient cases far too apt to escape observation, for any such defence against its infection to be more than partial. **AND THE MAIN OBJECT FOR ENDEAVOUR MUST BE TO SECURE SUCH LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT CHOLERA-CONTAGIUM, THOUGH NOT DISINFECTED, SHALL BE UNABLE TO ACT EXTENSIVELY ON THE POPULATION.**

6. The dangers which have to be guarded against as favouring the spread of cholera-contagium are particularly two. First, and above all, there is the danger of WATER-SUPPLIES which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house-refuse or other like kinds of filth; as where there is outflow, leakage, or filtration, from sewers, house-drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like, into streams, springs, wells, or reservoirs from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate; a danger which may exist on a small scale (but, perhaps, often repeated in the same district) at the pump or dip-well of a private house; or, on a large and even vast scale, in the source of supply of public water-works. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing AIR which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Information as to the high degree in which these two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the special importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhoeal infection is likely to be introduced, has now for so many years been before the public, that the improved systems of refuse-removal and water-supply by which the dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate households are secured against the dangers, ought long ago to have come into universal use. So far, however, as this wiser course has not been adopted, temporary security must, as far as practicable, be sought in measures of a palliative kind. (a.) Immediate and searching examination of sources of water-supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water both from public and private sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered, everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. (b.) Simultaneously, there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house-refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house-drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime-washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again. (c.) Disinfection should be very freely and very frequently employed in and round about houses, wherever there are receptacles or conduits of filth, wherever there is filth-sodden porous earth, wherever anything else, in or under or about the house,

tends to make the atmosphere foul. In the absence of permanent safeguards, no approach to security can be got without incessant cleansings and disinfections, or without extreme and constant vigilance against every possible contamination of drinking water. [For detailed advice on disinfection, see the Office Memorandum on that subject].

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7. In view of any possibility that the infection of cholera may again be present in this country, it is desirable that in each locality the public should ascertain to whom it practically has to look, in case of need, for its collective safety against such dangers as the above. The responsibility is, in a large proportion of cases, mixed. The most critical of all its branches, the responsibility of providing for the unpollutedness of water-supplies, is, in many very important places, in the hands of commercial companies; and it is to be hoped that these companies, informed as they must be of the calamitous influence which some of their number have exerted in previous epidemics of cholera, will remember, if the disease should again be present here, that each of them, in its daily distribution of water, has hundreds, or even thousands, of human lives in its hands. But, except to that extent, the responsibility for local defences against cholera, both as regards water-supply and as regards local cleanliness and refuse-removal, is vested in the Local Authorities—the “Sewer Authorities” and “Nuisance Authorities” of recent statutes. These Authorities—the Town Councils, Improvement Commissioners, Local District Boards, Boards of Guardians, and select and common Vestries, of their respective areas of jurisdiction,—are all, either electively or directly, so constituted as to represent the will of the local rate-paying population; and each such population has had almost absolute means of deciding for itself whether the district which it inhabits shall be wholesomely or unwholesomely kept. It is greatly to be wished that the former of these alternatives had, from long ago, been the desire of every local constituency in the country. It may fairly be believed that, in considerable parts of the country, conditions favourable to the spread of cholera are far less abundant than at former times of visitation; but it is certain that in very many places the conditions of security are wholly or almost wholly absent; and it is to be hoped that, in all this large class of cases, the Authorities, under present circumstances, will do everything which, in the remaining time, can be done, to justify the trust reposed in them by the Legislation for the protection of the public health.

8. It is important for the public very distinctly to remember that pains taken and costs incurred for the purposes to which this Memorandum refers, cannot in any event be regarded as wasted trouble and expense. The local conditions which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this country, are conditions which day by day, in the absence of cholera, create and spread other diseases—diseases which, as being never absent from the country, are, in the long run, far more destructive than cholera; and the sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of cholera would, to their extent, though cholera should never reappear in England, give amply remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases.

By direction of the Lords of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
10th August 1871.*

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No. 47.

INSPECTION made in order to advise LOCAL AUTHORITIES with reference to their Arrangements for carrying into effect the ORDERS OF COUNCIL of 29th July and 3d and 7th August, 1871, in respect to CHOLERA.

* Ports visited by Dr. Buchanan.

† Ports visited by Mr. Eaddiffe.

Port.	Local Authorities advised, and Advice special to the Locality.	Arrangements made.
1.†Berwick -	Berwick Local Board.	
2.†Birkenhead -	Birkenhead Commissioners (Health Committee). Combination with Liverpool for inspection advised.	
3.†Blyth and Cowpen	Blyth and Cowpen Local Boards and Bedlington Guardians.	Cottage hospital provided and Medical Inspector appointed.
4.†Boston -	Boston Local Board. Boston Deepes should be included in Board's District.	Medical Inspector appointed. Order of Local Government Board as to Boston Deepes.
5.*Cardiff -	Cardiff Local Board -	System of reports by pilots. Inspection of seamen's boarding houses. Two vessels from Hamburg having had cases of cholera on voyage were moored away from town, disinfected, infected clothing destroyed, and had their crews examined periodically.
6.†Chatham -	Chatham Local Board -	Medical Inspector appointed. Application to War Department for disused fort as site for hospital.
7.†Cowpen -	See Blyth.	
8.†Dover -	Dover Local Board (Sanitary Committee).	Medical Inspectors appointed. Premises engaged, to be used for hospital if required.
9.†Faversham -	Corporation (Health Committee), and Faversham Guardians.	Medical Inspector appointed. Mayor authorised to provide place for receiving cholera cases. Such cases can also be received in sick ward of Faversham workhouse.
10.†Folkestone -	Corporation (Committee of). Martello Tower suggested as hospital.	Medical Inspector appointed. War Office authorised use of Martello Tower as cholera hospital.
11.†Gateshead -	Town Council. Combined action of Tyne Health Authorities advised.	See Tyne Ports.
12.†Goole -	Goole Guardians. Position of cottage hospital objected to. Floating hospital suggested.	Medical Inspector appointed. Floating hospital provided.
13.†Gorleston -	Gorleston Local Board. Combined action with Yarmouth advised.	See Yarmouth.
14.†Gosport -	Improvement Commissioners -	Portsmouth Corporation is Local Authority for the harbour.
15.*Gravesend -	Corporation -	See London.
16.†Grimsby -	Local Board -	Medical Inspector appointed. Tent hospital provided.
17.†Hamble -	South Stoneham Guardians.	
18.†Hartlepool, East -	Hartlepool Corporation and Hartlepool Guardians. Combined action with West Hartlepool as to provision of hospital advised.	Medical Inspector appointed. Combination with West Hartlepool.
19.†Hartlepool, West -	West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners and Middleton and Seaton Carew Local Boards. Combined action with East Hartlepool as to provision of hospital advised.	Medical Inspector appointed. Combination with East Hartlepool. Floating Hospital provided.
20.†Harwich -	Harwich Corporation. Combined action with Ipswich advised.	Medical Inspector appointed. Combination with Ipswich effected. Floating hospital provided.
21.†Hull -	Hull Local Board -	Medical Inspector appointed. Cholera hospital, built in 1866, to be again fitted up.
22.†Ipswich -	Ipswich Corporation. Combined action with Harwich advised.	Medical Inspector appointed. Combination with Harwich effected. Floating hospital provided.

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Port.	Local Authorities advised, and Advice special to the Locality.	Arrangements made.
23.†Jarrow - 24.†King's Lynn	- See Tyne Ports. - King's Lynn Corporation. Building proposed for hospital objected to; provision of floating hospital suggested.	Medical Inspector appointed. Floating hospital provided.
25.†Liverpool -	- Liverpool Corporation. Suggestions as to provision of hospital.	Arrangements with Customs as to preliminary inspection of vessels. Site for hospital procured, and approved on subsequent special inspection.
26.*London -	- Commissioners of Sewers, Vestries of Bermondsey, St. George East, Rotherhithe, Boards of Works of Greenwich, Limehouse, Plumstead, Poplar, St. Olave's, Whitechapel, and Local Board of Woolwich. Combination of river-side authorities advised.	Thames Shipping Inspection Committee formed, with representatives from all Metropolitan below-bridge river-side authorities, and from Gravesend, with assessors from the Trinity House, the Board of Customs, and Thames Conservancy. Contingent Loan of hospital hulk obtained from Admiralty. Arrangements made for appointment of Medical Superintendent, and scheme prepared by him for complete medical inspection of vessels in the river and docks if cholera should appear.
27.†Lowestoft -	- Improvement Commissioners. Site of proposed hospital objected to; floating hospital suggested.	Medical Inspector appointed. Floating hospital provided.
28.†Middlesbro' -	- Town Council. Combination of Tees authorities advised.	Medical Inspector appointed. Disused mill fitted up as hospital. Declined to combine with Stockton and South Stockton in carrying out orders, but decided to take the entire responsibility of protecting the Tees.
29.†Newcastle -	- Improvement Commissioners. Combined action of Tyne authorities advised.	See Tyne Ports.
30.†Portsmouth -	- Corporation. Provision of floating hospital suggested.	Inspector of Nuisances authorised to call in medical man for inspection of infected ships. Cholera patients to be received in ward at Union workhouse.
31.†Rochester -	- Corporation. Vessels should be inspected off Sheerness; floating hospital should be provided.	Medical Inspector appointed. Arrangements made for use of wing of hospital for cholera patients. Negotiations with Admiralty as to supply of a hulk for a floating hospital.
32.†St. Mary Extra Southampton and Hamble.	South Stoneham Guardians and Shirley Local Board.	
33.†Scarborough -	Local Board	Medical Inspector appointed. Hospital accommodation provided.
34.†Seaham	Local Board	Inspection, disinfection, reception of cholera patients provided for.
35.†Sheerness -	Local Board. Combination with Rochester advised.	Medical Inspector appointed.
36.†Southampton -	Local Board	Medical Officer of Health appointed. Inspector. Negotiations entered into for site for hospital for infectious diseases.
37.†South Shields -	Town Council. Combination of Tyne authorities advised.	See Tyne Ports.
38.†South Stockton	Local Board. Combination of Tees authorities advised.	) Execution of orders in the Tees carried out by Middlesbro' singly.
39.†Stockton-on-Tees	Ditto ditto	
40.†Sunderland -	Local Board	Medical Inspector appointed. Building selected for reception of cases temporarily. Temporary hospital to be provided if necessary.
41.†Sutton Bridge -	Local Board. Floating hospital suggested.	Medical Inspector appointed.
42.†Tynemouth -	Corporation. Combined action of Tyne authorities advised.	See Tyne Ports.

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Port.	Local Authorities advised, and Advice special to the Locality.	Arrangements made.
†Tyne Ports . .	Corporations of Gateshead, Newcastle, South Shields, Tyne-mouth, Local Boards of Walker, Wellington and Corden, Wallsend, and Jarrow. Combination advised.	Committee of local authorities formed: Medical Inspectors appointed. Floating hospital provided. System organised. Expenses borne pro rata by authorities.
42.†Walker . . .	See Tyne Ports.	
44.†Wallsend . . .	Ditto.	
45.†Wellington & Corden . .	Ditto.	
46.†Whitby . . .	Improvement Commissioners .	Arrangements made for Inspection of infected vessels and provision of hospital accommodation.
47.†Wisbeach . . .	Local Board. Advised that Wisbeach Eye, in the Wash, the place of inspection of ships by Customs, should be included in district of Wisbeach or Sutton Bridge Local Board.	Medical Inspector appointed. Order made by Local Government Board, including Wisbeach Eye in district of Wisbeach Local Board.
48.†Yarmouth . . .	Corporation. Combined action with Gorleston advised. Special measures to be taken against landing corpses or cases of cholera from vessels in Yarmouth Roads.	Committee of local authorities formed. Medical Inspector appointed. Hospital accommodation for cholera patients provided.

No. 48.

PROCEEDINGS under the VACCINATION ACT, 1867, and otherwise, in relation to VACCINATION and SMALL-POX.

List (alphabetically arranged) of 322 UNIONS and PARISHES inspected during the year 1871, with reference to their respective PROCEEDINGS under the Vaccination Act, 1871; and an ACCOUNT of the AWARDS made to the respective PUBLIC VACCINATORS out of moneys voted by Parliament for that purpose.

N.B.—In some of the under-mentioned cases the fact that the Union or Parish had its vaccination arrangements not in conformity with the Act of 1867 made it impossible to entertain, with a view to awards, any question of the merits of individual vaccinators.

Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Awards.		Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.	Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Aberaeron . . .	2	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dr. Stevens.
Aberystwith . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Abingdon . . .	5	—	1	—	—	3 6 8	" Blaxall.
Alcester . . .	5	—	2	4 0 0	6 9 4	10 9 4	" Stevens.
Alderbury . . .	1	1	2	3 13 4	8 3 4	18 10 8	" Blaxall.
Alverstoke . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Amersham . . .	6	1	2	4 4 8	12 16 8	23 10 4	Do.
Amesbury . . .	3	3	—	5 18 0	9 8 0	22 1 0	Do.
Anglesey . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Asaph, St. . . .	5	—	1	—	—	6 2 0	Do.
Ashford, East . . .	5	1	1	1 11 0	4 7 0	5 18 0	" Thorne.
Ashford, West . . .	3	—	1	—	—	10 0 0	Do.
Aston . . .	7	3	2	1 0 0	33 12 0	86 12 0	" Stevens.
Atcham . . .	6	3	1	2 18 0	6 11 0	18 8 0	Do.
Atherstone . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Aylesbury . . .	6	3	—	7 9 0	14 16 0	46 7 0	" Blaxall.
Bala . . .	1	1	—	—	—	13 12 0	" Harries.
Banbury . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Bangor and Beaumaris . . .	5	2	—	21 12 0	29 10 0	51 3 0	" Stevens.
Barnsley . . .	6	4	—	4 9 0	65 18 0	103 11 0	" Board.
Barton-upon-Irwell . . .	5	1	2	14 4 0	19 10 8	47 10 8	Do.
Battle . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Beaminster . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.

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Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recom- mended for Awards.		Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.	Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Beverley	5	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dr. Beard.
Bicester	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Bierley, North	12	8	—	6 18 0	33 4 0	170 7 0	Beard.
Birmingham	1	1	—	—	—	233 18 0	Seaton.
Blackburn	10	8	—	13 8 0	45 0 0	79 19 0	Beard.
Blandford	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Blean	4	1	—	—	—	13 6 0	Thorne.
Bolton	10	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Bradfield	6	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Bradford (Wilts)	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Bradford (York)	3	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Bransley	3	2	—	10 0 0	13 11 0	23 11 0	Do.
Brecknock	5	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Bridge	3	1	1	4 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	Thorne.
Bridgend & Cowbridge	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Bridgnorth	3	1	1	2 13 4	7 8 0	10 1 4	Stevens.
Bridport	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Brighton	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Bristol	1	—	—	—	—	—	Seaton.
Bromley	4	—	—	—	—	—	Thorne.
Bromsgrove	4	2	—	17 10 0	30 10 0	48 0 0	Stevens.
Bromyard	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Buckingham	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Bulth	1	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Burnley	7	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Burton-on-Trent	7	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Bury	6	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Calne	1	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Canterbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	Thorne.
Cardiff	5	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Cardigan	2	1	—	—	—	9 1 0	Stevens.
Cardmarthen	6	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Carnarvon	5	1	2	2 14 0	24 14 0	50 16 0	Do.
Catherington	1	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Cerne	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Chalvey	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Chaddle	5	4	—	7 17 0	19 3 0	47 14 0	Stevens.
Chelsea	3	—	—	—	—	—	Seaton.
Chertsey	3	1	1	6 19 4	13 1 0	20 0 4	Thorne.
Chester-le-Street	3	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Chichester	1	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Chippenham	7	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Chorley	5	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Church Stretton	4	—	2	2 4 8	2 11 4	4 16 0	Stevens.
Cleobury Mortimer	2	—	1	—	—	4 6 0	Do.
Clitheroe	3	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Clun	7	—	2	4 1 4	6 10 8	10 12 0	Stevens.
Conway	2	1	—	9 0 0	21 13 0	30 13 0	Do.
Cookham	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Corwen	3	1	1	3 10 0	18 17 0	22 7 0	Stevens.
Cranbrook	—	2	—	1 0 0	6 6 0	7 6 0	Thorne.
Crickhowell	2	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Cricklade and Wootton	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Bassett.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	7	1	—	—	—	10 11 0	Thorne.
Cuckfield	6	1	2	3 2 0	4 10 0	11 14 0	Blaxall.
Darlington	5	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Dartford	5	4	—	10 7 0	14 17 0	48 15 0	Thorne.
Devises	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Dewsbury	11	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Dolgelly	5	1	3	3 2 8	7 2 0	20 16 4	Stevens.
Doncaster	7	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Dorchester	6	—	1	—	—	4 17 4	Blaxall.
Dore	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Dorking	3	2	—	12 1 0	16 18 0	28 19 0	Thorne.
Dover	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Drayton	4	—	2	2 15 4	3 11 4	6 6 8	Stevens.
Droitwich	6	—	—	4 14 0	17 1 0	27 10 0	Do.
Droxford	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Dudley	4	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Durham	4	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Easingwold	4	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Easington	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Eastbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recom- mended for Awards.		Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.	Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.				
				Minimum	Maximum	£ s. d.	
East Grinstead . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Blaxall.
East Hampstead . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
East Preston . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Eastry . . .	7	2	2	3 17 4	7 15 0	22 4 0	Thorne.
Eccleshall Bierlow . . .	3	—	—	68 19 0	118 5 0	181 4 0	Beard.
Elham . . .	5	1	2	4 15 4	27 11 0	30 2 4	Thorne.
Ellesmere . . .	7	1	1	2 0 0	4 16 0	12 7 0	Stevens.
Epping . . .	10	1	4	1 4 0	7 12 8	18 1 4	Do.
Epsom . . .	8	2	1	2 16 0	3 11 4	9 13 4	Thorne.
Eton . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Evesham . . .	5	—	3	1 2 0	10 4 0	14 0 8	Stevens.
Exeter . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	Seaton.
Fareham . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Faringdon . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Farnham . . .	6	—	1	—	—	6 2 8	Thorne.
Faversham . . .	4	2	—	4 4 0	18 7 0	20 11 0	Do.
Festiniog . . .	NIL	—	1	—	—	17 18 0	Stevens.
Foleshill . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Forde . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Fyde, The . . .	5	2	1	10 9 0	14 0 0	44 15 0	Beard.
Garstang . . .	2	1	—	—	—	14 7 0	Do.
George's, St. . .	1	1	—	—	—	15 15 0	Seaton.
Godstone . . .	5	2	2	2 17 0	6 17 4	17 17 8	Thorne.
Gooch . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Gower . . .	2	1	—	—	—	25 2 0	Home.
Gravesend and Milton . . .	1	1	—	—	—	25 2 0	Thorne.
Guildford . . .	9	3	1	4 13 4	10 4 0	28 18 4	Do.
Hackney . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Seaton.
Hailsham . . .	—	—	1	—	—	4 2 0	Blaxall.
Halifax . . .	9	3	—	13 16 0	38 15 0	213 0 0	Beard.
Hambledon . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Thorne.
Haslingden . . .	6	2	—	35 7 0	60 0 0	95 7 0	Beard.
Hastings . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Havant . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Haverfordwest . . .	4	—	1	—	—	7 18 8	Stevens.
Hawarden . . .	2	—	1	—	—	13 10 8	Do.
Hay . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Helmsley . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Hemsworth . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Henley . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Hereford . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Highworth & Swindon . . .	4	1	—	—	—	5 5 0	Blaxall.
Holbeck . . .	1	—	1	—	—	17 17 4	Beard.
Hollingbourn . . .	6	1	1	2 19 0	4 2 8	7 1 8	Thorne.
Holyhead . . .	3	—	1	—	—	7 3 4	Stevens.
Holywell . . .	5	2	1	7 16 0	47 9 0	55 0 0	Do.
Hoo . . .	NIL	—	—	—	—	—	Thorne.
Horsham . . .	8	1	—	—	—	2 19 0	Blaxall.
Houghton-le-Spring . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Howden . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Huddersfield . . .	16	14	1	6 0 0	47 0 0	341 4 0	Do.
Hungerford . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Hunslet . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Ilalington . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	Seaton.
Keighley . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Kidderminster . . .	5	—	2	5 7 4	24 7 4	20 14 8	Stevens.
King's Norton . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Kingston-on-Hull . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Kington . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Kirkby Moorside . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Knareborough . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Knighton . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Lampeter . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Lancaster . . .	—	3	—	2 7 0	26 15 0	36 7 0	Beard.
Lancaster . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Ledbury . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Leek . . .	6	—	1	—	—	18 18 8	Stevens.
Leigh . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Leominster . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Lewes . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Lewisham . . .	4	3	1	5 19 0	20 6 0	46 16 0	Thorne.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recom- mended for Awards.		Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.	Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Lichfield	6	1	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dr. Stevens.
Liverpool	3	3	—	60 3 0	172 9 0	355 8 0	Seaton.
Llandilo Fawr	3	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Llandovery	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Llanelli	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Llanfyllin	5	—	1	—	—	3 4 8	Harries.
Llanrwst	3	—	1	—	—	8 2 8	Stevens.
Ludlow	5	—	2	1 12 0	3 8 8	5 0 8	Do.
Lunedale	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Machynlleth	5	1	2	1 10 8	5 19 0	10 19 0	Harries.
Madeley	4	3	—	10 3 0	33 5 0	66 16 0	Stevens.
Maidstone	5	—	3	2 10 8	9 5 4	17 12 0	Thorne.
Malling	4	2	—	10 7 0	17 12 0	27 19 0	Do.
Malmesbury	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Malton	8	—	—	—	—	—	Harries.
Manchester	5	2	2	25 6 8	110 15 0	274 16 0	Seaton.
Marlborough	3	1	—	—	—	12 4 0	Blaxall.
Martley	5	2	—	3 18 0	9 15 0	13 13 0	Stevens.
Medway	3	1	1	18 0 0	58 1 0	76 1 0	Thorne.
Melksham	3	—	1	—	—	3 17 4	Blaxall.
Mere	2	2	—	8 8 0	10 5 0	18 13 0	Do.
Meriden	4	3	1	2 12 8	9 4 0	20 17 8	Stevens.
Merthyr Tydfil	6	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Midhurst	5	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Milton	3	1	—	—	—	16 12 0	Thorne.
Narberth	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Neath	8	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Newbury	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	3	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3	1	—	—	—	36 3 0	Do.
Newhaven	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Newport (Salop)	4	2	—	6 7 0	8 19 0	15 6 0	Stevens.
Newport Pagnell	7	—	1	—	—	4 1 4	Blaxall.
Newtown and Llanidloes	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
North Ayleford	2	2	—	22 17 0	28 13 0	51 10 0	Thorne.
Nuneaton	2	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Ongar	6	—	1	—	—	4 1 4	Do.
Orsett	5	1	3	3 2 8	8 3 4	20 0 8	Do.
Oswestry	5	—	4	3 18 0	14 4 0	59 3 4	Do.
Ouseburn, Great	7	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Pateley Bridge	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Pattrington	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Pembroke	6	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Penistone	3	2	—	7 16 0	23 13 0	31 9 0	Beard.
Penkridge	3	—	2	6 7 4	7 1 4	13 8 8	Stevens.
Pershore	5	1	3	3 3 4	10 18 0	21 11 4	Do.
Petersfield	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Petworth	4	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Pewsey	4	1	—	—	—	7 14 0	Do.
Pickering	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pocklington	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontefract	1	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Pontypridd	8	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Poole	4	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Portsea Island	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Prescot	3	2	—	4 7 0	47 4 0	51 11 0	Beard.
Presteigne	1	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Preston	5	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Pwllheli	5	1	2	5 4 0	9 8 0	20 0 0	Stevens.
Reading	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.
Reigate	4	1	1	4 1 4	24 14 0	28 15 4	Thorne.
Rhayader	1	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Richmond (Surrey)	2	2	1	4 2 0	13 1 0	23 7 0	Thorne.
Ripon	3	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Rochdale	6	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Romney Marsh	2	1	—	—	—	5 15 0	Thorne.
Ross	4	—	—	—	—	—	Home.
Rotherham	4	—	—	—	—	—	Beard.
Rugby	2	1	2	1 14 0	3 14 0	8 8 0	Stevens.
Runcorn	4	1	1	17 3 4	21 14 0	38 17 4	Beard.
Ruthin	3	—	—	—	—	—	Stevens.
Eye	3	—	—	—	—	—	Blaxall.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recom- mended for Awards.		Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.	Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Saddleworth	1	1	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dr. Beard.
Scarborough	5	—	—	—	—	34 16 0	" Harris.
Sculcoates	7	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Sedgefield	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Harris.
Seisdon	5	4	1	1 12 0	10 15 0	28 2 0	" Stevens.
Selby	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Settle	7	1	—	—	—	13 3 0	" Do.
Sevenoaks	6	—	—	—	—	—	" Thorne.
Shaftesbury	3	—	1	—	—	7 10 8	" Blaxall.
Sheppey	2	1	—	—	—	5 9 0	" Thorne.
Sherborne	3	—	1	—	—	1 19 4	" Blaxall.
Shiffnal	5	1	1	2 19 4	11 2 0	14 1 4	" Stevens.
Shrewsbury	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Skipton	7	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Skirlaugh	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Solihull	5	1	—	—	—	4 3 0	" Stevens.
Southam	4	1	1	2 12 8	3 5 0	5 17 8	" Do.
Southampton	2	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
South Stoneham	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Stafford	4	3	—	4 5 0	11 16 0	24 12 0	" Stevens.
Steyning	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Stokesley	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Harris.
Stoke-upon-Trent	—	3	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Stone	4	2	1	20 10 0	52 9 0	105 7 0	" Do.
Stourbridge	8	—	—	4 18 0	11 8 0	26 10 0	" Do.
Stratford-on-Avon	6	3	3	3 2 0	16 14 0	41 18 0	" Do.
Sturminster	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Swansea	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Home.
Tadcaster	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Tamworth	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Tenbury	—	1	1	6 17 0	7 3 4	14 0 4	" Do.
Tenterden	6	1	1	4 15 0	4 16 0	9 11 0	" Thorne.
Thakeham	2	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Thame	5	2	—	0 16 0	11 9 0	12 5 0	" Do.
Thanet, Isle of	4	3	1	5 19 0	20 0 0	47 19 0	" Thorne.
Thorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Ticehurst	8	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Tisbury	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Todmorden	4	1	—	—	—	9 10 0	" Beard.
Tonbridge	6	—	—	—	—	—	" Thorne.
Toxteth Park	2	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Tregaron	1	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Uckfield	6	—	2	6 0 0	6 3 4	12 3 4	" Blaxall.
Ulverstone	—	1	1	6 12 0	9 6 8	15 18 8	" Beard.
Upton-on-Severn	4	2	—	4 3 0	16 3 0	20 6 0	" Stevens.
Uttoxeter	—	4	—	3 5 0	12 1 0	23 15 0	" Do.
Wakefield	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Wallingford	3	—	1	—	—	7 3 4	" Blaxall.
Walsall	4	1	—	—	—	10 7 0	" Stevens.
Wantage	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Wareham and Purbeck	7	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Warrminster	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Warrington	3	3	—	7 9 0	51 10 0	80 5 0	" Beard.
Warwick	3	1	1	13 0 0	15 15 0	28 15 0	" Stevens.
Wellington (Salop)	3	1	1	5 13 0	22 8 0	28 1 0	" Do.
Wem	4	1	1	4 8 8	5 0 0	9 8 8	" Do.
Weobly	2	—	—	—	—	—	" Home.
Westbourne	2	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
West Bromwich	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Westbury	5	2	—	1 1 0	17 3 0	18 4 0	" Blaxall.
West Derby	6	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
West Fife	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
West Ham	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
West Hampnett	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Wetherby	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Weymouth	6	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Wharfedale	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Whitby	5	—	—	—	—	—	" Harries.
Whitechurch	4	2	—	2 12 0	9 12 0	12 4 0	" Stevens.
Wigan	7	—	—	—	—	—	" Beard.
Wight, Isle of	8	—	—	—	—	—	" Blaxall.
Wilton	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Wimborne & Cranborne	4	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.
Windser	3	—	—	—	—	—	" Do.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

Union or (if so marked) Parish.	Number of Vaccination Districts in Union or Parish.	Number of respective Vaccination Contractors recom- mended for Awards.			Range of Awards in each Union or Parish.		Total Sum awarded in the Union or Parish.			Name of Inspector.
		First Class Awards.	Second Class Awards.	Third Class Awards.	Minimum.	Maximum.	£	s.	d.	
Walslow	2	1	1		£ 4 4 0	£ 7 19 0	12	3	0	Dr. Blaxall.
Wokingham	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Wolstanton & Burslem	3	2	1		23 1 4	36 8 8	59	10	0	" Stevens.
Wolverhampton	6	—	—	—	18 6 8	46 5 0	268	15	8	Do.
Woolwich	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Stevens.
Worcester	1	1	—	—	—	—	38	14	0	" Stevens.
Wortley	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Board.
Wrexham	3	3	1		6 1 4	83 14 0	145	11	4	" Stevens.
Wycombe	12	2	3		1 18 0	8 16 0	30	12	8	" Blaxall.
	1,431	310	173				7,389	11	8	

No. 49.

STATISTICS of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT and
EDUCATIONAL VACCINATING STATIONS.

I.—STAFF AT END OF 1871.

N.B.—The stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations; authorised by the Local Government Board for the purposes of the Order of the Lords of the Privy Council of 1st December 1859.

	Name.	Vaccinating Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service and salaried from the Parliamen- tary Grant	1. Mr. J. F. Marson	<i>Surrey Chapel</i>	Tues., Thurs.; 1.
	2. Mr. G. L. Cooper	Gt. Northern Hospl.	Tuesday; 12.
	3. Dr. R. Sharpe	Bermondsey	Tuesday; 10.
	4. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	<i>Tottenham Court Chapel.</i>	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
	1. Mr. Ellis S. Guest	<i>Manchester</i>	Monday; 2.
Parochial and other Vaccinators, not sala- ried from the Parliamen- tary Grant, but furnishing lymph at a fixed rate of pay- ment	2-5. Dr. Edward Robinson	<i>Birmingham</i>	{ 2. Monday; 3. Tuesday; 4. Wednesday; 5. Thursday; } 11.
	6. Dr. H. A. P. Robertson	<i>Bristol</i>	Wednesday; 10.
	7. Mr. A. B. Steele	<i>Liverpool</i>	Thursday; 2.
	8. Dr. E. L. Webb	<i>Pimlico</i>	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. G. C. Gilchrist	<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>	Tuesday; 2.
	10. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	<i>Westminster</i>	Tuesday; 2.
	11-12. Mr. Wm. A. Sumner*	<i>Marylebone</i>	{ Monday; Wednes. } 9-11.
	13. Mr. C. T. Blackman*	<i>Whitechapel</i>	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. Frederick Holmes	<i>Leeds</i>	Tuesday; 3.
	15. Dr. Edward Lynes	Coventry	Tuesday; 12.
Teachers of Vaccina- tion not supplying lymph	16. Dr. James Dunlop	<i>Glasgow</i>	Monday; 12.
	17. Mr. C. Harriot Roper	<i>Exeter</i>	Thursday; 3.
	18. Mr. Robert Dunn	<i>Strand</i>	Monday; 10.
	19. Dr. Matthew Brownfield	Bromley, Middlesex	Tuesday; 11.
	20. Dr. William Stuart	Woolwich	Thursday; 3.
	21. Mr. George Broadbent†	Ancoats	Wednesday; 2.
	Dr. W. Husband	<i>Edinburgh</i>	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Dr. R. D. Tannahill	<i>Glasgow</i>	Mon., Thurs.; 12.

* From July.

† From commencement of the year.

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(B.)
Reports, &c.

II.—SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF LYMPH SUPPLY IN 1871.

N.B.—The stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorised by the Local Government Board, for the purposes of the Order of the Lords of the Privy Council of 1st December 1869.

	VACCINATING STATIONS.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary Grant	1. <i>Surrey Chapel</i> -	1,726	1,166	16,990
	2. <i>Battle Bridge</i> -	1,407	40	14,644
	3. <i>Bermondsey</i> -	1,468	1,698	11,917
	4. <i>Tottenham Court Chapel.</i> -	1,806	2,183	16,305
	Total -	6,407	5,087	59,776
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary Grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment	1. <i>Manchester</i> -	1,608	233	19,271
	2-5. <i>Birmingham</i> -	6,716	1,230	52,630
	6. <i>Bristol</i> -	1,195	106	8,660
	7. <i>Liverpool</i> -	1,456	847	25,370
	8. <i>Pimlico</i> -	1,022	3,310	21,619
	9. <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i> -	447	552	5,717
	10. <i>Westminster</i> -	1,571	2,259	22,565
	11-12. <i>Marylebone*</i> -	677	134	3,822
	13. <i>Whitechapel*</i> -	325	20	2,039
	14. <i>Leeds</i> -	1,025	24	8,281
	15. <i>Coventry</i> -	1,314	359	4,368
	16. <i>Glasgow</i> -	—	—	1,442
	17. <i>Exeter</i> -	805	201	2,905
	18. <i>Strand</i> -	1,764	11	3,033
	19. <i>Bromley</i> -	1,767	—	20,847
	20. <i>Woolwich</i> -	786	38	12,459
	21. <i>Ancoats</i> -	1,747	257	24,316
	Total -	24,225	9,581	239,346
	GENERAL TOTAL -	30,632	14,668	299,122

* Since July only.

During the extraordinary demand for lymph which was occasioned by the great epidemic of small-pox in London, additional temporary supplies were obtained from the following gentlemen:—

Dr. J. S. Belcher, St. George's-in-the-East.
Mr. B. Biggs, Bath.
Dr. P. M. Braidwood, Birkenhead.

Mr. F. Dunn, Wolverhampton.
Dr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich.
Dr. J. Sinclair, Liverpool.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF LYMPH, 1871.

Number of applications:—

From medical practitioners in England and Wales -	18,526
" " Ireland -	1,552
" " Scotland -	421
" the army -	603
" the navy and from the emigration department -	190
" colonies -	230
" diplomatic and other foreign services -	131
Total -	21,653

Supplies sent out:—

Charged ivory points (each a single charge) -	153,030
" squares of glass (each equal to four points) -	442
" capillary tubes (each equal to seven points) -	18,395

IV.—SUMMARY FOR THE YEARS 1856-1871.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

YEAR.	Total Vaccinations performed at the Stations which supply Lymph.	Re-vaccinations, included in preceding column.	Number of charges of Lymph received for distribution.
1856 -	7,089	?	210,942
1857 -	6,327	?	213,207
1858 -	6,445	?	234,150
1859 -	9,030	?	237,801
1860 -	13,849	?	228,347
1861 -	12,009	?	225,000
1862 -	13,149	?	211,475
1863 -	20,600	?	239,432
1864 -	13,727	?	208,250
1865 -	14,648	515	219,832
1866 -	14,319	372	207,014
1867 -	14,911	584	216,637
1868 -	16,092	173	226,825
1869 -	15,790	127	210,417
1870 -	20,460	572	243,005
1871 -	45,300	14,668	307,654

No. 50.

VACCINATION.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—INSTRUCTIONS to VACCINATORS.

At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 29th day of *July* 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

Mr. Secretary Bruce.

Mr. W. E. Forster.

WHEREAS by "The Public Health Act, 1858," and by an Act since passed, to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such regulations as they shall think fit for (among other things) securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with; and whereas their Lordships, on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, ordered (among other things) that all vaccinations and inspections under contract should be performed in accordance with certain "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed to the Order now in recital; and whereas by "The Vaccination Act, 1867," the Lords of Her Majesty's Council are authorised (among other things) to make regulations to secure the efficient performance of vaccination:

Now therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one), that:—

1. The Order of the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed, so far as the same required vaccinations and inspections under contract to be performed in accordance with the "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed thereto.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

2. All vaccinations and inspections under contract, whether the contracts may have been made before, or may be made after, the date of this Order, shall be performed in accordance with the "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract" hereto annexed.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINATORS UNDER CONTRACT.

(1.) Except so far as immediate danger of small-pox may require, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of skin; especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

(2.) In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination, if you vaccinate by separate punctures, make such punctures as will produce at least four separate good-sized vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another; or, if you vaccinate otherwise than by separate punctures, take care to produce local effects equal to those just mentioned.

(3.) Direct care to be taken for keeping the vesicles uninjured during their progress, and for avoiding afterwards the premature removal of the crusts.

(4.) Enter all cases in your register on the day when you vaccinate them, and with all particulars required in the register up to column 9 inclusive. Enter the results on the day of inspection. Never enter any results which have not been inspected by yourself, or your legally qualified deputy. In cases of primary vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which the normal vaccine vesicle has been produced; in cases of re-vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ, have resulted. When the vaccination of an unsuccessful case is repeated, it should be entered as a fresh case in the register.

(5.) Endeavour to maintain in your district such a succession of cases as will enable you uniformly to vaccinate with liquid lymph directly from arm to arm; and do not, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any other method of vaccinating. To provide against emergencies, always have in reserve some stored lymph;—either *dry*, as on thickly-charged ivory points, constantly well protected from damp; or *liquid*, according to the method of Dr. Husband of Edinburgh, in fine, short, uniformly capillary (not bulbed) tubes, hermetically sealed at both extremities. Lymph, successfully preserved by either of these methods, may be used without definite restriction as to time; but with all stored lymph caution is necessary, lest in time it have become inert, or otherwise unfit for use. If, in order to vaccinate with recent liquid lymph, you convey it from case to case otherwise than in hermetically-sealed capillary tubes, do not ever let more than eight hours intervene before it is used.

(6.) Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Never either use or furnish lymph which has in it any, even the slightest, admixture of blood. In storing lymph, be careful to keep separate the charges obtained from different subjects, and to affix to each set of charges the name, or the number in your register, of the subject from whom the lymph was derived. Keep such note of all supplies of lymph which you use or furnish, as will always enable you, in any case of complaint, to identify the origin of the lymph.

(7.) Never take lymph from cases of re-vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage; preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers or sisters of undoubted healthiness. Always carefully examine the subject as to any existing skin-disease, and especially as to any signs of hereditary syphilis. Take lymph only from well characterised, uninjured vesicles. Take it (as may be done in all regular cases on the day week after vaccination) at the stage when the vesicles are fully formed and plump, but when there is no perceptible commencement of areolæ. Open the vesicles with scrupulous care to avoid drawing blood. Take no lymph which, as it issues from the vesicle, is not perfectly clear and transparent, or is at all thin and watery. From such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces, do not, under ordinary circumstances, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles take

only in like proportion to their size. Never squeeze or drain any vesicle. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take lymph.

(B.)
Reports, &c.

(8.) Scrupulously observe in your inspections every sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in its development, or wherein any undue local irritation arises; and if similar results ensue in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it. Consider that your lymph ought to be changed, if your cases, at the usual time of inspection on the day week after vaccination, have not, as a rule, their vesicles entirely free from areolæ.

(9.) Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for other surgical operations. When you vaccinate, have water and a napkin at your side, with which invariably to cleanse your instrument after one operation before proceeding to another.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

N.B.—Supplies of lymph are furnished to medical practitioners on personal application at 3, Parliament Street, London, S.W., between the hours of 12 and 2; or by letter (unstamped) addressed as follows:

To the Medical Officer of the Privy Council,
3, Parliament Street,
London, S.W.

*National Vaccine
Establishment.*

No. 51.

INQUIRIES with regard to LOCAL ADMINISTRATION of COMMON SANITARY LAW.

A.—BY INSPECTORS.

Cases inquired about, and date when each first came before the Department.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authorities concerned.	Name of Inspector, and Facts of Report.
1. Astley Bridge, Lancashire. (October.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diarrhoea.	Astley Bridge local board.	Dr. Ballard. Want of sanitary supervision. Accumulations of excrement and house filth. Pollution of stream by sewage. Cottages over-crowded and ill-ventilated. Smoke nuisances.
2. Barnet (April)	Fever at New Barnet, and alleged impure water supply.	East Barnet vestry; Barnet guardians.	Mr. Radcliffe. Nuisances from cess-pools and foul ditches. Water good, but service reservoir open and dirty. Proper system of sewerage required.
3. Basingstoke . . (September.)	Memorial from inhabitants as to sanitary state of town.	Town council . . .	Dr. Ballard. Enteric fever. Polluted wells. Air and soil befouled with excrement from cesspits. No proper drainage. General neglect of sanitary measures.
4. Biggleswade . . (January.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of scarlatina, measles, and typhoid fever.	Biggleswade vestry & guardians; Pottun vestry.	Dr. Cornfield. General pollution of earth, air, and water by excrement. Want of privy accommodation. Spread of disease from over-crowded plaiting schools. No measures for isolation or disinfection.
5. Bolton (October.) Bolton Union . . [Little Lever, Darcy Lever, Tong-with-Haugh, Ramworth, Egerton, Horwich, Heaton, West Haughton, and other parts of the Union not under the management of Local Bd. of Health.]	Regis.-General's Return. High infantile mortality. Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diarrhoea.	Local board . . . Bolton guardians and various vestries.	Dr. Ballard. General absence of proper drainage. In some places insufficient and bad supply of water. General neglect of sanitary precautions. Bad ventilation of cottages and over-crowding. Nuisances unremoved. Insufficient privy accommodation for cottages.

Cases inquired about, and date when each first came before the Department.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authorities concerned.	Name of Inspector, and Précis of Report.
6. Brackley - (January.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever.	Brackley guardians & joint sewerage committee; Newbottle vestry.	Dr. Buchanan. Epidemic of enteric fever. Accumulations of excrement. Questionable quality of water supply. Sanitary improvements, however, in contemplation.
7. Bradford (Yorks.)	Reg.-General's Quarterly Return. Prevalence of fever and diarrhoea.	Local board - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Much nuisance from privies with midden-steads, imperfect drainage of courts, and open water-courses. Defective sanitary administration.
8. Bristol - - -	Application to Home Secretary from Bristol and Bedminster guardians for inquiry with reference to provision of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.	Bristol local board & guardians; Bedminster guardians; Clifton guardians.	Dr. Buchanan. Hospital for infectious diseases, to hold at least 60 patients, should be provided by local board of Bristol. Improvements required in hospital of Bristol guardians. Hospital of Clifton guardians should be enlarged and improved. Bedminster guardians should provide proper hospital in place of present wooden structure.
9. Bulwell - (August.)	Report of district medical officer. Prevalence of fever.	Bulwell vestry; Basford guardians.	Dr. Harries. Epidemic of enteric fever. Pollution of water by excrement nuisances. Privies filthy and insufficient.
10. Burbage - (June.)	Report from local registrar of epidemic of typhoid fever.	AstonFlamville vestry; Hinckley guardians.	Dr. Harries. Epidemic connected with use of water from a well communicating with a privy probably infected by an imported case of enteric fever. Bad excrement management and improper water supply generally.
11. Calstock - (June.)	Registrar-General's Return. Prevalence of symptomatic diseases, especially small-pox and scarlatina.	Calstock vestry; Tavistock guardians.	Dr. Blaxall. Insufficient privy accommodation. Defective drainage. Polluted water. Nuisances from pigsties and slaughter-houses.
12. Carlton - (October.)	Complaint of prevalence of fever.	Carlton vestry; Basford guardians.	Dr. Harries. Enteric fever epidemic. No proper water supply. Privies few and bad. Nuisances abounding. Authorities dormant.
13. Castleford - (1870.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever.	Local board - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Excremental nuisances. Sewerage defective. New water supply in course of provision.
14. Cheam - (October.)	Reported prevalence of fever, diarrhoea, and measles.	Cheam vestry; Amerham guardians.	Mr. Power. Severe epidemic of typhus. Much over-crowding and filth pollution of water. Systems of drainage and excrement disposal required. Hospitals provided.
15. Dudley - (May.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever.	Town council & local board.	Dr. Thorne. Endemic scarlatina, typhus, enteric fever, and diarrhoea. Defective and insufficient sewerage. Polluted water in private wells. Inefficient excrement and refuse disposal. Ill-constructed, filthy, and over-crowded houses. Nuisances from pigsties. No means for isolating contagious fevers.
16. Farnworth - (October.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diarrhoea.	Farnworth local board	Dr. Ballard. Want of sanitary supervision. Accumulations of excrement and house filth. Sewers wanted. Cottages over-crowded and unhealthy. Drains untrapped and sewers unventilated.
17. Goole - (August.)	Information from inspector sent to advise local authorities as to Orders in Council with reference to cholera.	Goole vestry and guardians; Hook vestry.	Dr. Home. Epidemic diarrhoea, some choleraic. "Every kind of insanitary condition in the most aggravated form. Bad water; excrement accumulation; imperfect sewerage; houses huddled together without plan. Interiors over-crowded and fetid.
18. Grampond (sub-district). (September.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever, diarrhoea, and scarlet fever.	Grampond vestries & corporation; St. Austell guardians.	Dr. Corfield. Mistake of local registrar as to fever. Town generally healthy. Scarlatina spread for lack of measures as to isolation and disinfection. Nuisance inspection required. Defective ventilation of houses.
19. Great Grimsby - (November.)	Regis.-General's Return. Also information of epidemics of scarlatina and small-pox. Prevalence of diarrhoea and fevers.	Local board - -	Dr. Home. Polluted water; inefficient system of excrement and refuse removal; incomplete drainages and sewerage. Nuisances. Houses unfit for habitation. Inadequate sanitary supervision.
20. Halliwell (Lancr.) (October.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diarrhoea and fever.	Halliwell local board -	Dr. Ballard. Want of sanitary supervision. Accumulations of excrement and house filth. Smoke nuisances. Want of additional sewers.
21. Helions Bumpstead (February.)	Application of Risbridge guardians and vestry of Helions Bumpstead.	Risbridge guardians; Helions Bumpstead vestry.	Dr. Airey. Epidemic enteric fever. Great accumulations of excrement and filth. Foul ditches. Much of the water supply impure.

Cases inquired about, and date when each first came before the Department.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authorities concerned.	Name of Inspector, and Précis of Report.
22. Higham Ferrers - (September.)	Information as to outbreak of fever, supposed to be due to sewer air.	Higham Ferrers vestry; Wellingborough guardians.	Dr. Home. Habitual prevalence of enteric fever, not only in sewered houses. Ground sodden with leakage from privy pits and cesspools. Water polluted. Insufficient ventilation of sewers. Accumulations of excrement and house filth. Trade nuisances.
23. Hugglescote, Donnington, Coalville, and Packington. (July.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever.	Vestry of Hugglescote & Donnington; Ashby-de-la-Zouch guardians.	Dr. Home. Enteric fever severely epidemic. Air and water polluted by excrement. No proper drainage. Nuisances from privies and pigstyes.
24. Ilkley - - - (April.)	Complaint of nuisance from defective sewerage and drainage.	Local board * - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Want of sewers; filthy watercourses and ditches. Want of scavenging arrangements.
25. Ilminster - - - (November.)	Report from guardians of prevalence of typhoid fever.	Ilminster sewage brd.; Chard guardians.	Dr. Blaxall. Considerable epidemic of enteric fever. Foul open sewers. Excremental filth everywhere, saturating ground and contaminating most of drinking water.
26. Kearsley (Lanc.) - (October.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diarrhoea.	Kearsley local board -	Dr. Ballard. Want of sanitary supervision. Overflowing privies; overfull ashpits; undrained courts and lanes. Cottages over-crowded, and some unfit for habitation.
27. Kingsthorpe (1870.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of scarlatina. Enteric fever and diarrhoea.	Kingsthorpe vestry -	Dr. Buchanan. Want of drainage. Water polluted. Accumulations of excrement and filth. No means of isolation or disinfection.
28. Leeds - - - (July.)	Regis.-General's Return. Diarrhoea and fever.	Corporation - - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Excessive mortality from diarrhoea and fever. Most offensive form of excrement disposal by common privies. Faulty regulation of sewers. Inadequate water supply. Ill-constructed buildings. Want of scavenging.
29. Leicester - - - (July.)	Memorial against use of Jarvis' premises as temporary small-pox hospital.	Town council - - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Jarvis' premises should not be used. Hospital sanctioned by Home Office should be at once erected.
30. Liverpool - - - (September.)	Memorial with reference to site of proposed hospital.	Corporation - - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Site the best available; particularly convenient as regards the shipping. Necessity for corporation to secure plot of ground which is now waste land. Nuisances from smoke and manure depot near hospital must be abated.
31. Maidstone - - - (February.)	Question as to proposed site of fever hospital.	Local board - - -	Mr. Radcliffe. Site suitable. Hospital should be larger. Present design requires modification.
32. Malpas - - - (June.)	Regis.-General's Return. Complaint of rector. Fever, diarrhoea, and small-pox.	Malpas vestry - - -	Dr. Stevens. Fever enteric. Drainage defective. Water insufficient and impure. Abundant filth accumulations. Privy accommodation bad. No proper means of refuse disposal. Dwellings unfit for habitation and over-crowded.
33. Maryport - - - (February.)	Application to Home Office for investigation as to refusal of authorities to allow a small-pox patient to be landed.	Trustees of district & harbour.	Dr. Buchanan. No place provided for isolation of small-pox patients. No proper medical officer of health. Both much required.
34. Middlesborough - (May.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of small-pox, scarlatina, diarrhoea, and fevers. Memorial as to nuisance at Grove Hill.	Middlesborough local brd.; Stockton guardians.	Dr. Buchanan. Pervious sewers, ill-ventilated. Imperfect arrangements for excrement disposal. Old houses ill-constructed. Abatement promised of nuisance from slaughter-house refuse at Grove Hill.
35. New Malden (August.)	Complaint of nuisance from ditches.	Local board - - -	Dr. Ballard. Proper arrangements required for disposal of sewage of district.
36. Newton Valence (June.)	Information as to prevalence of diphtheria.	Newton Valence vestry; Alton guardians.	Dr. Home. Ill-constructed and un-ventilated cottages. Insufficient privy accommodation. Bad water. Nuisances.
37. Northampton (January.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of scarlatina, fevers, and diarrhoea.	Town council and improvement commissioners.	Dr. Buchanan. Saturation of soil in low-lying parts. Cesspool soakage. Foul private wells. Improved means of nuisance removal and excrement disposal required. Hospital accommodation wanting for infectious diseases.
38. Nottingham - (November.)	Regis.-General's Return. High mortality from fever and diarrhoea.	Local board - - -	Dr. Thorne. (Inquiry in progress.)
39. Packington - - - (March.)	Prevalence of enteric fever.	Vestries of Packington, Ibstock, & Whitwick; local board, Whitwick; Ashby-de-la-Zouch guardians.	Dr. Home. Severe epidemic of enteric fever. Water supply polluted. Very serious accumulations of excrement and other filth, and other nuisances. A consolidated local government required.

* Case reported to Home Secretary for action under section 49 of Sanitary Act, 1866.

Cases inquired about, and date when each first came before the Department.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authorities concerned.	Name of Inspector, and Précis of Report.
40. Ferry Street - (August.)	Complaint of sanitary defects, and of prevalence of symptomatic diseases.	Northfleet vestry; Nth. Ayestford guardians.	Dr. Thorne. Wells polluted by soakings from privies and cesspools. No proper system of excrement disposal. No system of drainage or sewerage. No sanitary action by vestry.
41. Porlock, Lacombe, and Selworthy. (June.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of diphtheria.	Vestries of Porlock, Lacombe, and Selworthy; Williton guardians.	Dr. Harries. Severe epidemic, especially in Porlock and Bossington villages. Excrement accumulations everywhere. Bad privies; bad drains. Unrestricted intercourse of healthy with sick. No hospital provision.
42. Rainford. (May.)	Prevalence of enteric fever.	Rainford vestry; Prescott guardians.	Dr. Beard. Pollution of water from sewage and soaking from dung heaps.
43. Ruthin. (October.)	Complaint of prevalence of typhoid fever.	Local board	Dr. Home. Apparently typhus as well as enteric fever had prevailed. The latter had chiefly attacked sowerd houses. Ground saturated with excrement, and water supplies impure. Unventilated, dirty, crowded houses.
44. Saltash. (May.)	Prevalence of typhoid fever.	Vestry	Dr. Hunter. Danger of epidemics from bad privies. Water supply inadequate.
45. Stowmarket. (May.)	Regis.-General's Return. High infantile death-rate. Scarlatina.	Local board	Dr. Corfield. Town generally clean. Water probably polluted. Filthy condition of new parts and suburbs of town. No means of isolation or disinfection.
46. Sunderland. (May.)	Regis.-General's Return. Mortality from scarlatina, fever, & diarrhoea.	Local board	Mr. Radcliffe. Over-crowding. Defective drainage. Improperly regulated water-closets, and generally imperfect and insufficient arrangements for preventing excremental nuisances. Defective water supply to tenemented houses.
47. Tamerton Folliott. (May.)	Representation of Plymp-ton guardians to Secretary of State. Fever.	Vestry	Dr. Hunter. Defective privy system. Pollution of drinking water. Default of vestry.
48. Thame. (May.)	Severe epidemic of scarlatina.	Vestry and guardians	Dr. Buchanan. Neglect of sanitary matters by local authorities. No sewers. No system of excrement disposal. Want of means of isolating infectious disease. [Local Government Act has since been adopted.]
49. Torpoint. (May.)	Prevalence of typhoid fever.	Anthony vestry	Dr. Hunter. Great want of water. Sewage nuisances in consequence.
50. Tunbridge Wells. (February.)	Local registrar's report. Prevalence of scarlatina.	Local board	Dr. Corfield. Sanitary condition generally good, but want of isolation and disinfection. Hospital required.
51. Warrington. (September.)	Regis.-General's Return. High rate of mortality from fever.	Town council	Dr. Ballard. Typhus prevalent for about a twelvemonth. Houses of the poor crowded closely back to back, and unventilated. Badly constructed and neglected midden-closets, and water supply scanty and bad. No means of isolation or disinfection.
52. Whitehaven (2nd inspection). (December 1870.)	Constant prevalence of fever, and unsatisfactory answer from trustees as to action taken on report of last year.	Town and harbour trustees.	Dr. Buchanan. Sewer system incomplete and ill-ventilated. Neglect as to privy accommodation, drainage, and scavenging. Defective ventilation of courts and houses. Over-crowding.
53. Whitford (sub-dis.). (September.)	Regis.-General's Return. Prevalence of fever.	Holywell guardians	Mr. W. H. Power. Error of local registrar. Only one death from fever. Scarlatina and diphtheria prevalent. Accumulations of excrement and of ashes and refuse. Cottages ill-ventilated and crowded. No means of isolating infectious diseases.
54. Worksoy (town). (July.)	Regis.-General's Return. Report from Worksoy guardians as to scarlatina and enteric fever.	Local board	Dr. Harries. Scarlet and enteric fever prevalent. No proper water supply. Very bad privy arrangements. Numerous nuisances.
55. Worksoy (union) (without the district of the Local Board of Health). (November 1870.)	Prevalence of fevers and diphtheria, and no abatement of nuisances previously reported on by Dr. Thorne.	Worksoy guardians & various vestries.	Dr. Harries. Frequent prevalence of fevers and diphtheria established. General sanitary supervision wanting throughout union. Almost everywhere want of proper water supply and due excrement removal. Gross neglect of matters in some places, and no system of isolation or disinfection.

(C.)—Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

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(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

No. 52.

POOR RATE RETURN.—REMARKS on the Annual Poor Rate Return,
Year ended Lady-day 1871.Series of Re-
turns.The present Return is the *sixty-fourth* annual publication of the Poor Rate Return.Extent of the
Return.

This Return represents the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England; excepting only some small Parishes, which are stated by the overseers either to have "No poor," or to make no levy "yet."

Valuations to
the Poor Rates.

The rateable value of property assessed to the Poor's Rate has been returned in respect of seven parochial years. "The Gross Estimated Rental" is also returned for three of these years.

YEARS.	Poor Rate Valuations.*		Amount of Poor Rates levied.	Rate in the £ of Levy on		Expended for Relief to the Poor.	Rate in the £ for Relief on	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		Gross Esti- mated Rental.	Rate- able Value.		Gross Esti- mated Rental.	Rate- able Value.
1840-41	£ Not known	£ 62,540,030	£ 6,351,828	s. d. - -	s. d. 2 0'4	£ 4,760,929	s. d. - -	s. d. 1 6'3
1846-47	ditto -	67,320,587	6,964,825	- - -	2 0'8	5,298,787	- - -	1 6'9
1849-50	ditto -	67,700,153	7,270,493	- - -	2 1'8	5,395,023	- - -	1 7'1
1855-56	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,201,348	1 10'9	2 3'4	6,004,244	1 4'7	1 8'1
1865-66	110,079,308	93,638,403	9,573,772	1 8'9	2 0'5	6,439,517	1 2'0	1 4'5
1867-68	118,431,102	100,668,698	11,054,513	1 10'4	2 2'4	7,498,059	1 3'1	1 5'9
1869-70	Not known	104,420,283	11,573,608	- - -	2 2'6	7,644,307	- - -	1 5'6

* The details of these Valuations will be found in the following papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, viz., No. 235 "Real Property," 1842; No. 735 "Poor Rates, &c.," 1846; No. 530 "Poor Rate Assessment," 1852; No. 63 "Population, &c. of Parishes," 1855; and No. 251 "Population, Inhabited Houses, &c.," 1859. The "Gross Estimated Rental," and the "Rateable Value" for each Parish is given with respect to the Parochial year 1856 in No. 461 "Poor Rates, &c." Session 1861; in the "Electoral Returns" of 1865-68, presented by command of Her Majesty; and No. 430 "Local Taxation," 1870. The Rateable Value for 1869-70 is taken from the Parliamentary Paper No. 417, Session 1871.

Receipts and
Expenditure in
1863, 1864, 1865,
1866, 1867, 1868,
1869, 1870, and
1871.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last nine years, with the rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in relief:—

Years ended at Lady- day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RATE per HEAD on Estimated Population.	
	From Poor Rates; i. e. Levy.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	Relief to the Poor only.	All other Purposes.	TOTAL.	Levy only.	Relief to the Poor.
1863	£ 9,174,976	£ 337,679	£ 9,512,655	£ 6,527,036	£ 2,798,035	£ 9,325,071	s. d. 8 4	s. d. 6 4½
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480	9 1½	6 2½
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	3,527,193	9,792,193	9 0	6 0
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	3,549,604	9,989,121	9 1	6 1½
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	3,945,333	10,905,173	9 8	6 6½
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	3,882,534	11,380,593	10 3½	6 11½
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	4,100,899	11,773,999	10 5½	7 0½
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	4,093,306	11,737,613	10 6½	6 11½
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	4,206,017	12,092,741	10 2½	6 11½

It is to be observed that 4,206,017*l.*, or more than *one-third* of the whole Poor Rates now levied, are expended for "other purposes" than the Relief of the Poor. Some of these are *partly* connected with the Relief of the Poor, but the greater portion are totally unconnected with it. The figures which represent for 1870-71 the whole expenditure out of the rates are these:—

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.
—

I.—Relief to the Poor	- - - - -	£ 7,886,724
II.—Law Charges	- - - - -	£ 18,079
III.—Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief	- - - - -	571,137
IV.—Purposes wholly unconnected with Relief	- - - - -	3,616,801
		<u>4,206,017</u>
Total	- - - - -	<u>£ 12,092,741</u>

I.—Relief to the Poor only.

Total £7,886,724.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor in England.	Increase in 1871 as compared with 1870.	Increase per Cent.	Rate per Head on the estimated Population.	Decreased Rate per Head on the estimated Population.
1870 -	£ 7,644,307	£ 242,417	3·2	s. d. 6 11½	s. d. 0 0½
1871 -	7,886,724			6 11½	

The increase or decrease per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, during the year, is shown in the next Table for each Union-county.

INCREASE per Cent.

Surrey (Metropolitan)	- - - - -	14·3	Hereford	- - - - -	2·4
Rutland	- - - - -	13·0	Derby	- - - - -	2·3
Middlesex (Metropolitan)	- - - - -	12·6	Lincoln	- - - - -	2·0
Berks	- - - - -	6·2	Cornwall	- - - - -	1·8
Leicester	- - - - -	5·8	Nottingham	- - - - -	1·8
Worcester	- - - - -	5·4	Somerset	- - - - -	1·7
Bedford	- - - - -	4·9	Suffolk	- - - - -	1·6
Durham	- - - - -	4·3	Devon	- - - - -	1·5
Cambridge	- - - - -	4·0	Monmouth	- - - - -	1·5
Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)	- - - - -	3·8	Northampton	- - - - -	1·4
Sussex	- - - - -	3·6	Dorset	- - - - -	1·0
Kent (Metropolitan)	- - - - -	3·4	Stafford	- - - - -	1·0
Bucks	- - - - -	3·1	Northumberland	- - - - -	1·0
Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	- - - - -	3·0	Gloucester	- - - - -	0·8
Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	- - - - -	2·9	Essex	- - - - -	0·7
Oxford	- - - - -	2·8	York, West Riding	- - - - -	0·7
Norfolk	- - - - -	2·6	Huntingdon	- - - - -	0·5
Wilts	- - - - -	2·6			

DECREASE per Cent.

Chester	- - - - -	5·0	Lancaster	- - - - -	1·5
Salop	- - - - -	3·7	Hertford	- - - - -	1·0
Cumberland	- - - - -	2·8	South Wales	- - - - -	0·7
York, North Riding	- - - - -	2·7	York, East Riding	- - - - -	0·2
Warwick	- - - - -	2·2	Westmorland	- - - - -	0·2
North Wales	- - - - -	1·9	Southampton	- - - - -	0·0

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat for the last nine years.

Principal Charges
which constitute
Relief to the
Poor.

Years ended at Lady- day.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR.							Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.
	(a) In-Main- tenance.	(b) Out- Relief.	(c) Maintenance of La- zarates in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans Re- paid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Bursar, reported by Her Majesty's Treas- urer.	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately con- nected with Relief.	TOTAL.	
1863	£ 1,127,142	£ 3,574,136	£ 501,368	£ 176,165	£ 679,480	£ 468,745	£ 6,527,036	s. d. 52 1
1864	1,095,814	3,466,392	524,166	177,247	696,098	463,664	6,423,381	43 2
1865	1,111,478	3,258,813	535,115	175,242	706,629	477,789	6,264,966	39 8
1866	1,188,784	3,196,685	566,482	180,746	730,704	576,116	6,439,517	43 6
1867	1,376,849	3,238,351	607,292	186,317	747,650	684,603	6,959,240	53 7½
1868	1,517,496	3,620,284	656,792	207,498	770,539	724,951	7,498,661	67 6½
1869	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	204,601	805,136	717,967	7,797,500	58 5
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,979	7,644,307	46 2½
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,786,724	49 8½

* Including superannuations.

† This sum includes a balance of 10,461, contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, not entered in the preceding columns.

‡ Exclusive of £,524, the balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

§ This total includes a balance of 12,381, contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

The total expenditure for relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1871:—

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR.	WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR					
		(a) In-Main- tenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of La- zarates in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans Re- paid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Bursar, reported by Her Majesty's Treas- urer, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately con- nected with Relief.
I. THE METROPOLIS	£ 1,546,103*	£ 436,208	£ 412,299	£ 185,521	£ 129,129	£ 149,480	£ 310,283
II. SOUTH EASTERN	920,593	201,266	411,454	81,431	23,793	114,960	81,699
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	624,354	102,194	356,642	59,958	6,250	69,396	44,514
IV. EASTERN	560,632	94,646	311,420	43,977	5,328	65,572	39,669
V. SOUTH WESTERN	738,055	98,046	452,879	58,381	6,857	79,312	42,586
VI. WEST MIDLAND	758,781	146,388	355,558	86,388	23,388	88,571	59,881
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	441,264	79,893	246,579	43,928	3,441	44,822	31,581
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	807,783	191,884	294,290	70,364	58,678	104,987	87,580
IX. YORK	522,896	85,243	271,493	54,734	15,544	54,652	41,830
X. NORTHERN	338,553	49,862	186,396	33,334	12,728	31,146	25,287
XI. WELSH	517,710	48,065	364,960	35,697	6,148	37,359	28,499
ENGLAND	7,886,724*	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013

* Inclusive of 12,381, balance of contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

The column in the Return, which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure," contains the expense of *Medical Relief* only; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column headed "Total Relief to the Poor;" because the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (e) or (f), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

Medical Relief.

The sums expended under this head during the last nine years were as follows:—

For 1862-63	-	-	-	£ 248,286
1863-64	-	-	-	253,204
1864-65	-	-	-	259,833
1865-66	-	-	-	264,052
1866-67	-	-	-	272,225
1867-68	-	-	-	272,341
1868-69	-	-	-	282,115
1869-70	-	-	-	282,313
1870-71	-	-	-	290,249

The balance of loans effected under the orders of the Poor Law Loans Board is now given in the annual poor rate return. According to these figures, the balance at the close of the parochial year 1870-71 was 2,025,986*l*. The total of the rates levied during the currency of the same year was, as before stated, 11,610,920*l*. The outstanding liabilities with regard to loans, therefore, are very nearly equal to 17½ per cent. on the levy. The balance is shown and the ratios entered for each division of the kingdom hereunder.

DIVISIONS.	Amount of Poor Rates levied during 1870-71.	Loans effected under orders of the Poor Law Board. Balance thereof 26th March 1871.	Per-Cent. of Balance on actual Levy.
I. THE METROPOLIS	£ 2,292,794	£ 668,794	29.2
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1,367,660	225,366	16.5
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	942,395	57,896	6.1
IV. EASTERN	709,941	33,835	4.8
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1,049,557	31,482	3.0
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1,134,311	160,178	14.1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	648,426	50,093	7.7
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1,347,225	447,536	33.2
IX. YORK	888,283	165,871	18.7
X. NORTHERN	513,919	128,504	25.0
XI. WELSH	716,409	56,431	7.9
TOTAL OF ENGLAND	11,610,920	2,025,986	17.4

(C.) The sums contributed to the School Districts; and, the sums expended by each district during the parochial year 1870-71, are contained in the subjoined Table :—

YEAR ENDED AT LADY-DAY 1871.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Con- tributions paid to the District School.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	Mainte- nance of Children at District School.	School Loans and Interest repaid.	Salaries and Rations of Officers and other common Charges.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
CENTRAL LONDON - -	£ 26,498	£ -	£ 26,498	£ 12,307	£ 4,918	£ 9,768	£ 517	£ 27,410
SOUTH METROPOLITAN - -	20,275	-	20,275	10,567	3,366	6,832	546	21,311
NORTH SURREY - -	17,566	1,142	18,708	9,278	2,885	5,015	235	17,413
FARNHAM AND HARTLEY } WINTNEY - -	2,320	178	2,398	1,095	249	828	-	2,172
READING AND WOKINGHAM	1,929	185	2,114	1,155	-	1,044	-	2,199
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE -	1,320	871	2,191	1,074	192	878	429	2,573
FOREST GATE - -	20,245	-	20,245	7,805	4,417	7,304	-	18,925
TOTALS - -	90,053	2,376	92,429	42,581	15,927	31,669	1,727	91,904

The contributions to the Metropolitan Asylum District appear for the first time in the Poor Rate Return: these sums are included in the amounts entered in sub-column (f), "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief," thereby causing a somewhat considerable increase in the expenditure under that head. It may also be observed that the cost of the Hampstead Fever Hospital, which, owing to the severe outbreak of small-pox last winter, was unusually heavy, is defrayed out of the funds of this District. The sum contributed by each Union in the Metropolitan during the year ended at Lady-day 1871 was as follows :—

UNIONS.	Contri- butions paid to the Metropolitan Asylum District.	UNIONS.	Contri- butions paid to the Metropolitan Asylum District.
	£		£
Kensington - -	3,198	Bethnal Green - -	943
Fulham - -	1,144	Whitechapel - -	1,188
Paddington - -	3,146	St. George-in-the East - -	765
Chelsea - -	1,168	Stepney - -	1,017
St. George's - -	7,165	Mile End Old Town - -	1,050
Westminster - -	2,248	Poplar - -	1,981
St. Marylebone - -	4,268	Southwark - -	2,765
Hampstead - -	995	St. Olave's - -	2,091
St. Pancras - -	2,290	Lambeth - -	3,485
Islington - -	3,695	Wandsworth and Clapham - -	2,670
Hackney - -	2,210	Camberwell - -	1,870
St. Giles and St. George, } Bloomsbury - -	1,204	Greenwich - -	1,586
Strand - -	1,904	Woolwich - -	1,084
Holborn - -	1,386	Lewisham - -	1,452
City of London - -	9,514		
Shoreditch - -	1,626		
		TOTAL - -	71,108

II and III.—Law Charges and Expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

Total £589,216.

The sums disbursed since 1856 as cost of legal proceedings as well as the expenditure *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with relief to the Poor, are as follows :—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Cost of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Expended for Purposes <i>partly</i> <i>connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL.
		Payments under the Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money Expended for all other Purposes, inclusive of Salary, Poundage, and Superannuations to Parochial Officers.	
	£	£	£	£
1857 -	59,164	13,785	393,294	466,243
1858 -	60,473	16,484	389,638	466,595
1859 -	65,088	15,922	403,228	484,238
1860 -	61,139	16,705	416,315	494,159
1861 -	59,509	15,043	423,309	497,861
1862 -	56,783	14,687	438,475	509,945
1863 -	49,793	19,345	458,779	527,917
1864 -	43,290	42,864	792,938	879,092
1865 -	47,065	63,438	518,234	628,737
1866 -	42,153	58,034	451,773	551,960
1867 -	26,999	54,522	559,779	641,300
1868 -	28,832	49,734	532,204	610,770
1869 -	24,526	47,119	550,901	622,546
1870 -	27,002	46,827	525,979	599,808
1871 -	18,079	53,998	517,139	589,216

IV.—Expenditure unconnected with Relief to the Poor.

Total £3,616,801.

This part of the Poor-Rate expenditure, which is entirely foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The next Table exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate."

Large proportion
of expenditure
for purposes un-
connected with
relief.

Table of Ex-
penses un-
connected with
Relief.

Years ended at Lady-day.	POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES UNCONNECTED WITH RELIEF.						
	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 22.	Constables' Expenses and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834	691,548	-	-	-	-	-	691,548
1835	705,711	-	-	-	-	-	705,711
1836	699,845	-	-	-	-	-	699,845
1837	604,203	-	-	-	-	-	604,203
1838	681,842	-	-	35,662	-	-	717,504
1839	741,407	-	-	52,306	-	-	793,713
1840	855,552	-	-	51,228	-	-	906,780
1841	1,026,035	-	-	53,728	11,664	-	1,091,427
1842	1,230,718	-	-	52,379	33,744	-	1,316,841
1843	1,295,616	-	-	53,896	16,425	-	1,365,937
1844	1,356,457	-	-	56,094	16,980	-	1,429,531
1845	1,279,962	-	57,988	57,388	25,905	20,153	1,441,396
1846	1,297,595	-	52,240	54,821	27,447	21,556	1,453,569
1847	1,334,770	-	51,565	59,328	18,115	25,041	1,488,819
1848	1,391,376	-	58,265	56,982	21,965	24,329	1,552,917
1849	1,381,132	-	62,776	57,200	29,375	28,564	1,559,047
1850	1,321,035	-	65,120	58,637	23,642	28,773	1,497,207
1851	1,392,509	-	61,259	56,676	25,248	28,257	1,563,949
1852	1,344,798	-	60,325	58,960	25,895	30,533	1,520,511
1853	1,406,173	-	55,376	60,810	27,576	30,994	1,580,929
1854	1,481,881	-	56,514	60,339	45,729	31,622	1,676,085
1855	1,598,401	-	58,342	65,119	54,727	31,418	1,808,007
1856	1,577,359	-	61,006	63,873	44,503	31,247	1,777,988
1857	1,776,944	-	59,396	63,850	41,256	32,767	1,974,213
1858	1,916,273	-	50,043	64,978	40,761	32,466	2,104,521
1859	1,915,254	-	46,059	66,441	46,472	32,301	2,106,527
1860	1,936,549	-	42,083	67,917	46,005	34,226	2,126,780
1861	1,925,210	-	43,566	66,992	47,730	34,910	2,118,408
1862	2,026,916	-	45,162	67,633	42,520	35,976	2,218,207
1863	2,075,468	-	43,273	69,130	45,662	36,586	2,270,119
1864	2,163,290	-	41,608	72,946	62,653	37,509	2,378,006
1865	2,133,290	550,976	41,830	74,861	58,524	38,974	2,898,455
1866	2,209,184	578,494	40,868	75,563	55,818	37,715	2,997,642
1867	2,511,511	595,699	38,132	74,239	44,815	39,637	3,304,033
1868	2,456,578	614,893	36,281	73,826	50,987	39,199	3,271,764
1869	2,564,735	658,469	42,823	76,735	64,378	71,213	3,478,353
1870	2,587,896	652,591	43,873	76,098	63,573	69,467	3,493,498
1871	2,708,840	648,846	37,244	78,323	73,175	70,373	3,616,801

FREDERICK PURDY,

Whitehall. }
 19th January 1872. }

Principal of the Statistical Department
 of the Local Government Board.

No. 53.

**POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY of POOR RATE RETURN, Year ended
LADY-DAY 1871.**

No. 53.—POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY OF POOR RATE RETURN for the Year

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - - - -						
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of the Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	(A).—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected						
					1.—Relief to						
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the same repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1*	Middlesex (part of) -	1,743,496	130,678	1,874,174	331,173	290,344	133,483	117,304	115,693	244,517	
2*	Surrey (part of) -	413,415	27,349	440,764	81,979	78,819	41,964	7,794	26,207	58,305	
3*	Kent (part of) -	135,883	30,695	156,578	23,057	43,136	10,075	4,131	7,550	18,360	
	Totals -	2,292,794	178,722	2,471,516	436,208	412,299	185,521	129,129	149,480	321,182	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2*	Surrey (part of) -	259,065	7,993	267,057	34,897	59,409	12,869	7,262	16,529	16,842	
3*	Kent (part of) -	394,365	19,374	413,739	58,004	100,089	23,423	5,349	30,794	25,168	
4	Sussex -	270,845	12,798	283,643	40,761	92,567	16,224	4,302	26,368	17,495	
5	Southampton -	286,224	21,076	307,300	45,781	109,588	17,502	5,190	27,786	16,557	
6	Berks -	157,161	5,778	162,939	21,823	49,801	11,413	1,690	13,483	11,624	
	Totals -	1,367,660	67,018	1,434,678	201,266	411,451	81,451	23,793	114,960	87,586	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1*	Middlesex (part of) -	160,228	7,665	167,893	22,277	32,904	8,559	931	10,233	11,277	
7	Hertford -	128,584	3,231	131,815	15,836	46,053	6,434	2,381	9,996	7,810	
8	Buckingham -	96,491	2,622	99,113	11,065	45,556	7,096	41	7,674	5,973	
9	Oxford -	119,618	5,289	124,907	12,577	46,610	7,799	1,095	10,414	5,863	
10	Northampton -	175,390	4,096	179,486	11,716	74,105	8,471	349	10,162	6,934	
11	Huntingdon -	40,840	1,132	41,972	3,873	14,154	2,328	387	2,967	1,632	
12	Bedford -	92,020	2,061	94,081	9,256	39,701	5,609	462	6,319	3,655	
13	Cambridge -	129,224	3,535	132,759	14,594	57,559	6,662	604	9,631	6,235	
	Totals -	942,306	29,631	971,937	102,194	356,642	52,068	6,250	67,396	48,914	
IV. EASTERN.											
14	Essex -	275,465	9,478	284,943	41,708	109,127	14,907	930	22,074	17,268	
15	Suffolk -	192,460	7,794	200,254	21,157	84,909	13,177	1,015	19,724	18,750	
16	Norfolk -	242,046	9,341	251,387	31,781	117,384	15,893	3,383	23,774	11,641	
	Totals -	709,941	26,613	736,554	94,646	311,420	43,977	5,328	65,572	37,639	
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17	Wilts -	177,134	5,886	183,020	18,850	73,275	9,538	2,169	16,431	8,309	
18	Dorset -	115,690	3,594	119,284	9,619	55,401	5,733	813	10,779	4,565	
19	Devon -	304,317	16,408	320,725	29,539	136,603	19,285	2,022	20,525	15,331	
20	Cornwall -	152,938	4,894	157,832	13,611	61,509	9,995	1,263	9,401	6,461	
21	Somerset -	299,478	9,324	308,802	26,427	126,091	13,830	590	22,176	11,915	
	Totals -	1,049,557	40,106	1,089,663	68,046	452,879	53,381	6,887	79,312	42,581	

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

359

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

ended LADY-DAY 1871.

Population of England 22,704,108 (Census 1871).

EXPENDITURE.

therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 38.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registrar's Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,262,585	2,263	501,870	..	707	7,635	7,575	9,829	8,436	70,055	1,870,955	29,469	558,238	1*
282,868	90	128,903	..	130	2,508	1,771	2,126	1,885	21,442	441,723	8,173	74,206	2*
100,650	304	32,035	158	531	868	631	599	783	8,729	145,288	2,392	36,350	3*
1,646,103*	2,657	662,808	158	1,368	11,011	9,977	12,554	11,104	100,226	2,457,966	40,034	668,794	
147,808	651	67,527	21,470	944	1,160	1,440	711	2,477	14,404	258,592	7,211	61,118	2*
242,827	878	73,387	50,886	1,703	2,113	2,315	1,811	2,041	19,053	397,014	10,374	60,629	3*
197,720	676	50,160	9,054	852	1,371	1,291	1,288	1,526	11,082	275,020	9,705	27,648	4
222,404	416	50,639	16,920	758	1,754	2,117	1,034	1,277	12,294	309,613	10,420	56,237	5
109,834	325	50,240	14,683	520	802	1,518	590	681	4,238	163,431	5,142	19,734	6
920,563	2,946	271,963	113,013	4,777	7,200	8,681	5,434	8,002	61,071	1,408,670	42,852	225,366	
86,181	99	56,932	6,225	1,299	820	1,092	884	424	9,978	163,934	4,055	15,539	1*
88,510	81	26,597	14,519	398	654	624	375	337	5,241	137,336	4,442	17,507	7
77,410	87	15,827	..	593	622	739	619	312	5,732	99,851	3,771	364	8
85,178	42	21,285	13,819	442	598	707	754	277	4,494	127,596	3,962	13,062	9
111,737	399	32,124	26,572	923	910	859	1,237	698	5,087	180,546	4,637	3,230	10
24,741	27	8,009	7,829	145	209	229	229	61	808	42,327	1,124	1,746	11
65,312	262	17,490	10,730	274	525	525	382	549	2,824	98,873	2,828	3,695	12
95,285	264	29,462	2,698	512	699	765	782	291	4,872	135,630	4,510	2,753	13
614,354	1,261	207,726	82,302	4,496	5,037	5,580	5,262	2,940	37,036	986,093	29,329	57,896	
206,014	620	54,667	15,644	950	1,500	1,575	835	728	13,263	295,796	10,534	11,041	14
150,762	57	33,039	12,828	973	1,174	1,367	963	589	5,980	208,632	7,857	4,968	15
203,856	241	37,011	651	1,488	1,530	1,794	1,405	493	8,669	257,188	9,247	17,826	16
560,632	918	125,617	29,123	3,411	4,204	4,736	3,263	1,800	27,912	761,616	27,638	33,835	
128,572	349	23,939	25,142	711	944	904	774	599	5,380	187,314	6,744	13,004	17
86,908	95	19,359	12,661	65	640	717	501	223	4,838	126,007	4,868	4,455	18
219,305	1,219	44,884	41,154	968	1,982	1,795	1,180	569	10,462	323,518	8,393	8,390	19
102,241	119	19,875	27,099	451	1,234	1,208	866	356	5,387	158,836	3,211	3,653	20
201,029	694	40,124	42,650	1,027	1,510	1,843	1,284	507	13,208	304,476	9,060	1,980	21
738,055	2,476	148,181	148,706	3,222	6,310	6,467	4,605	2,254	39,875	1,100,151	32,296	31,482	

* Inclusive of 12,811, the balance of contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

POOR RATE RETURN.—Summary of Poor Rate Return for the Year ended

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - - -						
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of the Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected						
					L.—Relief to						
					(a) Ir-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the same repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
23	Gloucester - - -	266,276	9,196	275,472	32,890	93,955	12,930	3,180	18,555	14,739	
23	Hereford - - -	81,179	2,685	83,864	7,396	24,891	4,714	635	6,065	2,898	
24	Salop - - -	124,360	4,966	129,326	16,264	30,770	20,539	2,038	11,250	6,327	
25	Stafford - - -	267,118	8,251	275,369	40,583	92,263	20,497	5,582	21,156	12,855	
26	Worcester - - -	140,821	5,607	146,428	15,226	44,934	10,991	2,779	11,503	7,083	
27	Warwick - - -	245,557	8,587	254,144	34,009	68,746	20,787	9,374	20,943	14,589	
	Totals - - -	1,184,811	39,292	1,178,003	146,288	355,553	86,388	23,388	88,571	58,463	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28	Leicester - - -	195,577	4,258	199,835	17,189	46,993	11,866	2,087	10,120	8,821	
29	Rutland - - -	16,177	470	16,647	1,719	5,673	830	..	1,054	1,476	
30	Lincoln - - -	225,739	6,993	232,732	22,630	107,463	12,951	392	16,879	9,745	
31	Nottingham - - -	148,626	3,998	152,624	16,983	53,117	9,303	308	8,997	7,576	
32	Derby - - -	102,307	3,058	105,365	12,372	33,333	8,976	754	7,798	3,465	
	Totals - - -	648,426	18,777	667,203	70,293	246,879	48,988	3,461	44,848	31,881	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33	Chester - - -	263,101	7,287	270,388	23,385	60,526	11,569	5,233	14,779	3,666	
34	Lancaster - - -	1,084,124	44,194	1,128,318	168,499	233,764	58,795	53,445	90,208	72,814	
	Totals - - -	1,347,225	51,481	1,398,706	191,884	294,290	70,364	58,678	104,987	76,480	
IX. YORKSHIRE.											
35	West Riding - - -	649,787	21,687	671,474	63,658	203,002	37,481	12,790	38,742	33,045	
36	East Riding - - -	111,115	4,008	115,123	13,217	33,773	10,360	1,795	8,324	4,273	
37	North Riding - - -	127,581	2,457	129,838	8,366	34,718	6,203	959	7,586	4,509	
	Totals - - -	888,483	28,152	916,635	85,241	271,493	54,144	15,544	54,652	41,829	
X. NORTHERN.											
38	Durham - - -	244,042	5,706	249,748	23,074	86,520	13,129	7,789	13,056	11,570	
39	Northumberland - - -	160,868	3,474	164,342	14,712	64,683	12,864	2,908	9,893	8,728	
40	Cumberland - - -	85,101	3,013	88,114	9,196	27,730	6,245	2,031	5,674	2,855	
41	Westmoreland - - -	23,908	1,784	25,692	2,880	7,463	1,696	..	2,523	1,834	
	Totals - - -	513,919	13,977	527,896	49,868	186,396	33,334	12,726	31,146	25,027	
XI. WELSH.											
42	Monmouth - - -	110,622	4,547	115,169	10,838	46,531	8,763	1,324	6,028	6,759	
43	South Wales - - -	373,815	6,780	380,595	22,985	188,741	18,346	2,812	17,935	11,705	
44	North Wales - - -	231,972	5,424	237,396	14,242	129,688	8,588	2,012	13,387	7,026	
	Totals - - -	716,409	16,751	733,160	48,065	364,960	35,697	6,148	37,350	25,490	
	TOTALS of England -	11,810,820	510,530	12,121,440	1,534,895	3,663,970	746,113	201,264	828,268	810,813	

Lady-day 1871. Population of England 22,704,108 (Census 1871)—continued.

EXPENDITURE.													
therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1870.	Number.
the Poor.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registrar Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
182,249	322	45,459	26,156	876	1,693	1,459	2,531	1,013	11,200	272,958	7,199	26,319	22
46,599	87	13,226	19,922	382	302	438	369	250	2,995	84,570	2,704	4,915	23
77,178	126	20,117	19,518	558	950	883	775	1,495	6,796	128,396	4,065	11,032	24
192,733	695	69,483	1,207	1,047	3,091	2,563	2,363	832	11,616	285,730	6,384	37,048	25
92,515	573	41,633	12,140	554	1,052	1,018	988	599	6,243	157,315	4,818	24,812	26
167,507	915	66,898	6,908	1,184	2,053	1,768	1,340	523	8,087	258,083	6,143	56,052	27
788,781	2,718	258,816	88,961	4,601	9,141	8,129	8,366	4,712	47,837	1,187,062	31,313	160,178	
97,076	81	36,627	19,407	755	997	960	717	473	4,762	161,845	3,641	13,692	28
11,252	7	3,082	1,375	102	94	93	98	55	661	16,819	431	—	29
169,960	199	46,536	2,257	1,491	1,506	1,445	1,979	788	7,161	238,322	6,199	3,439	30
96,278	169	33,970	16,281	636	1,291	912	1,347	709	6,038	157,631	3,694	12,738	31
66,698	107	24,384	1,154	602	1,067	1,509	943	1,483	7,347	105,294	2,371	20,224	32
441,264	563	144,899	45,474	3,886	4,955	4,919	5,064	3,508	28,969	679,921	16,336	50,093	
124,158	196	79,975	25,580	698	1,772	1,590	1,795	1,235	14,409	251,408	4,574	38,280	33
683,625	1,348	334,849	26,562	2,058	10,422	7,026	8,912	8,792	55,746	1,139,340	24,260	409,256	34
807,783	1,544	414,824	52,142	2,786	12,184	8,616	10,707	10,027	70,155	1,890,748	28,834	447,536	
388,721	1,066	173,630	14,390	3,701	6,740	4,858	6,041	4,108	33,038	636,293	13,043	143,925	35
71,742	86	29,040	2,631	380	1,057	736	765	107	6,691	713,235	2,554	16,499	36
62,433	219	28,126	28,380	559	814	736	700	164	2,939	125,070	2,700	5,447	37
522,896	1,371	230,796	45,401	4,640	8,611	6,890	7,506	4,379	42,668	874,596	18,297	165,871	
155,138	272	46,003	17,322	790	2,537	2,279	1,614	1,354	17,437	244,746	4,098	87,508	38
113,188	81	33,980	8,428	598	1,319	1,215	534	405	8,301	168,049	2,884	28,897	39
53,731	54	19,588	2,460	197	696	554	585	270	7,138	85,253	1,530	12,099	40
16,496	30	6,257	..	148	223	199	175	78	941	24,547	765	—	41
338,553	487	105,808	28,310	1,783	4,775	4,247	2,908	2,107	33,817	522,806	9,277	128,504	
80,243	137	18,060	9,461	544	742	685	485	161	5,063	115,579	1,986	21,566	42
262,524	791	81,224	3,574	1,319	2,702	3,068	2,177	2,150	15,473	375,002	6,511	23,036	43
174,943	260	40,428	5,241	791	1,441	1,742	2,022	845	10,037	237,750	5,576	12,029	44
517,710	1,188	139,712	18,276	2,654	4,885	5,403	4,684	3,186	80,073	728,331	14,073	56,481	
7,886,724*	18,079	2,708,840	648,846	37,244	78,323	73,175	70,373	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	290,249	2,025,986	
£ 7,904,803		£ 2,816,801						£ 571,137					
£ 12,092,741													

* Inclusive of 12,381, being the balance of contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.		DIFFERENCE between 1871 and 1870.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		Years ended Lady-day					
		1870.	1871.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	2,285,672	£ 1,121,069	£ 1,262,585	141,516	—	12·6	—
2.*Surrey (part of) -	740,680	247,422	282,868	35,446	—	14·3	—
3.*Kent (part of) -	225,452	97,383	100,650	3,267	—	3·4	—
Totals -	3,251,804	1,465,874	1,646,103	180,229	—	12·3	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part of) -	365,146	143,702	147,808	4,106	—	2·9	—
3.*Kent (part of) -	628,436	235,646	242,827	7,181	—	3·0	—
4. Sussex -	420,861	190,889	197,720	6,831	—	3·6	—
5. Southampton -	525,452	222,495	222,404	—	91	—	0·0
6. Berks -	226,322	103,443	109,834	6,391	—	6·2	—
Totals -	2,166,217	896,175	920,593	24,418	—	2·7	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	264,874	83,020	86,181	3,161	—	3·8	—
7. Hertford -	194,614	89,382	88,510	—	872	—	1·0
8. Buckingham -	155,003	75,069	77,410	2,341	—	3·1	—
9. Oxford -	178,319	82,852	85,178	2,326	—	2·8	—
10. Northampton -	248,192	110,143	111,737	1,594	—	1·4	—
11. Huntingdon -	58,044	24,606	24,741	135	—	0·5	—
12. Bedford -	151,539	62,263	65,312	3,049	—	4·9	—
13. Cambridge -	191,982	91,644	95,285	3,641	—	4·0	—
Totals -	1,442,567	618,979	634,354	15,375	—	2·5	—
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex -	440,874	204,491	206,014	1,523	—	0·7	—
15. Suffolk -	346,831	148,355	150,762	2,407	—	1·6	—
16. Norfolk -	430,552	198,778	203,856	5,078	—	2·6	—
Totals -	1,218,257	551,624	560,632	9,008	—	1·6	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts -	244,671	125,271	128,572	3,301	—	2·6	—
18. Dorset -	189,005	86,077	86,908	831	—	1·0	—
19. Devon -	605,508	216,097	219,305	3,208	—	1·5	—
20. Cornwall -	358,141	100,437	102,241	1,804	—	1·8	—
21. Somerset -	482,573	197,691	201,029	3,338	—	1·7	—
Totals -	1,879,898	725,573	738,055	12,482	—	1·7	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester -	488,464	180,884	182,249	1,365	—	0·8	—
23. Hereford -	108,651	45,505	46,599	1,094	—	2·4	—
24. Salop -	266,964	80,157	77,178	—	2,979	—	3·7

Union Counties for the Years ended at Lady-day 1870 and 1871. Population, 22,704,108 (1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.		DIFFERENCE between 1871 and 1870.	DIFFERENCE per CENT.
		Years ended Lady-day			
		1870.	1871.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—cont.					
25. Stafford - - -	877,308	£ 190,910	£ 192,733	£ 1,823 —	1'0 —
26. Worcester - - -	336,211	87,799	92,515	4,716 —	5'4 —
27. Warwick - - -	630,340	171,280	167,507	— 3,773	— 2'2
Totals -	2,707,938	756,535	758,781	2,246 —	0'3 —
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.					
28. Leicester - - -	275,008	91,790	97,076	5,286 —	5'8 —
29. Rutland - - -	23,382	9,954	11,252	1,298 —	13'0 —
30. Lincoln - - -	428,160	166,687	169,960	3,273 —	2'0 —
31. Nottingham - - -	355,373	94,587	96,278	1,691 —	1'8 —
32. Derby - - -	324,900	65,204	66,698	1,494 —	2'3 —
Totals -	1,406,823	428,222	441,264	13,042 —	3'0 —
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.					
33. Chester - - -	539,706	130,678	124,158	— 6,520	— 5'0
34. Lancaster - - -	2,848,664	694,373	683,625	— 10,748	— 1'5
Totals -	3,388,370	825,051	807,783	— 17,268	— 2'1
IX. YORK.					
35. West Riding - -	1,854,032	386,058	388,721	2,663 —	0'7 —
36. East Riding - -	306,485	71,866	71,742	— 124	— 0'2
37. North Riding - -	234,782	64,143	62,433	— 1,710	— 2'7
Totals -	2,395,299	522,067	522,896	829 —	0'2 —
X. NORTHERN.					
38. Durham - - -	741,737	148,797	155,138	6,341 —	4'3 —
39. Northumberland - -	386,959	112,029	113,188	1,159 —	1'0 —
40. Cumberland - - -	220,245	55,267	53,731	— 1,536	— 2'8
41. Westmorland - - -	65,125	16,531	16,496	— 35	— 0'2
Totals -	1,414,066	332,624	338,553	5,929 —	1'8 —
XI. WELSH.					
42. Monmouth - - -	219,556	79,045	80,243	1,198 —	1'5 —
43. South Wales - - -	778,802	264,254	262,524	— 1,730	— 0'7
44. North Wales - - -	435,011	178,284	174,943	— 3,341	— 1'9
Totals -	1,432,869	521,583	517,710	— 3,873	— 0'7
TOTALS of England -	22,704,108	7,644,307	7,886,724	242,417 —	3'2 —

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -							
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected							
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Re- ceipts.	1.—Relief to							
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor, irre- spective of any Contribution by the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	
I. THE METROPOLIS.												
1.*	MIDDLESEX (part of):	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 a	Kensington - - -	105,861	480	106,341	14,385	10,494	4,393	..	3,349	13,748	46,369	
1 b	Fulham - - -	45,905	1,876	47,781	6,324	7,167	2,970	434	2,405	3,333	22,633	
1 c	Paddington - - -	83,741	419	84,160	6,161	9,900	2,668	1,324	2,739	6,091	28,863	
2	Chelsea - - -	39,886	1,517	41,403	6,840	6,033	4,150	1,334	2,631	3,083	24,011	
3	St. George's - - -	191,517	1,994	193,511	29,485	17,925	6,117	3,785	8,448	(A) 30,195	95,953	
6	Westminster - - -	64,239	4,438	68,677	12,706	5,851	3,283	2,539	4,253	7,717	36,349	
7	St. Marylebone - -	130,900	2,605	133,505	29,757	17,826	11,538	2,321	8,769	8,878	79,089	
8	St. John Hampstead -	24,690	417	25,107	2,743	997	876	709	892	2,310	8,517	
9	St. Pancras - - -	140,687	(B) 8,555	199,242	22,465	34,965	14,600	53,061	10,684	23,637	159,410	
10	St. Mary Islington - -	107,899	2,871	110,770	11,422	18,759	8,304	7,539	5,420	10,226	61,670	
11	Hackney - - -	77,154	544	77,698	14,107	20,789	3,590	1,229	4,303	6,883	50,901	
12	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.	39,569	3,379	42,948	13,929	4,343	2,210	2,955	2,147	2,685	28,269	
13	Strand - - -	57,873	5,387	63,260	10,978	5,389	3,939	3,741	5,659	9,016	38,722	
13 a	Middle Temple - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Holborn - - -	114,038	3,593	122,631	28,884	22,224	12,249	1,904	9,185	17,112	91,558	
14 a	Gray's Inn - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 b	Charterhouse - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus || are single parishes under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; places printed in *italics* are parishes under the 43d Elizabeth.

UNIONS, during the Year ended at LADY-DAY 1871.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B).—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C).—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
the Poor.	Adjusted Expenditure for Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 83.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fee to Clergy- men and Registrar, Outlay for Register-Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
Add. Deduct.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
9,249 —	55,618	..	34,504	..	..	362	586	632	..	3,276	94,978	868	16,500	1 a
451 —	23,084	..	12,880	..	51	324	412	288	2,510	3,903	43,352	688	1,895	1 b	
11,595 —	40,478	239	32,279	..	20	276	355	245	..	1,059	74,951	885	11,283	1 c	
— 1,602	22,409	..	13,249	..	..	226	288	416	321	1,541	39,050	883	10,578	2
22,190 —	118,143	14	58,910	..	..	218	146	27	566	5,555	183,579	2,652	..	3
1,466 —	37,815	182	25,704	..	7	367	204	275	141	1,922	66,617	568	..	6	
1,304 —	80,393	302	49,007	..	..	502	593	329	160	7,180	138,466	2,124	16,750	7
3,117 —	11,644	..	9,987	..	168	96	32	178	..	977	23,082	279	10,568	8	
— 4,856	154,554	202	46,896	..	108	714	278	474	616	4,261	208,103	2,306	51,153	9	
6,466 —	68,136	119	41,418	..	1	680	732	777	..	5,215	117,078	1,741	89,000	10	
1,279 —	52,180	..	18,046	..	22	385	112	564	82	2,682	74,073	980	21,367	11	
— 1,889	26,380	76	13,258	..	253	176	106	138	11	2,940	43,338	564	..	12	
360 —	39,082	183	20,986	..	..	131	226	428	522	2,408	63,966	1,234	45,089	13
284 —	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	..	..	13 a
— 7,472	84,086	374	29,621	..	6	548	976	472	765	2,775	119,623	2,629	55,379	14	
290 —	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	14 a
42 —	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	14 b

(A) St. George's.—This amount is inclusive of the outstanding liabilities at Lady-day 1870 (about 18,000*l.*) of St. George's Hanover Square and of St. Margaret and St. John Westminster. These debts were paid off by the Acting Guardians during the succeeding year.(B) St. Pancras.—Inclusive of 46,276*l.*, amount received for sale of Highgate Infirmary.

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -						
		1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Re- ceipts.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected						
					1.—Relief in						
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	(g) Total Relief to the Poor, Irrespective of the Contribution by or for the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
I. THE METROPOLIS.—cont.											
1.* MIDDLESEX (part of)— continued.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19	City of London - - -	161,749	12,179	173,928	36,070	29,792	7,617	2,027	9,595	35,677	120,776
19a	Inner Temple - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	St. Leonard Shoreditch -	68,264	1,756	70,020	16,309	13,137	12,767	7,029	6,625	11,131	66,995
21	Bethnal Green - - -	48,338	1,099	49,437	15,241	9,624	10,306	2,710	6,006	8,692	52,749
22	Whitechapel - - -	37,558	11,327	48,885	12,411	6,118	5,298	11,630	4,448	7,859	47,754
23	St. George-in-the-East -	36,537	712	37,249	13,196	9,191	3,513	1,185	3,136	5,562	35,783
24a	Stepney - - -	46,911	6,651	53,562	11,919	11,302	3,919	2,667	5,379	7,673	45,889
24b	Mile End Old Town -	36,709	2,506	39,215	6,502	8,572	4,623	2,323	3,550	3,715	38,500
25	Poplar - - -	83,471	1,393	84,864	9,340	19,946	4,552	4,760	6,070	19,354	64,022
2.* SURREY (part of):											
26	St. Saviour, Southwark -	97,222	17,889	115,111	26,326	19,147	14,582	968	7,827	17,397	86,247
27	St. Olave, Southwark -	74,511	4,536	79,047	13,354	11,546	6,561	..	4,407	14,017	64,885
31	Lambeth - - -	101,908	2,884	104,792	19,168	22,238	14,255	1,595	7,489	9,725	74,475
32	Wandsworth and Clapham	82,492	1,693	84,185	12,447	15,328	4,142	3,467	3,255	10,614	69,223
33	Camberwell - - -	57,282	347	57,629	10,684	10,560	2,424	1,764	3,229	6,455	55,116
3.* KENT (part of):											
35a	Greenwich - - -	59,977	9,531	69,508	13,675	18,376	6,002	2,279	4,280	11,457	50,059
35b	Woolwich - - -	38,031	9,386	47,417	6,036	17,475	2,527	1,952	1,740	3,236	37,640
35c	Lowisham - - -	37,875	1,778	39,653	3,346	7,285	1,546	..	1,560	3,667	34,642

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 23th March 1871.	Number.
to the Poor.	Adjusted Expenditure for Relief to the Poor.	Courts of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, 1864, for the Registration Office, and for Registers, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
Add. Deduct.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
27,479 —	148,257	267	236	..	..	248	94	1,984	1,191	7,293	159,570	1,897	18,351	19
435 —	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	19a
— 6,579	60,419	69	18,232	..	..	630	622	472	192	1,475	82,111	1,056	66,624	20
— 11,168	41,411	101	11,489	..	36	467	389	419	..	1,816	56,128	1,459	17,719	21
— 5,680	42,084	125	11,860	..	8	277	350	298	259	2,418	57,679	1,032	21,077	22
— 4,428	31,355	..	8,402	..	..	189	193	154	..	1,123	41,416	1,007	23,333	23
— 5,071	37,788	..	12,900	..	14	190	164	275	54	3,894	55,279	1,524	19,575	24a
— 4,178	25,107	..	8,859	..	1	348	180	284	839	1,889	37,507	1,304	14,580	24b
— 2,911	61,111	10	22,547	..	12	381	537	700	207	4,453	89,958	1,789	47,417	25
— 9,680	76,567	..	30,122	..	5	638	283	650	260	3,824	112,349	2,958	12,080	26
— 2,100	47,785	..	15,867	..	3	423	264	486	..	4,635	69,463	870	..	27
— 4,830	69,640	83	35,266	..	9	713	433	454	349	5,806	112,753	(A) 2,066	18,059	31
4,427 —	53,680	7	28,156	..	113	376	291	254	1,276	4,708	88,861	1,140	40,667	32
80 —	35,196	..	19,492	..	..	358	500	282	..	2,469	58,297	1,139	3,400	33
— 5,637	50,432	140	13,840	..	193	476	253	286	331	3,954	69,905	1,237	4,900	35a
— 2,688	30,178	12	6,343	..	10	203	97	222	356	1,876	39,297	692	31,450	35b
2,636 —	20,040	152	11,852	158	328	189	281	91	96	2,899	36,086	463	..	36

(A) Lambeth.—Exclusive of 199l. expended for rent, repairs, and alterations, &c. of dispensaries.

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Bums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Miscellaneous.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.									
2.* SURREY (Extra-metro.)			£	£	£	£	£	£	
37	Epsom - - - -	20,687	283	20,970	2,166	5,216	1,128	64	1,291
38	Chertsey - - - -	12,708	819	13,527	2,501	3,275	916	196	1,204
39	Guildford - - - -	21,384	646	22,030	2,131	8,301	1,325	432	1,606
40	Farnham - - - -	13,899	386	14,285	2,029	4,680	1,003	94	889
42	Hambledon - - - -	12,954	446	13,400	1,257	4,034	548	..	1,247
43	Dorking - - - -	10,318	297	10,615	1,382	2,734	653	..	937
44	Reigate - - - -	17,169	407	17,576	2,283	3,247	808	216	1,466
45	Godstone - - - -	10,121	294	10,415	986	3,190	528	214	964
46	Croydon - - - -	68,370	1,034	69,404	7,680	11,613	2,674	3,279	3,477
47	Kingston - - - -	50,096	1,501	51,597	9,418	11,321	1,915	2,164	2,616
48	Richmond - - - -	21,359	1,879	23,238	3,064	1,198	1,371	603	1,027
3.* KENT (Extra-metro.)									
49	Bromley - - - -	18,607	389	18,996	2,463	2,119	591	103	1,096
50	Dartford - - - -	24,045	347	24,392	2,524	6,287	1,242	..	1,375
51	Gravesend and Milton -	11,390	673	12,063	1,972	1,585	764	671	792
52	North Aylesford - -	15,828	341	16,169	3,089	3,543	967	270	1,332
53	Hoo - - - -	3,701	68	3,769	601	376	79	..	352
54	Medway - - - -	19,824	3,660	23,484	5,726	3,250	1,754	1,352	1,757
55	Malling - - - -	16,458	449	16,907	2,662	5,196	912	414	1,867
56	Sevenoaks - - - -	16,266	505	16,771	1,763	3,378	973	..	1,499
57	Tunbridge - - - -	25,557	823	26,380	3,398	7,095	1,671	237	2,121
58	Maldstone - - - -	27,543	810	28,353	4,188	8,265	2,039	372	2,066
59	Hollingbourn - - -	13,506	393	13,899	1,923	4,060	711	..	1,460
60	Cranbrook - - - -	11,075	416	11,491	1,115	3,219	693	..	1,167
61	Tenterden - - - -	10,551	278	10,829	798	3,228	337	..	1,288
62	West Ashford - - -	14,123	736	14,859	1,469	4,095	524	54	1,262
63	East Ashford - - -	11,174	281	11,455	1,163	3,203	320	..	933
64	Bridge - - - -	8,953	360	9,313	1,342	2,998	291	..	800

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.									(C.)—Expended for purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.			
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 23.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Magistrates, Outlay for Registers, Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Number.	
460	10,325	72	6,450	3,141	115	102	18	65	80	1,366	21,734	568	33	
1,042	9,734	..	3,142	209	49	70	76	25	500	673	14,478	541	1,288	
744	14,539	18	4,941	1,996	71	107	125	89	60	981	22,927	754	2,027	
1,425	10,120	..	2,353	1,137	57	126	87	25	289	1,756	15,330	568	1,000	
1,049	7,935	..	2,013	3,021	60	50	87	30	73	416	13,685	444	..	
500	6,206	..	2,015	1,330	71	40	74	33	65	743	10,477	287	..	
849	8,869	1	5,514	3,591	98	77	96	71	242	1,651	20,210	497	960	
685	6,572	7	1,815	2,093	65	56	51	9	40	399	11,105	393	2,750	
5,109	33,832	70	22,076	2,633	204	230	440	159	407	2,875	62,926	1,663	32,150	
3,033	30,467	380	9,248	665	150	210	260	144	640	2,028	44,192	1,155	17,310	
1,946	9,209	103	7,960	1,754	6	92	126	61	81	2,136	21,528	401	3,600	
875	7,249	19	5,904	3,422	7	83	96	74	25	701	17,580	522	6,130	
1,267	13,288	..	5,782	3,455	107	131	374	126	189	973	24,425	586	..	
1,198	6,982	9	3,070	..	104	70	60	131	31	349	10,806	158	6,711	
74	9,275	16	303	2,525	65	75	80	115	256	1,377	14,087	374	2,284	
245	1,683	..	682	1,232	30	8	9	14	11	75	3,744	123	..	
1,685	16,124	176	1,966	65	200	218	142	347	63	1,670	20,971	322	7,472	
1,281	12,132	250	2,492	2,117	82	85	84	10	..	439	17,691	600	3,800	
1,003	8,807	66	2,580	4,222	93	80	99	30	44	446	16,667	650	..	
2,050	16,578	11	4,064	2,077	143	121	92	66	3	1,742	24,887	794	5,515	
1,514	18,464	48	5,275	3,292	75	155	205	130	106	2,159	29,909	790	4,075	
695	8,849	35	1,769	3,608	48	64	67	58	103	103	14,704	360	..	
537	6,731	..	1,203	2,300	27	56	57	19	..	516	11,009	458	..	
374	5,325	..	2,486	2,327	47	40	59	19	..	393	11,256	352	..	
1,671	8,875	21	1,696	2,975	31	55	54	20	52	800	14,579	418	3,000	
381	6,000	..	1,780	2,638	81	48	50	21	5	276	10,249	386	..	
555	5,996	..	2,626	1,400	53	33	48	18	25	127	9,396	290	..	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, the cost of Her Majesty's Treasury, and Municipalities.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
3. KENT (Extra-metro.)—cont.									
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
65	Canterbury † - - -	8,903	214	9,117	1,616	2,366	502	..	917
66	Blean - - - -	9,593	391	9,984	1,377	2,952	582	179	835
67	Faversham - - -	12,760	1,896	15,656	2,386	3,935	972	260	1,331
68	Milton - - - -	12,594	482	13,076	1,178	3,783	817	140	541
69	Sheppey - - - -	6,755	2,881	9,636	1,455	2,089	586	249	720
70	Isle of Thanet - - -	24,865	647	25,512	3,511	4,937	1,376	361	1,235
71	Eastry - - - -	19,726	476	20,202	3,712	5,133	1,577	..	1,031
72	Dover - - - -	27,389	1,284	28,673	3,982	7,240	1,775	438	1,179
73	Elham - - - -	13,500	252	13,752	1,807	3,015	1,096	249	1,165
74	Romney Marsh - - -	8,679	322	9,001	784	1,492	272	..	713
4. SUSSEX.									
75	Rye - - - -	12,253	339	12,592	1,456	4,240	526	89	1,215
76	Hastings - - - -	18,481	456	18,937	1,923	6,956	1,015	389	999
77	Battle - - - -	11,810	554	12,364	1,581	4,084	570	124	1,114
78	Eastbourne - - -	10,927	343	11,270	1,338	3,013	496	435	1,203
79	Hailsham - - - -	9,148	541	9,689	1,173	3,372	633	36	1,003
80	Ticehurst - - - -	12,755	395	13,150	1,440	4,350	741	95	1,158
81	Uckfield - - - -	12,891	606	13,497	1,197	4,934	678	..	1,201
82	East Grinstead - - -	10,683	481	11,164	1,787	4,144	601	489	1,211
83	Cuckfield - - - -	12,355	610	12,965	2,006	3,754	831	..	1,415
84a	Chalvey - - - -	6,138	308	6,446	787	2,624	555	..	702
84b	Lewes - - - -	8,975	540	9,515	1,973	2,236	493	1,155	835
84c	West Firle - - - -	5,079	84	5,163	431	863	119	..	452
84d	Newhaven - - - -	4,544	209	4,753	762	1,601	237	..	553
85	Brighton † - - - -	53,317	2,238	55,555	11,346	16,224	3,262	1,139	3,220
86	Steyning - - - -	14,745	554	15,299	1,772	5,262	818	..	1,255
87	Horsham - - - -	14,127	1,522	15,649	2,096	5,415	877	351	1,555
88	Petworth - - - -	6,787	669	7,456	1,203	2,646	442	..	885

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B).—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C).—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, vii., Fee to Clergy- men and Registrar, Oidway for Regular Orders, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
748	6,149	..	2,569	..	49	58	30	86	95	30	9,066	144	..	65		
324	6,309	7	1,918	748	47	72	76	37	50	451	9,715	213	840	66		
771	9,655	19	3,150	1,470	89	70	106	32	556	514	13,641	456	1,995	67		
782	7,541	11	2,187	1,441	58	71	79	34	111	411	11,944	321	900	68		
2,383	7,482	..	1,235	365	8	58	49	9	38	224	9,468	190	3,497	69		
982	12,400	1	3,565	2,158	55	125	147	45	63	1,567	20,126	406	2,410	70		
1,174	12,627	34	3,167	1,785	80	89	71	101	25	930	18,907	404	5,000	71		
1,793	16,407	150	6,672	883	1	122	68	176	193	1,671	26,343	442	4,100	72		
465	7,797	5	3,826	1,934	123	101	96	69	..	710	14,661	325	2,900	73		
341	3,602	..	2,380	2,289	..	25	17	24	7	339	8,683	290	..	74		
695	8,221	..	1,735	1,197	16	37	34	71	15	572	11,898	333	225	75		
706	11,988	135	4,800	545	52	97	14	133	55	1,109	18,928	404	4,104	76		
1,012	8,485	14	1,676	2,672	45	59	84	23	89	638	13,785	499	75	77		
529	7,013	25	2,251	..	49	45	46	31	163	551	10,174	488	2,971	78		
953	7,170	62	1,754	154	41	33	60	13	..	400	9,687	434	1,870	79		
419	8,203	..	2,063	2,156	42	55	49	16	54	458	13,096	571	564	80		
468	8,478	1	2,051	1,800	57	74	80	23	43	640	13,247	564	..	81		
594	8,832	..	1,962	530	20	73	64	15	74	382	11,952	531	2,938	82		
840	8,906	..	2,916	..	47	67	166	34	2	535	12,673	657	..	83		
368	5,036	..	1,348	..	33	32	37	14	25	220	6,745	282	..	84		
667	7,269	55	1,198	..	21	36	29	72	45	374	9,189	215	10,253	84		
336	2,201	22	673	..	4	10	12	8	..	54	2,984	125	..	84		
253	3,406	..	1,060	..	40	24	20	10	30	144	4,734	203	..	84		
3,982	39,879	143	8,200	..	..	267	235	359	..	945	50,028	969	..	85
547	9,667	164	3,911	..	59	86	58	121	31	485	14,572	453	3,300	86		
863	11,120	..	1,998	..	40	52	40	111	369	895	14,625	631	1,350	87		
588	5,764	28	1,163	..	28	38	32	11	20	1,090	8,182	317	..	88		

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Bounty repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Subsidisations
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
4. SUSSEX—continued.									
89	Thakeham - . . .	6,471	164	6,635	968	2,981	152	..	604
90	East Preston - . .	11,722	1,133	12,855	952	3,647	673	..	1,144
91	West Hampnett - .	11,627	422	12,049	1,639	3,479	1,113	..	1,603
92	Chichester † . . .	3,468	221	3,689	836	1,057	683	..	640
93	Midhurst - . . .	9,570	305	9,875	1,036	4,048	406	..	1,179
94	Westbourne - . .	4,982	224	5,206	1,059	1,637	301	..	475
5. SOUTHAMPTON.									
95	Havant - . . .	6,025	325	6,410	886	2,425	293	17	555
96	Portsea Island - .	44,056	8,475	52,531	11,456	18,155	2,263	484	4,065
97	Alverstoke - . . .	7,953	2,445	10,398	3,260	2,523	666	161	1,111
98	Fareham - . . .	9,044	379	9,423	1,602	3,820	666	..	962
99	Isle of Wight - . .	23,223	1,490	24,713	3,696	6,377	2,120	..	3,262
100	Lymington - . . .	7,922	327	8,249	1,033	3,551	419	..	805
101	Christchurch - . .	5,424	314	5,738	507	2,211	512	323 (A)	472
102	Ringwood - . . .	3,757	182	3,939	524	1,498	203	..	409
103	Fordingbridge - . .	5,397	143	5,540	753	2,080	150	77	525
104	New Forest - . . .	9,000	379	9,379	935	3,654	710	..	1,015
105	Southampton † . .	36,035	854	36,889	5,692	10,417	2,169	3,466	2,126
106	South Stoneham - .	12,721	690	12,411	2,173	4,945	1,081	55	1,113
107	Romsey - . . .	6,235	437	6,672	826	2,132	242	..	761
108	Stockbridge - . . .	5,123	219	5,342	655	2,428	340	210	555
109a	New Winchester - .	18,971	699	19,670	1,581	8,619	1,291	..	1,479
109b	Hursley - . . .	1,629	89	1,718	295	348	153	..	273
110	Droxford - . . .	7,318	241	7,559	1,339	2,334	625	..	207
111	Oxfordington - . . .	2,280	49	2,329	303	605	76	..	226
112	Petersfield - . . .	8,241	523	8,764	740	3,111	268	..	820
113	Alresford - . . .	5,619	181	5,800	746	2,137	242	..	704
114	Alton - . . .	11,320	747	12,067	1,480	4,281	398	..	1,204

(A) Christchurch.—Inclusive of 1287. paid by the parish of Christchurch as their share of the workhouse loan.

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

373 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register-Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Act.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
744	5,449	..	1,304	..	32	49	20	24	20	133	6,939	365	..	89	
638	7,054	3	2,533	..	53	65	31	41	176	737	10,611	409	..	90	
1,029	8,863	11	3,087	..	75	73	84	40	192	418	12,782	613	..	91	
487	3,705	..	..	..	30	39	5	50	..	..	3,819	106	..	92
417	7,096	3	1,559	..	57	39	60	59	158	139	9,170	424	..	93	
363	3,835	..	1,088	..	21	24	22	9	25	174	5,198	183	..	94	
573	4,749	..	732	625	29	24	41	9	..	193	6,402	194	..	95	
2,809	39,230	118	9,396	..	176	386	366	246	188	2,646	52,252	4,124	2,803	96	
965	8,696	..	860	..	38	102	59	15	..	302	10,075	288	1,200	97	
563	7,613	14	1,402	826	28	47	63	14	440	460	10,907	400	800	98	
833	16,698	28	5,148	..	64	204	361	142	37	2,402	25,084	988	..	99	
359	6,185	4	815	644	21	47	44	65	26	302	8,155	268	..	100	
91	4,176	22	1,366	..	7	50	40	24	10	268	5,963	190	245	101	
201	2,835	..	501	415	9	24	22	3	20	238	4,067	147	..	102	
246	3,844	1	697	512	18	31	15	13	67	82	5,200	207	249	103	
193	6,507	..	1,084	922	9	50	111	13	95	188	8,979	414	..	104	
2,124	25,994	81	8,013	..	88	167	137	214	..	893	35,587	698	34,467	105	
571	9,944	54	2,768	194	3	107	110	85	78	445	13,786	459	1,004	106	
606	4,567	..	1,113	455	19	21	53	14	25	292	6,539	290	1,200	107	
288	4,476	2	994	587	22	22	39	9	..	68	6,219	273	..	108	
905	13,872	..	2,908	1,030	34	78	107	74	139	209	18,541	736	..	109a	
172	1,241	..	360	210	7	7	6	..	15	41	1,887	113	..	109b	
413	5,518	..	1,302	970	16	36	49	6	10	198	8,105	366	..	110	
100	1,310	..	300	295	12	10	15	..	..	73	2,015	74	1,200	111
627	5,566	24	1,024	1,576	17	39	38	37	46	341	8,708	251	..	112	
319	4,148	5	822	908	12	22	25	..	17	70	6,027	236	..	113	
913	8,052	5	1,494	1,605	23	53	83	..	22	490	11,827	475	1,000	114	

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A).—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Burs repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
5. SOUTHAMPTON—cont.									
115	Hartley Wintney . . .	9,958	462	10,420	940	4,017	742	..	1,090
116	Basingstoke . . .	15,379	491	15,870	1,559	6,384	899	..	1,179
117	Whitchurch . . .	4,725	154	4,879	416	2,174	179	..	469
118	Andover . . .	12,757	476	13,233	1,757	5,930	456	290	1,233
119	Kingsclere . . .	7,123	245	7,368	687	2,972	345	47	682
6. BERKSHIRE.									
120	Newbury . . .	17,286	628	17,914	1,900	6,819	2,191	..	1,359
121	Hungerford . . .	11,659	389	12,048	1,349	3,973	969	..	1,311
122	Faringdon . . .	13,338	437	13,775	1,130	1,583	602	..	1,100
123	Abingdon . . .	19,465	699	20,162	1,807	6,298	984	..	1,665
124	Wantage . . .	13,556	313	13,869	940	4,650	626	..	913
125	Wallingford . . .	12,943	491	13,434	1,290	5,515	856	..	1,119
126	Bradfield . . .	14,954	525	15,479	2,152	4,652	805	202	1,383
127	Reading . . .	16,654	644	17,298	3,921	3,621	1,323	1,175	1,077
128	Wokingham . . .	11,706	402	12,108	1,781	5,417	1,104	..	745
129	Cookham . . .	8,847	343	9,190	1,740	2,939	568	23	959
130	East Hampstead . . .	5,560	258	5,818	883	1,652	368	70	618
131	Windsor . . .	11,195	649	11,844	2,930	2,322	1,037	220	1,234
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
1. MIDDLESEX (Extra-metropolitan).									
132	Staines . . .	13,900	357	14,257	3,088	3,134	385	..	1,194
133	Uxbridge . . .	18,534	427	18,961	2,568	5,454	1,006	46	1,291
134	Brentford . . .	39,062	3,129	42,191	5,833	8,452	2,680	..	2,324
135	Hendon . . .	31,096	630	31,726	2,972	4,484	872	610	1,805
136	Barnet . . .	14,829	1,339	16,218	1,576	2,414	850	..	1,253
137	Edmonton . . .	42,807	1,733	44,540	6,240	8,966	2,566	275	2,366

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register-Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
420	7,209	58	1,585	1,228	16	48	76	11	9	525	16,765	509	10,469	115	
901	10,922	..	1,914	1,543	44	75	107	7	13	629	15,554	561	..	116	
412	3,650	..	795	517	3	14	37	..	..	67	5,083	225	..	117
880	10,596	..	2,370	936	26	61	67	31	20	458	14,505	660	1,600	118	
73	4,806	..	936	941	17	29	28	2	..	326	7,085	284	..	119	
1,160	13,429	16	2,067	150	30	98	76	14	39	273	17,092	549	..	120	
1,386	8,988	..	2,551	932	54	68	65	19	22	211	12,910	616	..	121	
714	4,929	1	2,954	5,664	41	61	69	20	36	258	14,033	459	..	122	
940	12,294	255	2,579	2,630	90	74	343	98	43	592	18,998	657	..	123	
1,250	8,379	..	3,190	2,703	28	67	131	14	29	249	14,790	419	1,250	124	
440	9,200	..	2,213	1,457	70	52	78	95	43	482	13,690	432	..	125	
1,825	10,999	..	2,587	396	50	36	73	23	49	285	14,498	344	1,405	126	
1,321	12,438	..	4,812	..	17	118	90	176	52	324	18,027	450	15,911	127	
615	9,662	..	2,074	..	40	51	125	19	21	269	12,261	395	..	128	
699	6,928	43	1,691	..	27	44	94	30	35	365	9,257	341	618	129	
320	3,891	10	955	751	17	47	61	12	19	251	6,014	214	350	130	
954	8,697	..	1,667	..	56	86	313	70	293	679	11,261	306	200	131	
1,398	9,399	18	4,217	..	143	69	180	20	74	496	14,676	465	500	132	
1,138	11,503	..	4,981	..	66	92	99	72	40	1,175	18,028	559	3,689	133	
3,972	23,261	26	15,277	..	455	206	163	186	30	2,685	42,287	827	..	134	
1,242	11,085	10	10,870	5,394	191	110	113	170	68	1,813	30,724	726	3,900	135	
1,284	7,377	3	4,613	851	32	84	195	112	30	792	14,069	467	..	136	
2,243	22,656	42	16,974	..	412	259	342	264	122	3,019	44,150	1,011	7,450	137	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Invalids in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bations of Officers, including the Bursar, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and superannuations.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
7. HERTFORDSHIRE.									
138	Ware - - - -	13,869	370	14,239	1,307	6,060	559	..	930
139	Bishop's Stortford - -	14,549	655	15,204	2,537	6,066	771	241	1,538
140a	Buntingford - - -	5,457	89	5,547	641	1,220	180	..	324
140b	Royston - - - -	14,372	334	14,706	1,484	5,589	485	..	654
141	Hitchin - - - -	17,951	273	18,224	1,690	6,805	916	132	1,176
142	Hertford - - - -	15,865	250	16,115	1,242	5,281	618	1,282	980
143a	Hatfield - - - -	4,885	178	5,063	665	890	412	140	500
143b	Welwyn - - - -	1,923	40	1,963	305	406	121	..	197
144	St. Albans - - - -	9,767	257	10,024	1,145	3,080	917	..	773
145	Watford - - - -	18,758	327	19,085	2,141	4,957	746	188	1,365
146	Hemel Hempstead - -	5,304	248	5,552	947	2,555	410	203	691
147	Berkhamstead - - -	7,904	239	8,143	752	3,244	299	195	590
8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.									
148	Amersham - - - -	9,998	428	10,426	1,572	4,859	1,050	..	924
149	Eton - - - -	13,179	443	13,622	2,371	3,427	1,577	..	1,078
150	Wycombe - - - -	20,960	440	21,400	2,457	11,566	1,525	..	1,548
151	Aylesbury - - - -	17,626	557	18,183	1,673	9,294	967	..	1,348
152	Winslow - - - -	5,977	211	6,188	684	2,085	468	..	724
153	Newport Pagnell - -	16,030	225	16,255	1,141	7,800	1,096	..	1,000
154	Buckingham - - - -	12,731	318	13,049	1,167	5,035	613	41	1,050
9. OXFORDSHIRE.									
155	Henley - - - -	15,097	485	15,582	2,155	6,523	802	..	1,435
156	Thame - - - -	10,893	423	11,316	833	5,245	496	..	857
157	Headington - - - -	8,821	214	9,035	1,050	3,289	910	141	769
158	Oxford † - - - -	9,558	2,149	11,707	3,716	2,791	1,394	885	1,265
159	Bicester - - - -	10,480	304	10,784	692	3,393	445	..	906
160	Woodstock - - - -	9,842	276	10,118	867	5,623	570	69	551

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																					
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.				Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)		Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.		Number.	
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.											
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
795	10,071	9	3,192	973	30	58	33	40	31	598	15,035	473	..	138							
1,441	12,654	..	2,774	1,510	40	81	57	28	30	1,104	18,278	883	1,400	139							
276	2,831	..	1,014	1,438	28	29	44	3	15	65	5,467	200	..	140a							
732	8,924	..	2,112	3,965	68	68	88	45	29	265	15,564	430	..	140b							
736	11,435	..	3,312	2,424	48	81	79	29	35	839	18,282	507	584	141							
634	10,637	..	1,668	911	49	53	55	97	..	410	13,880	384	10,323	142							
438	3,045	..	1,153	731	15	21	19	10	8	164	5,166	99	700	143a							
264	1,293	..	374	208	10	8	2	2	..	53	1,950	82	..	143b							
387	6,272	..	3,277	1,409	31	65	68	32	60	399	11,613	255	800	144							
1,179	10,574	..	4,280	950	33	74	65	42	54	1,046	17,118	503	1,700	145							
424	5,190	72	1,748	..	19	65	72	23	40	156	7,385	291	1,120	146							
504	5,584	..	1,693	..	27	51	42	24	35	142	7,598	335	880	147							
1,089	9,494	..	101	..	37	64	46	51	11	744	10,548	562	..	148							
963	9,206	18	3,433	..	56	99	152	79	46	690	13,779	482	..	149							
1,374	18,470	41	696	..	105	172	311	170	89	979	21,033	828	..	150							
1,387	14,669	10	3,226	..	65	107	68	124	44	459	18,772	592	..	151							
252	4,813	..	1,469	..	31	26	51	32	12	94	6,528	317	..	152							
453	11,492	..	3,935	..	126	89	38	72	110	546	16,408	441	..	153							
460	9,266	18	2,967	..	83	65	73	91	..	220	12,783	549	364	154							
1,046	11,961	2	2,223	129	56	56	52	47	44	518	15,088	623	..	155							
452	7,883	..	2,348	614	29	48	53	35	1	182	11,193	507	..	156							
502	6,661	12	1,139	939	47	69	69	137	66	261	9,400	301	3,871	157							
196	10,245	..	..	..	11	64	71	133	..	1,787	12,311	348	7,223	158				
486	5,922	..	2,332	2,609	62	54	91	41	..	91	11,202	350	1,300	159							
401	6,363	23	2,309	1,392	31	49	56	96	20	211	10,550	332	412	160							

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Ages repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Municipalities.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
9. OXFORDSHIRE—cont.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
161	Witney	17,516	468	17,984	1,525	6,808	1,070	..	1,460
162	Chipping Norton . .	12,189	295	12,484	821	5,211	764	..	810
163	Banbury	25,852	675	26,527	1,918	10,327	1,248	..	1,481
10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.									
164	Brackley	11,242	361	11,603	577	5,036	570	..	840
165	Towcester	11,852	332	12,184	680	4,890	329	..	869
166	Potterspury	8,288	174	8,462	718	3,525	677	..	545
167	Hardingstone	7,869	127	7,996	383	3,214	308	..	535
168	Northampton	29,877	332	30,209	2,543	10,990	1,563	240	1,165
169	Deventry	16,661	290	16,951	1,208	7,152	811	..	880
170	Brixworth	12,681	468	13,149	532	5,633	447	6	900
171	Wellingborough . . .	15,708	468	16,176	1,285	7,409	994	103	965
172	Kettering	15,314	348	15,662	816	7,215	484	..	922
173	Thrapstone	12,305	296	12,601	672	5,023	482	..	739
174	Oundle	12,770	389	13,159	897	4,577	662	..	825
175	Peterborough	20,843	511	21,354	1,317	9,441	1,144	..	972
11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.									
176	Huntingdon	15,837	488	16,325	1,433	5,714	692	259	1,219
177	St. Ives	12,432	315	12,747	1,091	4,165	902	128	935
178	St. Neot's	12,571	329	12,900	1,349	4,277	734	..	823
12. BEDFORDSHIRE.									
179	Bedford	26,689	887	27,576	1,821	11,953	1,584	81	1,442
180	Biggleswade	19,397	377	19,774	1,549	9,091	920	34	1,193
181	Amphill	7,066	274	7,340	808	4,678	597	..	950
182	Woburn	10,029	197	10,226	998	3,982	281	129	825
183	Leighton Buzzard . .	10,928	186	11,114	1,211	4,222	879	..	851
184	Luton	17,911	140	18,051	2,869	5,774	1,248	216	1,265

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 38.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, vii., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register-Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
308	11,171	4	3,081	3,606	82	88	160	60	20	493.	18,770	549	..	161	
577	8,183	..	2,834	1,360	46	61	54	47	34	248.	12,867	365	256	162	
1,715	15,789	1	5,019	3,170	78	109	101	158	92	698.	26,215	587	..	163	
451	7,474	..	1,797	2,080	68	50	65	80	..	309	11,923	336	..	164	
564	7,332	178	1,284	1,577	81	50	77	80	26	176	10,861	361	..	165	
171	5,637	..	1,301	705	48	49	48	46	36	305	8,175	245	..	166	
275	4,716	77	1,067	1,404	51	47	94	63	54	169	7,742	154	..	167	
773	17,274	29	9,821	1,131	121	187	60	410	30	863	29,926	335	600	168	
1,156	11,297	6	2,851	2,161	89	74	46	88	15	304	16,931	363	..	169	
882	8,400	11	1,861	2,805	102	56	61	75	5	246	13,622	555	..	170	
541	11,298	..	2,031	3,258	92	104	64	53	39	685	17,624	387	2,070	171	
260	9,697	71	1,989	2,910	61	74	83	35	42	669	15,631	462	..	172	
549	7,465	7	1,381	3,078	69	57	69	35	103	160	12,424	417	..	173	
389	7,350	..	1,813	3,179	79	51	67	46	102	430	13,117	417	..	174	
923	13,797	20	4,928	2,284	62	111	125	226	246	771	22,570	605	560	175	
450	9,767	9	3,263	3,533	54	73	90	115	1	347.	17,252	477	1,018	176	
283	7,502	12	2,413	2,267	49	82	67	58	45	229	12,724	337	728	177	
299	7,472	6	2,333	2,029	42	54	112	56	15	232.	12,351	310	..	178	
1,142	18,023	140	5,566	2,934	54	150	106	132	301	606.	27,812	485	249	179	
1,345	14,132	25	2,884	2,359	41	108	99	74	53	331	20,106	760	1,275	180	
424	7,457	9	1,627	1,859	44	67	68	41	27	185	11,384	468	..	181	
346	6,655	13	1,357	1,223	35	35	72	41	35	277.	9,743	348	600	182	
287	7,450	12	2,548	1,350	42	61	79	45	20	349.	11,956	298	..	183	
421	11,595	63	3,708	1,005	58	104	101	49	113	1,076	17,872	469	971	184	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Retainers of Officers, including the Bursar, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superintendents.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
	12. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
185	Caxton and Arrington .	8,936	233	9,169	1,387	2,664	348	..	1,033
186	Chesterton . . .	14,761	285	15,046	1,272	2,405	508	..	967
187	Cambridge . . .	24,797	909	25,706	2,121	8,061	1,341	..	1,459
188	Linton . . .	9,896	216	10,052	1,141	5,851	777	..	839
189	Newmarket . . .	18,963	390	19,353	1,881	2,053	1,099	..	1,595
190	Ely . . .	12,562	381	12,943	937	4,628	681	..	1,012
191	North Witchford . . .	20,799	323	11,122	2,377	3,427	570	..	908
192	Whittlesey . . .	5,156	75	5,231	949	1,643	178	59	466
193	Wisbeach . . .	23,414	723	24,137	2,529	11,867	1,160	545	1,376
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.									
	14. ESSEX.								
194	West Ham . . .	54,923	2,590	57,513	11,471	16,281	2,479	438	2,766
195	Epping . . .	10,980	420	11,400	1,240	4,882	760	..	964
196	Ongar . . .	7,535	256	7,791	1,199	3,768	341	..	939
197	Romford . . .	20,139	628	20,767	3,141	6,764	822	115	1,009
198	Orsett . . .	9,605	204	9,809	1,392	2,759	522	..	798
199	Billericay . . .	12,162	426	12,588	1,927	3,780	544	..	1,146
200	Chekmastord . . .	25,797	917	26,714	2,991	11,464	1,465	..	2,292
201	Rochford . . .	11,049	277	11,326	1,524	2,955	624	..	1,091
202	Maldon . . .	15,371	666	16,037	1,867	7,730	856	..	1,300
203	Tendring . . .	12,842	396	13,238	1,398	6,992	1,119	18	2,337
204	Colchester . . .	17,148	348	17,496	2,508	6,175	924	80	1,556
205	Lexden and Winstree .	15,792	328	16,120	1,677	6,732	759	..	809
206	Witham . . .	11,422	437	11,859	1,252	5,438	670	..	1,234
207	Halstead . . .	10,131	325	10,456	1,420	3,598	707	72	1,244
208	Braintree . . .	10,197	277	10,474	1,880	4,359	670	176	1,085
209	Dunmow . . .	13,051	582	13,634	2,243	7,774	902	91	1,664
210	Saffron Walden . . .	14,311	400	14,711	1,978	7,677	712	..	1,200

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and herewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. & 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Oath for Registrar Officers, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
509	5,941	..	1,068	2,124	75	41	71	36	..	176	9,532	400	900	185
550	12,702	69	2,782	380	85	109	115	114	30	164	16,550	477	300	186
1,257	14,239	118	9,663	..	34	116	97	288	104	876	25,535	376	..	187
349	8,937	..	1,371	..	35	47	54	23	25	58	10,550	382	..	188
712	15,240	37	3,132	194	133	97	126	62	43	993	20,057	906	..	189
810	8,068	5	3,102	..	26	75	77	68	25	1,274	12,810	471	..	190
737	8,073	..	2,528	..	27	50	76	47	25	436	11,262	366	..	191
221	3,516	27	1,062	..	..	32	27	21	..	271	4,956	169	125	192
1,090	18,569	8	4,664	..	97	132	122	123	39	624	24,578	963	1,428	193
4,504	37,939	186	11,283	..	98	302	212	311	140	3,035	53,506	1,271	5,891	194
1,466	9,312	..	2,204	..	37	67	49	41	108	347	12,195	517	..	195
266	6,513	..	1,656	..	52	22	43	21	10	216	8,543	494	..	196
1,132	13,063	..	5,175	1,280	28	95	85	43	45	935	20,749	536	288	197
161	5,632	..	1,706	..	6	45	49	3	13	(A) 2,305	9,759	342	1,500	198
690	8,087	330	2,129	3,154	42	53	40	24	2	448	14,369	500	50	199
719	18,931	32	3,939	2,009	113	116	246	46	59	872	26,363	1,004	..	200
806	7,030	..	2,648	3,236	48	67	69	24	25	501	14,248	402	..	201
579	12,352	14	3,518	..	58	70	141	52	..	600	16,805	936	..	202
581	11,444	5	3,218	..	74	93	111	32	35	740	15,752	668	700	203
2,047	12,070	..	3,797	..	32	92	45	105	34	576	17,649	438	1,467	204
1,270	11,267	25	2,683	1,931	99	99	154	28	115	428	16,829	688	..	205
879	10,073	..	1,980	..	35	74	42	13	20	667	12,904	560	..	206
556	7,517	..	1,915	1,141	36	52	53	15	..	161	10,890	450	393	207
574	8,684	17	1,886	434	31	111	80	19	20	570	11,852	434	640	208
442	13,087	11	2,275	1,635	119	66	86	27	37	316	17,659	771	112	209
596	12,113	..	2,565	224	42	66	70	33	65	546	15,724	523	..	210

(A) ORSETT.—Including a sum of 2,195*l.* for building and drainage works.

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A).—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief &c.				
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Pensions of Officers and Agents of the Union, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Interest thereon.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—continued.									
15. SUFFOLK.									
211	Risbridge	14,203	247	14,450	1,306	6,952	477	551	93
212	Sudbury	24,204	603	24,807	2,251	11,267	1,195	..	1,616
213	Cosford	12,261	685	12,946	1,497	4,623	665	57	820
214	Thingoe	11,944	381	12,325	737	5,789	516	..	1,295
215	Bury St. Edmund's†	6,934	142	7,076	853	3,202	798	..	845
216	Mildenhall	7,148	160	7,308	441	3,376	279	..	506
217	Stow	12,764	710	13,474	962	5,920	490	..	1,173
218	Hartismere	11,288	501	11,789	1,501	4,221	532	182	1,224
219	Hoxne	9,405	362	9,767	1,385	4,167	573	..	1,176
220	Bozmere and Claydon .	6,858	474	7,332	929	3,733	593	..	1,125
221	Samford	6,264	280	6,544	927	2,645	275	..	1,222
222	Ipswich	20,588	706	21,294	2,663	5,740	2,730	91	1,771
223	Woodbridge	12,285	630	12,915	1,252	6,168	1,028	..	1,324
224	Plomesgate	9,408	670	10,078	868	4,905	696	..	1,226
225	Blything	10,585	598	11,183	1,616	4,205	920	..	1,277
226	Wangford	8,149	332	8,481	1,113	3,591	594	..	1,220
227	Mutford and Lothingland	8,072	313	8,385	856	3,803	816	128	796
16. NORFOLK.									
228	Great Yarmouth . . .	14,950	651	15,601	4,079	6,462	975	505	1,448
229	East and West Fleggs†	3,926	196	4,122	733	1,557	216	..	441
230	Smallburgh	7,164	215	7,379	563	3,853	426	..	225
231	Brptingham	9,772	374	10,146	1,254	5,377	589	185	1,242
232	Aylsham	9,145	348	9,493	968	5,176	416	..	1,277
233	St. Faiths	6,499	271	6,770	805	2,585	463	..	541
234	Norwich	39,160	1,443	40,603	7,025	13,675	4,166	1,999	3,220
235	Forehoe†	7,639	322	8,021	1,318	3,730	500	..	211
236	Henstead	6,432	1,353	7,785	762	3,341	471	..	671
237	Blodfield	7,426	159	7,585	977	3,148	558	..	261

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and herewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for (Register Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
799	11,068	7	1,244	2,264	46	72	61	32	27	38	15,809	398	2,556	211	
1,244	17,573	..	3,775	2,976	79	111	128	46	40	973	25,701	641	..	212	
1,378	9,040	..	2,008	1,787	52	56	72	32	36	530	13,613	394	677	213	
409	8,746	..	1,436	2,239	59	66	81	21	20	95	12,763	606	..	214	
437	6,138	..	292	485	6	74	23	105	..	122	7,245	223	..	215	
292	4,896	..	1,126	900	42	33	57	20	..	238	7,312	255	..	216	
1,020	9,575	34	2,101	960	53	87	82	38	50	235	13,215	494	..	217	
770	8,716	..	1,626	1,217	74	49	78	92	..	390	12,242	524	1,015	218	
616	7,877	..	1,651	..	50	48	66	48	25	207	9,972	440	..	219	
524	6,884	..	1,814	..	66	70	4	38	45	100	9,021	611	..	220	
361	5,230	..	952	..	54	43	61	29	32	56	6,457	469	..	221	
846	13,843	11	6,000	..	34	128	118	212	214	1,183	21,743	622	720	222	
712	10,464	..	2,292	..	92	68	77	57	15	404	13,469	577	..	223	
448	8,103	..	1,884	..	74	61	120	46	23	315	10,626	479	..	224	
553	9,421	..	2,593	..	90	75	139	61	..	265	12,644	546	..	225	
79	6,497	5	1,095	..	46	44	91	48	20	256	8,102	296	..	226	
292	6,691	..	1,450	..	56	89	109	38	42	223	8,698	282	..	227	
996	14,465	122	..	..	38	128	73	61	..	664	15,551	307	2,020	228
..	2,990	..	854	..	38	30	46	26	..	103	4,087	202	..	229	
476	6,051	20	1,441	..	72	57	81	40	..	215	7,977	368	..	230	
631	9,201	..	1,478	..	65	58	49	59	53	292	11,255	529	..	231	
589	8,276	..	1,694	..	67	71	77	56	30	337	10,608	450	..	232	
632	5,329	..	981	..	56	40	49	34	21	117	6,687	254	..	233	
107	30,212	..	7,500	..	229	276	198	343	..	981	39,739	1,058	11,250	234	
435	6,804	..	1,040	..	60	40	91	43	13	189	8,280	289	..	235	
530	5,761	..	1,057	..	81	51	31	..	5	(A) 2,253.	-9,259	250	..	236	
565	6,029	10	1,298	..	61	38	42	43	6	159	7,686	248	..	237	

(A) HENSTAD.—This sum includes 2,178*s.*, amount of defalcations by the late treasurer of the union.

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE					
		1.	2.	3.	(A).—Expended for Relief Purposes connected					
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, exclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief					
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers, Messengers, &c., payable by Her Majesty's Treasury, and	
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—continued.										
	16. NORFOLK—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
238	Loddon and Clavering -	7,991	261	8,252	1,091	3,472	675	..	864	
239	Depwade - . . .	13,660	562	14,222	1,188	8,591	854	..	1,212	
240	Guiltcross - . . .	7,009	379	7,388	1,000	3,494	426	..	715	
241	Wayland - . . .	7,289	312	7,601	448	3,930	429	..	779	
242	Mitford and Lundtich -	17,556	523	18,079	1,982	10,096	788	..	1,416	
243	Walsingham - . . .	12,768	267	13,035	1,039	9,080	622	..	1,068	
244	Docking - . . .	9,888	190	10,078	832	5,553	415	..	1,054	
245	Freebridge Lynn - . .	8,456	196	8,652	651	4,083	341	..	971	
246	King's Lynn - . . .	12,022	220	12,242	1,625	4,083	1,083	694	1,025	
247	Downham - . . .	11,414	433	11,847	1,254	5,429	611	..	1,099	
248	Swaffham - . . .	8,744	344	9,088	698	4,549	405	..	1,025	
249	Thetford - . . .	12,106	262	12,368	1,469	4,220	524	..	1,120	
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	17. WILTSHIRE.									
250	Highworth and Swindon -	13,956	306	14,262	1,909	4,529	640	..	1,130	
251	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	8,275	292	8,567	564	3,463	295	..	965	
252	Malmesbury - . . .	9,702	292	9,994	850	4,106	375	..	851	
253	Chippenham - . . .	16,095	576	16,671	1,736	6,257	978	860	1,415	
254	Calne - . . .	8,263	413	8,676	986	3,295	365	..	729	
255	Marlborough - . . .	6,666	198	6,864	798	3,042	421	..	500	
256	Devizes - . . .	15,738	424	16,162	1,457	5,545	955	232	1,391	
257	Melksham - . . .	13,005	259	13,264	1,573	6,585	805	107	1,301	
258	Bradford - . . .	6,803	215	7,018	1,129	2,807	599	..	541	
259	Westbury and Whorwells- down.	9,150	252	9,402	488	3,998	334	..	971	
260	Warminster - . . .	12,571	320	12,891	1,094	6,217	701	..	1,120	
261	Pewsey - . . .	7,506	228	7,734	705	3,507	402	..	720	

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Local Government Board.

885 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.									(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
373	6,495	..	1,445	..	66	75	41	53	41	134	8,350	324	..	238		
407	12,252	..	1,871	4	82	77	118	64	43	265	14,772	544	..	239		
392	6,107	..	831	..	38	44	51	29	24	128	7,252	315	..	240		
365	5,951	1	987	..	38	38	48	40	20	122	7,245	331	..	241		
644	14,926	..	2,536	..	123	89	89	110	2	488	18,363	661	..	242		
679	12,508	..	1,842	..	76	89	133	73	32	331	15,084	584	..	243		
892	8,746	16	1,533	..	43	53	133	57	14	290	10,885	478	..	244		
251	7,143	48	1,172	..	55	53	58	67	36	155	8,787	338	..	245		
1,138	10,498	..	2,261	..	8	58	41	92	42	451	13,451	228	3,056	246		
745	9,138	14	2,054	..	66	70	110	78	30	541	12,101	503	..	247		
739	7,486	8	1,263	..	70	42	60	44	46	183	9,202	533	..	248		
55	7,488	2	1,873	651	56	53	175	53	25	271	10,647	453	1,500	249		
724	9,032	41	1,905	3,062	53	81	91	125	149	286	14,825	519	..	250		
368	5,475	17	1,490	2,295	34	48	61	84	20	415	9,939	301	..	251		
498	6,680	8	1,776	2,307	74	53	61	87	25	125	11,196	368	..	252		
638	11,942	..	2,350	1,811	64	77	74	73	31	404	16,826	522	4,196	253		
377	5,812	2	1,074	1,464	30	33	28	28	16	98	8,585	317	..	254		
484	5,545	2	1,009	721	35	44	27	31	41	133	7,588	342	..	255		
551	10,031	7	2,828	2,959	49	92	81	60	42	367	16,516	631	200	256		
419	10,690	97	1,052	508	25	70	52	28	39	648	13,209	400	563	257		
380	5,761	2	890	89	21	54	26	16	49	306	7,214	304	..	258		
392	6,115	..	1,114	1,028	29	60	27	85	25	572	9,055	327	..	259		
358	9,520	10	1,413	1,224	57	53	40	25	62	238	12,632	483	..	260		
391	5,715	..	1,429	1,377	45	50	56	16	..	169	8,857	341	..	261		

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Inmates in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Pensions of Officers, including the Bursar, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and superannuations.
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
17. WILTSHIRE—cont.									
262	Amesbury	5,777	251	6,028	773	2,185	280	..	655
263	Alderbury	19,819	911	20,730	2,192	7,427	1,362	..	1,653
265	Wilton	9,265	433	9,698	1,103	4,942	441	42	945
266	Tisbury	8,540	246	8,786	1,131	2,509	419	928	695
267	Mere	6,103	160	6,263	362	2,761	166	..	572
18. DORSETSHIRE.									
268	Shaftesbury	9,496	193	9,689	577	4,237	621	..	756
269	Sturminster	8,495	182	8,677	470	3,568	227	..	543
270	Blandford	8,568	314	8,882	738	4,974	487	399	944
271	Wimborne and Cranborne	11,535	250	11,785	1,015	5,003	382	254	1,207
272	Poole	7,936	349	8,285	940	3,202	181	126	974
273	Wareham and Purbeck .	13,319	214	13,533	1,507	7,281	547	34	900
274	Weymouth	12,934	570	13,504	1,367	5,834	778	..	1,149
275 a	Dorchester	12,064	369	12,433	440	6,285	617	..	978
275 b	Cerne	5,057	200	5,257	386	2,371	224	..	537
276	Sherborne	7,326	335	7,664	806	4,591	488	..	941
277	Beaminster	10,837	344	11,181	623	4,580	666	..	996
278	Bridport	8,323	271	8,594	750	3,475	515	..	823
19. DEVONSHIRE.									
279	Exminster	12,005	299	12,304	899	6,045	448	..	1,264
280	Honiton	15,435	801	16,236	525	8,385	978	67	1,166
281	St. Thomas	27,503	772	28,275	1,466	12,711	2,273	..	1,500
282	Exeter†	18,115	1,304	19,419	2,567	5,606	979	..	1,285
283	Newton Abbot	25,539	765	26,304	2,014	10,959	2,002	..	1,204
284	Totnes	17,550	514	18,064	2,062	5,457	1,601	77	1,125
285	Kingsbridge	11,552	418	11,970	1,150	4,393	456	..	96
286	Plympton St. Mary . .	13,250	412	13,662	1,167	6,261	823	..	40

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Local Government Board.

387 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
the Poor.		1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).													
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
370	4,263	..	1,183	677	44	25	37	6	15	4	6,254	257	..	262	
1,391	14,004	163	1,228	1,331	52	113	127	50	40	948	18,056	599	..	263	
422	7,895	..	1,375	1,162	42	33	44	39	..	74	10,664	510	350	265	
295	5,980	..	1,002	2,039	39	32	44	19	40	271	9,466	299	7,695	266	
251	4,112	..	821	1,088	18	26	28	12	5	322	6,432	224	..	267	
358	6,549	..	1,460	1,822	24	50	42	101	40	323	10,411	387	..	268	
366	5,374	4	1,508	1,788	..	31	55	18	20	141	8,939	281	..	269	
510	8,062	..	1,382	621	..	40	50	12	..	356	10,513	413	2,050	270	
349	8,030	..	1,831	840	..	68	126	32	12	628	11,567	446	2,347	271	
502	5,926	7	1,615	161	4	55	49	77	50	518	8,461	285	..	272	
596	10,865	..	1,564	1,043	..	63	65	50	31	306	13,987	529	58	273	
545	9,673	51	2,317	730	20	80	61	100	..	762	13,794	554	..	274	
211	8,531	..	2,095	1,002	..	65	45	37	30	685	12,491	534	..	275a	
179	3,697	2	1,118	651	..	21	24	2	15	107	5,637	271	..	275b	
526	7,358	24	1,620	987	4	49	96	7	..	280	10,425	407	..	276	
246	7,111	3	1,736	2,043	..	51	43	10	25	257	11,279	445	..	277	
175	5,743	4	1,112	973	13	67	61	55	..	475	8,503	316	..	278	
408	8,864	22	1,579	1,837	31	69	54	25	80	699	13,260	542	..	279	
276	11,397	..	1,728	1,312	42	78	78	30	60	577	15,302	650	405	280	
893	19,178	82	3,580	3,984	73	156	199	105	38	922	28,317	863	..	281	
1,376	11,921	274	5,782	..	8	110	100	142	..	545	18,882	266	..	282	
554	17,033	2	4,908	2,629	94	189	190	78	154	1,450	26,727	651	..	283	
661	10,974	16	2,751	2,125	90	106	101	75	90	729	17,057	360	392	284	
472	7,452	16	1,575	2,617	95	76	52	38	28	350	12,299	341	..	285	
653	9,796	12	1,785	2,699	90	72	88	70	..	279	14,091	397	..	286	

B B

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A).—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Inmates in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Bursar repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
19. DEVONSHIRE—cont.									
287	Plymouth† - - -	24,187	1,081	25,268	5,246	14,615	1,804	1,285	1,734
288	East Stonehouse - -	5,195	459	5,654	923	2,137	375	..	397
289	Stoke Damerel‡ - -	11,935	6,703	18,638	3,214	6,630	1,599	540	1,074
290	Tavistock - - - -	17,552	485	18,037	1,618	7,475	777	53	824
291	Okehampton - - - -	13,014	345	13,359	684	5,487	557	..	524
292	Crediton - - - -	13,568	415	13,983	848	6,357	597	..	930
293	Tiverton - - - -	20,537	401	20,938	818	10,776	860	..	1,261
294	South Molton - - -	11,675	282	11,957	791	4,448	528	..	964
295	Barnstaple - - - -	19,991	331	20,322	1,608	8,136	1,244	..	985
296	Torrington - - - -	10,096	302	10,417	984	4,231	473	..	299
297	Bideford - - - -	9,198	206	9,404	616	4,798	730	..	905
298	Holsworthy - - - -	5,622	94	5,716	399	1,694	207	..	384
20. CORNWALL.									
299	Stratton - - - -	5,138	185	5,323	352	1,957	202	..	412
300	Camelford - - - -	5,180	231	5,411	378	2,131	264	112	369
301	Launceston - - - -	9,773	300	10,073	578	3,836	405	..	593
302	St. Germans - - - -	10,014	350	10,364	627	4,172	616	..	677
303	Liskeard - - - -	18,903	481	19,384	1,480	8,459	1,046	..	869
304	Bodmin - - - -	12,399	332	12,731	1,267	4,158	873	..	752
305	St. Columb Major - -	7,804	278	8,082	664	2,505	529	..	561
306	St. Austell - - - -	18,007	309	18,316	1,470	8,333	959	..	820
307	Truro - - - -	18,026	337	18,363	1,484	8,941	1,248	275	1,220
308	Falmouth - - - -	10,155	441	10,596	1,515	3,077	632	209	664
309	Helston - - - -	12,919	533	13,452	1,052	4,285	906	300	700
310	Redruth - - - -	11,410	916	12,326	1,264	4,872	1,212	27	1,005
311	Penzance - - - -	13,060	226	13,286	1,439	4,223	1,072	..	704
312	Scilly Islands - - -	170	35	205	41	60	33	..	5

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

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(C.)

Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 83.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Magistrates, Dues for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
426	25,110	..	..	..	38	242	97	101	..	680	26,268	544	4,686	287
534	4,366	421	852	..	67	56	37	25	..	222	6,046	91	..	288	
1,273	14,324	72	4,300	..	20	169	117	57	..	415	19,474	308	1,100	289	
572	11,319	9	1,889	4,425	38	104	86	59	25	551	18,505	308	967	290	
261	7,573	..	1,902	3,391	38	57	40	37	8	334	12,680	255	..	291	
465	9,197	11	1,570	2,774	35	66	59	28	22	320	14,082	399	..	292	
576	14,193	25	3,583	2,174	42	111	68	49	33	930	21,208	587	..	293	
506	7,237	240	1,324	2,936	28	51	145	42	11	353	12,367	527	..	294	
577	12,550	..	3,357	2,662	51	107	138	113	10	678	19,666	567	..	295	
526	7,053	..	1,169	2,188	45	50	38	35	10	120	10,708	285	900	296	
174	7,001	16	1,317	1,229	22	69	72	33	..	266	10,025	273	..	297	
143	2,767	1	633	2,172	21	44	36	38	..	42	5,754	169	..	298	
96	2,999	..	664	1,505	18	27	38	40	5	48	5,344	167	..	299	
221	3,475	38	698	1,325	25	33	27	19	15	105	5,755	95	384	300	
292	5,703	..	1,499	2,530	35	75	98	78	10	179	10,207	223	..	301	
352	6,444	..	1,237	2,322	6	64	62	42	..	188	10,365	224	..	302	
547	12,401	27	2,001	4,279	36	118	145	86	38	343	19,474	310	..	303	
762	7,812	13	1,565	2,613	53	68	51	46	27	121	12,369	299	..	304	
208	4,466	4	1,527	1,818	33	76	71	36	11	263	8,305	197	..	305	
760	12,242	4	1,794	2,914	42	96	114	42	136	621	18,005	230	..	306	
663	13,821	17	1,934	1,516	30	156	164	97	33	765	18,533	467	184	307	
890	7,087	..	1,421	1,159	32	74	79	131	25	631	10,639	154	324	308	
338	8,470	9	1,875	2,419	56	92	91	91	22	444	13,429	270	2,281	309	
537	8,977	7	1,715	1,292	43	165	93	35	10	795	13,130	242	480	310	
784	8,242	..	1,945	1,407	57	181	174	124	24	865	13,019	311	..	311	
12	162	5	..	..	5	9	2	1	..	19	208	12	..	312

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE				
		1.	2.	3.	(A).—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Retainers of Officers, including the same repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and other institutions.
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
	21. SOMERSETSHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
313a	Williton - - - -	14,776	646	15,422	1,122	6,770	598	..	1,410
313b	Dulverton - - - -	5,250	223	5,473	300	2,033	77	211	526
314	Wellington - - - -	13,317	434	13,751	1,048	6,023	807	22	1,082
315	Taunton - - - -	23,393	827	24,220	2,044	9,183	1,132	..	1,615
316	Bridgwater - - - -	20,823	515	21,338	1,679	10,254	781	..	1,498
317	Langport - - - -	10,017	638	10,655	809	3,945	537	..	960
318	Chard - - - -	15,470	356	15,826	966	8,128	809	33	1,423
319	Yeovil - - - -	15,950	321	16,271	1,508	7,326	544	72	1,097
320	Wincanton - - - -	15,581	498	16,079	1,558	6,820	471	..	1,338
321	Frome - - - -	13,571	566	14,137	1,222	5,913	688	..	1,332
322	Shepton Mallet - - -	14,133	600	14,733	1,113	6,740	826	..	1,769
323	Wells - - - -	15,174	530	15,704	1,235	5,531	563	..	950
324	Axbridge - - - -	24,936	580	25,516	1,200	9,602	1,260	..	1,565
325	Clutton - - - -	17,919	378	18,297	1,258	9,534	900	..	1,064
326	Bath - - - -	33,037	1,339	34,376	5,559	6,909	1,640	252	2,686
327	Keynsham - - - -	13,480	356	13,836	1,172	5,022	731	..	900
328	Bedminster - - - -	32,651	427	33,078	2,554	16,358	1,246	..	1,495
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
	22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.								
329	Bristol † - - - -	49,963	2,384	52,347	9,981	14,274	3,543	1,240	4,152
330	Clifton - - - -	40,958	1,590	42,548	6,961	14,367	3,888	401	2,593
331	Chipping Sodbury - -	11,842	236	12,078	823	4,699	416	..	994
332	Thornbury - - - -	9,732	292	10,024	565	3,560	638	..	622
333	Dursley - - - -	8,163	413	8,576	769	3,920	517	88	243
334	Westbury-on-Severn -	10,923	673	11,596	1,331	3,681	540	441	802
335	Newent - - - -	10,939	811	11,750	599	4,732	245	164	654
336	Gloucester - - - -	14,748	351	15,099	1,623	3,613	1,494	..	959
337	Wheatenurst - - - -	5,202	125	5,327	487	1,798	116	..	477

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register-Officers, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
589	10,489	6	1,510	3,383	38	59	137	32	10	266	14,930	769	..	3130
227	3,374	..	556	1,370	20	15	19	15	8	90	4,467	231	751	3136
459	9,441	27	1,632	2,149	37	57	61	28	30	497	13,059	408	20	314
1,177	15,171	161	2,654	3,185	23	96	166	98	5	1,245	22,804	752	..	315
1,081	15,293	83	2,675	3,986	83	119	113	103	7	1,009	23,471	695	..	316
532	6,863	25	1,419	2,200	34	59	77	17	..	157	10,851	460	..	317
262	11,647	35	1,910	1,265	40	90	91	56	30	1,245	16,403	450	30	318
630	11,177	2	1,626	1,902	45	102	105	35	25	847	15,866	399	319	319
224	10,461	..	1,933	2,687	69	61	69	53	40	565	15,938	642	..	320
496	9,651	26	1,475	1,784	70	76	64	69	37	423	13,675	500	..	321
399	10,247	5	1,409	1,620	45	48	113	35	25	403	13,950	499	..	322
720	8,999	..	1,990	2,656	40	71	158	58	45	751	14,768	568	..	323
676	14,301	116	3,776	4,700	76	116	158	112	43	1,117	24,515	778	..	324
619	13,375	77	1,534	2,408	105	70	79	38	79	544	18,309	439	..	325
2,546	19,592	31	9,025	1,300	208	223	154	300	..	3,395	34,228	528	860	326
330	8,155	6	1,653	3,100	37	72	86	46	55	446	13,656	321	..	327
948	22,799	94	3,347	2,955	57	176	193	189	68	808	30,686	621	..	328
4,310	38,100	42	9,810	..	86	249	140	332	67	1,012	49,838	725	13,598	329
3,469	31,679	46	9,168	1,281	194	474	329	470	50	3,124	46,815	678	1,855	330
327	6,961	6	1,936	3,077	37	57	73	48	10	355	12,560	366	..	331
321	5,766	..	1,962	1,812	38	44	46	37	6	339	10,050	295	..	332
632	6,769	..	1,041	745	17	38	32	23	18	268	8,951	304	221	333
502	7,295	42	1,354	..	34	86	107	48	482	540	9,988	350	6,328	334
443	6,837	..	1,062	2,181	38	42	79	37	40	433	10,749	386	1,417	335
433	8,082	59	3,338	1,351	74	144	118	408	75	958	14,607	509	..	336
283	3,161	4	926	1,060	14	24	38	19	15	172	5,433	158	..	337

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Amount repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE—cont.									
338	Stroud - - - -	20,663	968	21,631	2,531	8,948	1,896	..	1,307
339	Tetbury - - - -	3,417	94	3,511	241	1,337	232	..	315
340	Chrencaster - - -	15,860	685	16,545	2,009	6,064	1,325	..	1,126
341	Northleach - - -	8,525	158	8,683	582	2,222	606	..	770
342	Stow-on-the-Wold - -	6,328	118	6,516	586	2,203	361	..	597
343	Winchcombe - - -	8,827	150	8,977	604	2,197	275	..	472
344	Cheltenham - - -	30,671	727	31,398	2,444	12,609	2,279	226	1,329
345	Tewkesbury - - -	9,390	221	9,611	752	3,671	559	..	773
23. HEREFORDSHIRE.									
346	Ledbury - - - -	10,361	344	10,705	809	3,154	579	..	965
347	Ross - - - -	11,894	297	12,191	950	4,780	762	87	912
348 a	Hereford - - - -	22,122	1,148	23,270	2,248	6,670	1,356	453	1,644
348 b	Dore - - - -	8,552	201	8,753	824	1,930	406	95	525
349	Weobley - - - -	7,621	213	7,834	772	1,354	236	..	624
350	Bromyard - - - -	8,395	292	8,687	648	3,298	388	..	635
351	Leominster - - -	12,294	190	12,484	545	3,705	987	..	772
24. SHROPSHIRE.									
352	Ludlow - - - -	10,884	645	11,529	1,154	3,295	791	..	1,076
353	Clun - - - -	6,480	185	6,665	674	2,097	445	..	626
354	Church Stretton - -	3,658	127	3,785	489	939	305	..	413
355	Cleobury Mortimer - -	6,124	207	6,331	509	1,271	414	..	461
356	Bridgnorth - - -	8,198	258	8,456	1,387	2,435	587	47	521
357	Shifnal - - - -	6,133	135	6,268	492	2,224	315	..	302
358	Madeley - - - -	9,709	362	10,071	1,195	2,435	1,297	..	611
359	Atcham - - - -	8,908	331	9,239	1,338	705	850	..	82
360	Shrewsbury - - -	7,868	661	8,529	1,223	1,669	1,377	..	1,221
361	Oswestry† - - -	12,956	578	13,534	1,411	2,260	802	656	1,201

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.									
the Poor.	Other Expenses of or Immediately connected with Relief.	1. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	2. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	3. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	4. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	5. Payments on Account of the Regi- stration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Oidings for Registrar, Oidings, and Forms.	6. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	7. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.								
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
758	15,441	5	2,019	1,044	60	125	105	479	85	1,119	20,482	527	..	338				
96	2,322	..	642	557	16	18	7	19	..	30	3,511	159	..	339				
647	11,201	..	2,201	3,057	75	75	87	145	50	695	17,584	583	..	340				
199	4,439	..	1,263	2,813	30	38	54	32	..	159	8,328	258	..	341				
239	3,986	3	1,026	1,556	50	31	33	25	..	130	6,820	217	..	242				
153	3,701	..	1,322	3,249	27	37	66	37	18	205	8,654	219	..	343				
1,449	20,376	79	4,411	2,115	79	159	87	316	72	1,198	28,892	1,109	2,900	344				
478	6,233	36	1,978	758	27	52	64	56	25	467	9,696	356	..	345				
367	5,872	..	1,493	2,406	45	33	40	19	45	442	10,395	524	..	346				
481	7,972	78	2,004	1,911	76	56	128	21	34	422	12,702	520	480	347				
652	13,543	..	4,049	5,089	110	113	99	203	60	999	24,265	531	4,015	348				
166	4,016	..	1,243	2,524	33	26	42	27	29	815	8,255	248	420	348				
250	3,236	9	1,227	2,908	52	27	50	22	22	186	7,789	200	..	349				
479	5,448	..	1,500	2,256	22	..	..	28	..	272	9,526	365	..	350		
503	6,512	..	1,650	2,828	44	47	79	49	70	359	11,638	316	..	351				
352	6,668	..	2,105	2,102	43	69	53	87	32	811	11,470	412	..	352				
213	4,055	..	858	1,827	21	38	25	33	1,265	129	8,251	277	..	353				
201	2,346	..	502	1,026	21	23	27	33	3	136	4,117	182	..	354				
505	3,160	..	730	1,917	32	32	24	24	20	69	5,098	189	..	355				
363	5,400	..	1,609	1,817	51	46	34	96	20	852	9,425	250	..	356				
192	3,990	..	1,123	651	26	49	57	32	14	195	6,137	202	..	357				
387	5,928	..	1,221	92	30	112	69	124	30	317	7,923	248	6,000	358				
405	4,116	..	1,773	2,421	54	68	118	57	15	345	8,967	360	..	359				
260	6,210	8	323	..	54	94	24	55	..	1,343	8,111	388	..	360				
995	7,427	4	2,085	2,571	29	109	107	44	..	943	12,319	240	..	261				

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, paid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and other contributions.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
24. SHROPSHIRE—cont.									
362	Ellesmere - - - -	7,642	254	7,896	1,107	1,352	570	701	130
363 a	Wem - - - -	5,784	191	5,975	594	1,462	373	..	596
363 b	Whitchurch - - -	6,839	248	7,087	1,014	1,182	461	138	577
364	Drayton - - - -	5,618	150	5,768	690	802	387	241	501
365	Wellington - - -	9,132	398	9,530	1,408	3,583	1,010	..	245
366	Newport - - - -	8,457	176	8,633	979	2,799	545	255	522
25. STAFFORDSHIRE.									
367	Stafford - - - -	10,744	154	10,898	2,081	2,421	706	169	1,002
368	Stone - - - -	6,942	159	7,101	1,095	1,692	445	..	761
369	Newcastle-under-Lyme -	7,049	401	7,450	1,020	1,591	473	..	736
370	Wolstanton and Burnlem	16,126	355	16,481	1,467	5,371	854	..	1,731
371	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	22,860	1,710	25,570	5,799	8,396	2,056	1,348	2,430
372	Leak - - - -	7,678	122	7,800	749	3,142	593	..	743
373	Cheadle - - - -	6,235	544	6,779	658	2,045	270	..	573
374	Uttoxeter - - - -	6,582	245	6,827	840	2,225	413	..	620
375	Burton-on-Trent - -	17,054	692	17,746	1,225	5,748	1,701	..	1,147
376	Tamworth - - - -	9,138	313	9,451	880	2,985	338	108	846
377	Lichfield - - - -	11,635	272	11,907	904	4,559	785	..	754
378	Penkridge - - - -	8,535	139	8,674	1,087	2,619	423	256	600
379 a	Seisdon - - - -	6,773	347	7,120	947	1,693	480	220	526
379 b	Wolverhampton - -	38,984	1,114	40,098	7,572	12,702	3,368	356	3,209
380	Walsall - - - -	12,110	341	12,451	2,590	8,050	1,796	274	1,340
381	West Bromwich - -	35,239	683	35,922	5,981	12,801	3,175	1,329	2,175
382	Dudley - - - -	36,428	600	37,028	5,688	13,222	3,161	1,322	1,699
26. WORCESTERSHIRE.									
383	Stourbridge - - -	19,445	1,022	20,527	3,455	4,794	2,267	437	1,403
384	Kidderminster - - -	16,933	660	17,593	2,130	5,912	1,599	..	1,738
385	Tenbury - - - -	4,525	117	4,642	566	1,453	239	..	456

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registrar's Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
315	4,775	..	1,785	565	54	52	51	54	21	626	7,983	215	2,700	562
659	3,684	10	849	1,309	24	93	37	19	10	205	6,185	214	..	563a
482	3,854	62	1,527	502	45	45	50	28	10	275	6,398	182	481	563b
208	2,829	8	1,260	1,161	22	42	35	20	11	769	6,157	150	812	564
454	7,300	34	1,038	1,045	26	88	80	39	35	393	10,078	282	..	565
336	5,436	..	1,329	512	26	45	92	30	19	388	7,877	174	1,039	566
599	6,978	7	2,508	..	44	92	92	107	20	663	10,511	238	1,428	567
458	4,451	1	2,669	..	25	88	54	39	25	436	7,788	172	..	568
336	4,155	2	2,528	..	18	103	109	65	34	373	7,387	126	..	569
1,580	10,993	9	4,471	..	8	258	236	226	41	498	16,740	360	..	570
665	20,694	7	4,981	..	5	334	211	204	..	1,194	27,630	611	11,240	571
405	5,632	19	2,215	..	46	98	194	35	54	548	8,241	263	..	572
198	3,744	9	2,221	..	22	74	80	28	13	466	6,657	176	..	573
179	4,277	..	1,955	..	43	47	36	25	21	201	6,605	200	..	574
506	9,787	43	5,130	891	116	171	147	81	75	627	17,068	592	..	575
412	5,569	5	2,265	..	56	52	29	105	25	295	8,401	262	1,223	576
568	7,570	4	3,486	..	54	106	69	76	..	472	11,837	319	..	577
403	5,388	3	3,035	..	54	81	79	32	82	139	8,293	173	8,244	578
127	3,975	..	1,998	52	45	55	54	21	30	47	6,277	182	1,350	579a
2,048	29,255	..	12,329	..	78	409	356	246	42	1,370	44,085	827	2,520	579b
1,274	15,924	19	2,508	564	86	240	176	165	42	866	20,390	449	2,572	580
1,079	27,540	36	7,287	..	145	362	293	320	147	1,993	38,123	751	7,300	581
1,416	26,801	531	7,897	..	202	521	348	588	181	1,428	38,497	683	771	582
1,184	13,540	268	4,086	..	99	256	211	196	157	856	19,669	456	2,080	583
723	12,102	..	4,375	386	43	120	116	133	111	684	18,070	675	..	584
592	3,106	..	890	1,283	29	24	29	14	20	131	5,526	166	..	585

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Buns repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Miscellaneous.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
26. WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.									
386	Martley	11,353	289	11,642	865	3,336	721	..	965
387	Worcester	14,091	224	14,315	1,967	5,178	1,770	..	1,098
388	Upton-on-Severn . . .	13,366	463	13,829	913	4,773	761	112	881
389	Evesham	12,148	237	12,385	973	3,571	350	1,153	806
390	Pershore	9,786	314	10,100	648	4,268	584	..	800
391	Droitwich	11,056	1,507	12,563	904	3,092	733	139	1,175
392	Bromsgrove	12,076	345	12,421	1,181	3,404	900	..	884
393	King's Norton	15,043	369	15,411	1,624	5,155	1,047	938	1,397
27. WARWICKSHIRE.									
394	Birmingham]	110,245	3,483	113,728	16,795	21,236	9,475	5,681	7,337
395	Aston	9,288	704	9,992	3,725	2,225	1,935	2,278	1,768
396	Meriden	5,146	205	5,351	503	2,206	527	..	652
397	Atherstone	5,755	200	5,955	407	2,249	146	..	651
398	Nuneaton	6,571	372	6,943	656	2,552	444	..	609
399	Foleshill	8,441	200	8,641	1,121	3,365	500	524	697
400	Coventry†	14,440	505	14,945	2,655	3,938	1,570	340	1,061
401	Rugby	12,408	660	13,068	1,030	3,645	974	270	1,039
402	Solihull	7,855	219	8,074	245	1,703	886	64	602
403	Warwick	22,679	858	23,537	2,185	9,342	1,968	..	1,797
404	Stratford-on-Avon . .	12,301	387	12,688	1,327	5,245	661	232	1,251
405	Alcester	10,125	294	10,419	899	3,557	817	..	925
406	Shipston-on-Stour . .	13,231	304	13,535	1,214	4,567	627	105	927
407	Southam	6,472	196	6,668	687	2,936	337	..	56
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
28. LEICESTERSHIRE.									
408	Lutterworth	9,964	279	10,243	884	3,752	611	..	57
409	Market Harborough . .	15,045	668	15,713	1,075	5,904	917	110	80
410	Billesdon	7,215	306	7,521	426	1,744	245	..	27

he Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and herewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 83.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars; Outlay for Register-Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
603	6,488	..	1,763	3,308	45	47	63	30	32	346	12,122	498	..	386	
1,092	11,105	..	5,729	..	16	108	68	132	61	340	17,559	533	..	387	
885	8,325	41	2,747	1,390	36	62	69	26	41	862	23,599	518	2,953	388	
305	7,158	..	1,855	3,142	43	44	65	57	..	336	12,700	286	2,267	389	
288	6,590	..	1,783	1,016	57	40	62	42	10	204	9,804	328	..	390	
648	6,691	41	3,707	926	61	66	92	162	103	519	12,368	548	810	391	
448	6,837	..	3,103	689	51	90	81	70	45	583	11,549	287	..	392	
514	10,573	223	11,595	..	74	195	162	126	19	1,382	24,349	523	16,700	393	
7,425	67,949	711	38,288	..	494	774	558	347	..	2,965	112,086	1,725	22,932	394	
1,331	13,796	33	943	..	53	464	423	191	90	728	16,121	436	22,138	395	
247	4,195	15	1,777	..	50	32	37	45	40	164	6,355	252	..	396	
388	3,221	..	1,496	140	55	44	57	35	40	356	6,044	252	..	397	
843	5,084	14	1,218	..	22	47	41	30	22	253	6,731	239	..	398	
380	6,587	70	1,220	..	29	57	38	47	115	97	8,260	202	3,084	399	
237	9,601	..	4,261	..	..	121	112	183	..	225	14,503	260	2,600	400
413	7,311	..	3,836	662	102	84	55	97	50	826	12,033	365	1,363	401	
420	4,616	..	2,126	303	32	49	78	45	..	224	7,483	284	618	402	
1,352	16,644	..	5,192	80	108	155	60	132	67	1,907	24,365	584	..	403	
595	9,293	7	2,440	1,261	75	79	120	65	26	376	13,742	463	2,250	404	
462	6,671	..	1,756	1,717	52	58	64	43	25	244	10,630	422	..	405	
458	7,958	57	2,345	2,391	63	58	95	44	26	319	12,356	414	1,067	406	
38	4,581	8	..	354	49	31	30	36	22	263	5,374	245	..	407	
374	6,433	..	2,336	1,091	73	54	69	55	20	190	10,321	395	..	408	
481	9,373	..	2,564	3,289	58	47	71	46	42	542	16,032	495	675	409	
197	3,019	..	1,747	2,581	58	17	69	40	3	112	7,446	207	..	410	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Majesty's Treasury, and Superintendents.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
28. LEICESTERSHIRE—cont.									
411	Blaby	8,631	166	8,797	704	2,676	686	..	628
412	Hinckley	7,698	176	7,874	894	3,679	757	..	69
413	Market Bosworth . .	10,118	132	10,250	784	4,107	499	..	66
414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . .	12,687	357	13,044	1,426	5,422	1,132	..	89
415	Loughborough . . .	13,315	357	13,672	1,743	4,520	1,036	153	77
416	Barrow-on-Soar . . .	11,616	325	11,941	1,188	3,615	910	..	84
417	Lelcester	44,736	1,325	46,061	6,858	8,624	4,483	1,824	1,426
418	Melton Mowbray . . .	14,652	267	14,919	1,207	2,970	590	..	94
29. RUTLANDSHIRE.									
419	Oakham	7,197	301	7,498	715	2,815	458	..	52
420	Uppingham	8,980	169	9,149	1,004	2,858	372	..	61
30. LINCOLNSHIRE.									
421	Stamford	10,911	382	11,293	1,743	5,096	482	80	51
422	Bourn	10,316	425	10,741	1,736	4,988	722	..	57
423	Spalding	13,993	618	14,611	2,201	5,552	809	..	1,166
424	Holbeach	13,690	292	13,982	1,775	4,460	842	122	1,17
425	Boston	24,279	449	24,728	2,370	12,382	1,222	..	1,593
426	Sleaford	12,171	418	12,589	1,234	6,509	749	..	1,24
427	Grantham	15,754	638	16,392	1,715	6,867	1,350	..	1,17
428	Lincoln	21,253	545	21,798	2,265	11,234	1,578	90	1,47
429	Horncastle	13,526	389	13,915	1,230	6,797	600	..	1,001
430	Spilsby	18,865	416	19,281	1,158	10,615	1,016	..	1,09
431	Louth	20,020	577	20,597	1,067	10,246	678	..	1,09
432	Caistor	16,369	601	16,970	1,323	7,394	982	..	1,06
433	Glanford Brigg . . .	15,852	493	16,345	1,297	9,200	1,144	..	1,09
434	Gainsborough	18,780	750	19,530	1,516	6,123	677	..	1,06

(A) Spalding.—Inclusive of a payment to the Lincolnshire

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

399 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.						
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz.: Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office Books, and Forns.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Act.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
329	5,203	7	1,633	1,525	59	50	82	39	21	248	8,857	246	..	411			
408	6,427	33	1,265	641	37	74	46	38	42	96	8,699	319	..	412			
314	6,384	15	1,951	1,490	70	51	69	42	..	217	10,289	292	1,300	413			
522	9,311	..	2,564	618	91	110	74	65	23	334	13,390	326	..	414			
1,233	9,475	..	2,321	1,196	80	80	86	52	76	842	14,208	286	1,900	415			
624	7,182	..	2,489	2,310	106	90	66	63	47	397	12,744	309	..	416			
4,024	20,239	12	14,492	..	6	354	273	198	63	1,574	45,211	494	8,617	417			
515	6,030	14	3,265	4,866	117	70	55	79	146	216	14,858	272	1,200	418			
462	5,012	..	1,599	160	42	58	45	52	20	399	7,387	195	..	419			
1,514	6,240	7	1,483	1,215	60	36	48	46	35	262	9,432	236	..	420			
595	8,933	16	2,011	347	63	72	52	124	30	383	12,031	273	270	421			
688	9,071	3	2,229	..	69	74	105	98	43	366	12,058	377	..	422			
(A.) 584	10,308	20	2,675	..	72	99	105	86	49	453	13,869	463	..	423			
608	8,934	14	2,575	..	35	81	60	86	79	690	12,494	485	193	424			
1,076	18,553	6	4,430	..	227	142	102	241	49	386	24,136	756	..	425			
811	10,551	..	3,473	..	84	92	69	108	2	339	14,718	295	..	426			
1,108	12,212	5	2,775	1,045	90	100	77	173	57	387	16,021	372	..	427			
673	17,347	..	2,890	..	113	150	131	311	79	1,132	22,153	403	2,976	428			
1003	10,631	..	2,849	..	123	79	110	105	20	163	14,080	358	..	429			
673	14,629	1	4,469	..	138	113	120	107	29	309	19,915	456	..	430			
426	13,716	12	5,101	..	136	114	197	104	79	972	20,437	559	..	431			
620	11,821	15	4,325	53	135	178	83	205	85	284	17,184	428	..	432			
596	13,429	7	3,366	844	93	114	146	102	78	890	19,069	577	..	433			
384	9,825	100	3,428	4,968	113	98	88	129	109	405	19,265	397	..	434			

Nottinghamshire District School Managers (School abandoned).

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected with				
					1.—Relief :				
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the Grants repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.									
31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.									
435	East Retford	12,317	205	12,522	811	5,946	480	..	959
436	Worksop	8,898	410	9,308	1,431	3,861	454	..	886
437	Mansfield	13,558	520	14,078	1,530	6,075	888	83	799
438	Basford	27,114	728	27,842	2,815	10,873	2,408	225	1,468
439	Radford	7,125	76	7,201	664	2,340	1,046	..	56
440	Nottingham	38,502	1,030	39,532	7,117	11,134	2,118	..	2,215
441	Southwell	14,060	310	14,370	1,065	4,749	548	..	783
442	Newark	17,702	563	18,265	1,074	7,290	790	..	75
443	Bingham	9,351	156	9,507	476	2,249	571	..	431
32. DERBYSHIRE.									
444	Shardlow	12,550	303	12,853	1,057	4,470	1,063	..	857
445	Derby	18,511	676	19,187	3,760	3,315	2,659	437	1,445
446	Belper	17,072	356	17,428	1,736	6,197	1,462	..	1,119
447	Ashbourne	7,062	488	7,550	838	2,501	463	80	77
448	Chesterfield	25,692	503	26,195	2,358	11,207	1,649	147	1,455
449	Bakewell	9,691	472	10,163	1,031	3,221	988	..	854
450	Chapel-en-le-Frome	4,508	173	4,681	596	1,073	214	49	57
451 a	Glossop	3,594	78	3,672	456	588	331	..	38
451 b	Hayfield	3,627	69	3,696	560	821	149	41	54
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.									
33. CHESHIRE.									
452	Stockport	33,568	1,872	35,440	4,350	4,044	2,077	1,322	1,490
453	Macclesfield	28,061	390	28,451	2,480	7,183	1,020	..	1,55
454	Altrincham	26,267	609	26,876	1,656	5,018	1,196	..	1,07
455	Runcorn	20,427	221	20,648	1,160	4,727	499	626	97
456	Northwich	21,872	1,346	23,218	1,056	6,276	1,001	..	572
457	Congleton	16,656	1,002	17,658	1,052	3,247	745	..	475

(A) Glossop.—Including repayment of instalments and interest upon same

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and herewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Obedience for Registrar-Officers, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
234	6,430	13	2,534	2,903	65	78	86	218	119	446	12,892	254	..	435
740	6,766	30	2,343	458	50	84	115	143	98	276	10,363	283	2,000	436
692	10,107	..	2,015	392	41	126	131	71	12	998	13,293	366	738	437
1,029	18,918	6	3,926	3,495	155	332	236	135	95	1,592	28,890	629	10,000	438
309	5,454	35	998	..	22	133	42	35	25	385	7,129	285	..	439
2,672	25,274	56	13,600	..	21	323	140	463	182	955	41,024	1,171	..	440
480	7,635	..	2,922	3,418	116	71	41	100	75	366	14,744	300	..	441
1,204	11,749	..	3,739	2,280	90	100	68	136	100	792	19,054	300	..	442
216	3,945	29	1,893	3,335	76	44	53	46	3	228	9,652	166	..	443
320	7,747	5	3,522	954	118	101	152	71	87	632	13,389	321	..	444
341	11,960	11	3,835	..	27	202	225	412	103	1,445	18,210	478	1,810	445
726	11,240	5	3,953	..	100	186	239	94	630	1,602	18,049	312	..	446
159	4,819	2	2,760	..	120	68	119	67	46	446	8,447	215	..	447
975	17,774	58	4,586	..	75	266	473	124	296	1,135	24,787	483	..	448
361	6,455	6	2,612	..	122	87	111	86	51	679	10,209	240	..	449
310	2,760	5	1,406	..	34	47	98	28	170	173	4,721	132	739	450
143	1,895	10	788	..	5	69	57	15	32	1,181(A)	4,052	95	17,465	451
128	2,048	5	922	200	11	41	35	46	68	54	3,430	95	210	451
1,903	15,495	..	11,657	870	38	324	335	415	72	4,177	33,382	393	12,909	452
1,173	13,414	..	8,555	2,018	46	217	101	288	104	349	25,092	402	..	453
685	9,962	..	8,519	4,760	75	140	99	114	72	1,040	24,781	506	..	454
448	8,407	2	4,852	3,320	71	108	104	56	66	1,033	18,019	382	3,025	455
463	10,710	79	6,028	2,739	33	137	149	93	58	1,019	21,045	541	..	456
494	6,751	19	5,883	2,795	60	122	177	84	130	549	16,550	409	..	457

under Union Relief Aid Acts and Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts.

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief				
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, including the Burse, except by Her Majesty's Treasury, &c.
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
	33. CHESHIRE—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
458	Nantwich - - - -	22,791	301	23,092	1,261	6,386	723	..	1,154
459 a	Great Boughton - -	14,171	202	14,373	846	3,577	476	375	797
459 b	Chester - - - -	19,729	364	20,093	2,262	5,642	1,325	..	1,228
459 c	Hawarden - - - -	7,584	104	7,688	609	1,252	395	265	606
460 a	Wirrall - - - -	14,564	209	14,773	1,049	2,451	433	..	125
460 b	Birkenhead - - -	36,551	597	37,148	5,024	10,123	1,679	2,745	2,155
	34. LANCASHIRE.								
461	Liverpool II - - -	146,741	6,973	153,714	41,493	36,479	15,073	6,104	21,071
462 a	West Derby - - -	61,359	4,361	65,720	14,249	21,116	3,331	5,908	1,251
462 b	Toxteth Park - - -	23,611	1,915	25,526	7,189	6,598	1,565	3,344	1,205
463	Prescot - - - -	29,403	1,110	30,513	3,151	7,763	1,747	448	1,507
464	Ormskirk - - - -	23,451	417	23,868	2,033	4,814	1,114	207	881
465	Wigan - - - -	42,284	776	43,060	3,597	10,628	1,572	723	2,258
466	Warrington - - -	21,450	572	22,022	2,569	4,182	1,021	527	1,571
467	Leigh - - - -	12,598	512	13,110	1,488	3,062	491	382	811
468	Belton - - - -	51,454	1,212	52,666	6,457	11,545	2,708	3,077	2,561
469	Bury - - - -	37,490	1,152	38,642	3,943	11,648	210	2,322	2,101
470	Barton-upon-Irwell -	14,525	513	15,038	1,428	3,153	630	376	1,124
471	Chorlton - - - -	97,143	4,332	101,475	13,370	16,589	3,262	5,265	2,201
472	Salford - - - -	55,879	1,596	57,475	8,573	9,701	2,610	1,943	2,201
473 a	Manchester - - -	173,686	6,235	179,921	24,235	24,478	6,581	3,591	2,201
473 b	Prestwich - - - -	25,097	1,660	26,757	1,372	2,039	1,467	3,612	1,281
474	Ashton-under-Lyne -	29,955	901	30,856	3,789	4,153	1,559	1,366	1,281
475	Oldham - - - -	28,474	2,103	30,577	5,273	4,612	849	..	1,281
476	Rochdale - - - -	26,198	1,757	27,955	3,979	8,125	2,251	337	1,281
477	Haslingden - - -	16,352	542	16,894	2,220	2,366	1,362	2,474	1,281
478	Burnley - - - -	19,464	476	19,940	1,052	6,885	1,797	467	1,281

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and herewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.									(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz. Fees to Clerks, men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
302	9,856	12	8,526	3,479	141	188	165	104	148	880	23,499	396	..	458		
299	6,260	1	4,443	2,443	100	58	76	88	164	306	13,939	192	1,185	4590		
672	11,529	2	6,709	..	10	107	96	93	33	582	19,161	300	..	4596		
266	3,443	24	2,118	207	23	37	63	53	153	212	6,333	79	1,493	4590		
196	4,857	4	4,000	2,929	68	68	90	80	21	1,267	13,384	220	..	4600		
1,765	23,494	53	8,685	20	33	266	135	327	215	2,995	36,223	754	19,738	4600		
15,833	136,033	614	8,527	..	366	1,106	808	583	600	6,226	154,863	6,171	37,550	461		
11,076	62,731	74	9,907	2,226	360	852	560	768	714	4,448	82,640	1,792	51,673	4620		
2,772	24,973	..	849	..	34	367	133	200	..	3,395	29,951	1,382	25,750	4620		
1,690	16,406	31	9,419	2,765	24	380	332	145	22	2,025	32,549	363	3,725	463		
558	9,619	..	4,390	7,857	31	187	132	155	132	542	23,045	295	525	464		
2,034	20,574	59	13,624	3,093	28	501	361	235	120	1,774	40,369	680	3,860	465		
1,165	11,038	12	6,210	2,198	69	203	172	126	440	1,259	21,707	456	3,380	466		
433	6,673	19	2,868	834	10	166	95	58	89	907	11,719	219	96	467		
1,540	27,815	..	16,109	..	118	564	437	509	425	2,544	48,521	709	25,941	468		
1,148	21,637	21	10,503	..	113	420	182	681	322	1,591	35,470	718	14,017	469		
1,062	7,794	..	5,518	..	13	155	133	180	73	177	14,043	329	404	470		
2,544	48,839	167	41,590	..	69	675	377	558	792	6,000	99,067	1,639	41,876	471		
2,694	29,419	9	26,049	..	78	437	308	668	406	2,549	59,923	936	11,425	472		
13,718	86,791	13	84,814	..	57	745	426	557	..	5,271	179,274	2,507	14,221	4730		
1,387	12,370	23	11,549	..	34	241	213	174	2,230	1,931	28,765	282	36,034	4730		
3,947	16,467	9	11,963	220	37	519	217	417	135	2,452	32,416	568	14,981	474		
1,433	14,072	34	7,465	..	95	429	321	680	185	1,631	24,910	670	..	475		
4,036	21,362	1	7,877	..	40	345	270	405	239	2,273	32,812	543	9,049	476		
1,728	11,652	28	5,120	..	18	299	160	91	46	690	18,104	427	26,467	477		
1,064	12,521	..	5,460	..	19	290	164	361	688	1,148	20,661	354	..	478		

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes common				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Wages of Officers, including the Steno-grammer, and Mistress of the Workhouse, and Mistress of the Infirmary, and Mistress of the Dispensary, and Mistress of the School, and Mistress of the Workhouse, and Interest thereon.
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.									
	34. LANCASHIRE—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
479	Ollithorpe - - - -	6,913	263	7,176	797	1,923	398	..	111
480	Blackburn - - - -	32,982	1,231	34,213	4,512	8,093	886	2,721	2,239
481	Chorley - - - -	15,621	340	15,961	952	4,175	1,065	1,010	775
482	Preston - - - -	47,659	1,196	48,855	6,677	6,490	2,376	5,628	3,26
483	Fylde - - - -	10,377	362	10,739	1,215	2,329	627	300	517
484	Garstang - - - -	6,889	237	7,126	207	1,442	251	..	45
485a	Lancaster - - - -	8,648	344	8,992	743	2,737	657	153	32
485b	Lunedale - - - -	3,341	143	3,484	228	1,020	144	..	51
486	Ulverstone - - - -	15,080	873	15,953	1,708	4,219	971	58	1,26
	IX. YORKSHIRE.								
	35. WEST RIDING.								
487	Sedburgh - - - -	1,325	54	1,379	125	254	117	..	13
488	Settle - - - -	8,298	429	8,727	329	1,379	97	..	57
489	Skipton - - - -	16,169	556	16,725	1,366	4,396	634	..	39
490	Pateley Bridge - - -	4,310	63	4,373	249	1,702	191	180	12
491	Ripon - - - -	8,398	178	8,576	960	2,459	319	140	75
492a	Great Ouseburn - - -	6,156	323	6,479	511	1,588	177	104	66
492b	Knareborough - - -	9,431	280	9,711	1,052	3,516	505	359	52
492c	Wetherby - - - -	7,079	667	7,746	750	2,089	386	316	17
493	Wharfedale - - - -	10,585	101	10,686	518	3,432	656	..	36
494	Keighley - - - -	13,749	378	14,127	1,193	4,658	439	501	75
495	Todmorden - - - -	9,221	202	9,423	..	2,620	683	173	46
496	Saddleworth - - - -	4,267	345	4,612	704	889	673	77	4
497	Huddersfield - - - -	45,501	744	46,245	4,260	16,305	3,102	1,556	1,26
498	Halifax - - - -	37,706	436	38,142	4,183	11,548	2,884	72	1,26
499a	North Bierley - - -	23,702	760	24,462	1,717	9,514	1,531	756	1,26
499b	Bradford - - - -	44,849	1,779	46,628	5,154	8,358	2,420	1,252	1,26

[1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

405 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or Immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 88.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registers, Outlay for Regular Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
310	4,160	..	2,483	..	63	80	58	154	3	326	7,327	146	..	479		
1,468	19,909	133	9,103	..	173	592	269	674	602	1,151	32,546	864	18,130	480		
467	8,464	8	3,127	3,596	21	141	179	45	105	660	16,346	249	19,930	481		
2,719	27,050	46	17,226	782	5	310	300	257	56	1,951	47,983	898	46,151	482		
1,014	6,795	..	3,233	..	23	94	71	141	128	280	10,765	283	2,431	483		
17	2,373	..	1,908	2,571	25	29	46	36	22	307	7,317	168	..	484		
460	5,552	..	2,089	..	44	101	75	9	96	644	8,610	199	1,490	485		
146	1,849	5	1,202	..	37	22	20	15	70	195	3,415	109	..	486		
451	8,687	42	4,667	420	54	172	207	90	54	829	15,222	299	100	486		
(A) 643	1,297	4	578	..	25	18	11	16	6	..	1,955	45	..	487		
539	3,635	51	2,524	1,429	101	46	53	107	57	291	8,294	185	5,200	488		
1,468	8,773	..	3,835	2,860	129	119	113	88	27	617	16,561	255	..	489		
199	2,916	49	1,077	..	28	30	28	22	..	127	4,277	97	1,062	490		
171	4,803	..	2,797	720	51	59	6	64	52	219	8,771	194	662	491		
230	3,218	..	2,198	544	46	48	35	38	46	317	6,490	181	606	492		
214	6,241	11	2,191	..	82	61	21	101	76	710	9,494	247	1,891	492		
824	5,159	2	2,102	..	39	55	33	40	82	329	7,841	169	2,387	492		
1,024	6,190	1	3,331	..	51	134	50	65	51	929	10,802	143	..	493		
282	7,823	9	3,542	250	7	165	122	85	67	1,220	13,288	251	2,905	494		
129	3,974	..	2,498	..	22	93	63	78	42	218	6,988	81	..	495		
216	3,026	1	1,385	..	..	67	59	26	..	63	4,627	69	325	496	
1,620	28,536	117	14,423	..	248	545	305	713	60	1,642	46,589	591	23,945	497		
1,207	22,685	154	8,889	..	138	532	534	566	100	2,040	35,638	592	13,640	498		
632	15,347	51	6,485	..	109	365	243	267	66	1,238	24,171	269	2,963	499		
2,308	22,538	56	16,236	..	239	519	289	608	561	1,348	42,874	816	7,613	499		

(A) Sedburgh.—This sum includes £162 laid out in building and other improvements.

(B) Halifax.—Exclusive of £3,378, expended on new infirmaries, and paid out of loan.

C C 2

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers, including the sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and
IX. YORKSHIRE—cont.									
35. WEST RIDING—cont.									
500a	Holbeck - - - -	8,020	86	8,106	820	2,204	289	544	540
500b	Hunslet - - - -	12,759	437	13,196	1,447	4,372	738	266	1,053
500c	Bramley - - - -	13,251	529	13,780	990	3,904	806	329	711
501	Leeds - - - -	22,245	3,940	26,185	8,481	19,039	4,890	3,067	6,225
502	Dewsbury - - - -	31,918	1,624	33,542	2,473	8,541	2,739	..	1,297
503	Wakefield - - - -	27,329	662	27,991	1,613	20,308	1,829	38	1,123
504a	Pontefract - - - -	11,623	202	11,825	1,014	4,151	791	804	775
504b	Hemsworth - - - -	4,115	151	4,266	634	941	205	173	451
505	Barnsley - - - -	22,511	753	23,264	2,332	8,992	1,190	592	1,040
506a	Penistone - - - -	6,744	66	6,810	925	1,726	570	221	556
506b	Wortley - - - -	12,020	167	12,187	1,122	2,965	640	..	715
507	Eccleall Bierlow - - -	26,696	1,132	27,828	3,315	7,006	1,700	707	1,605
508	Sheffield - - - -	61,880	2,518	64,398	7,756	26,492	3,092	..	2,915
509	Rotherham - - - -	23,637	611	24,248	1,973	9,928	797	400	2,190
510	Doncaster - - - -	16,801	393	17,194	2,483	4,081	1,242	152	1,148
511	Thorne - - - -	12,125	204	12,329	838	2,903	383	..	675
512	Goole - - - -	7,638	287	7,925	868	3,422	263	..	529
513	Selby - - - -	7,638	325	7,963	782	3,289	310	..	576
514	Tadcaster - - - -	9,891	305	10,196	521	3,531	313	31	571
36. EAST RIDING.									
515	York - - - -	33,980	1,185	35,165	3,629	3,682	1,295	151	1,642
516	Pocklington - - - -	6,696	528	7,224	612	3,296	622	69	555
517	Howden - - - -	6,778	167	6,945	517	2,903	529	..	522
518	Beverley - - - -	8,708	153	8,861	682	4,133	759	308	447
519	Sculcoates - - - -	17,245	785	18,030	2,356	5,903	2,383	351	432
520	Kingston-on-Hull || - -	15,707	395	16,102	3,466	5,185	2,129	..	1,655
521	Patrington - - - -	3,482	261	3,743	353	827	539	..	49

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and herewith.			(B).—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C).—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101. s. 83.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Ouday for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
418	4,815	89	2,011	..	5	83	42	109	10	366	7,530	145	9,560	5002	
3,081	10,957	59	3,022	..	5	182	88	126	68	297	14,804	346	12,000	5002	
441	7,122	35	4,202	695	13	152	105	235	223	991	12,233	139	15,000	5002	
3,125	44,900	11	24,161	..	190	603	456	768	174	5,243	76,606	2,996	21,969	501	
1,130	16,180	..	10,083	..	106	514	196	371	108	2,764	30,322	451	..	502	
930	15,841	..	6,720	..	84	220	250	248	106	890	24,359	437	..	503	
441	7,924	19	2,912	..	35	150	75	84	42	545	11,786	306	7,604	5042	
63	2,507	..	1,293	47	26	25	17	31	10	94	4,050	138	1,171	5042	
1,905	15,991	20	4,834	69	46	213	219	76	55	950	22,473	334	5,064	505	
336	4,366	12	1,330	..	14	61	51	50	31	206	6,121	122	1,742	5062	
484	5,926	126	3,566	..	89	129	116	68	551	396	10,967	139	575	5062	
969	15,365	..	6,434	..	246	282	240	269	488	1,461	24,785	501	4,900	507	
3,254	43,540	106	13,312	..	1,209	625	559	406	407	3,597	63,761	1,238	..	508	
1,296	15,584	..	5,098	..	34	255	168	87	56	1,011	22,293	476	800	509	
830	9,936	..	1,919	3,283	76	140	115	58	125	956	16,608	304	372	510	
311	5,114	..	1,930	4,110	34	64	60	55	94	550	12,071	180	..	511	
583	5,665	15	1,951	383	87	62	32	33	1	151	8,560	179	..	512	
519	5,476	87	1,845	..	26	60	45	36	16	364	7,955	230	..	513	
324	5,291	1	2,936	..	61	66	59	47	250	798	9,509	197	1,969	514	
96	11,095	..	18,148	2,631	57	230	99	196	..	928	33,324	573	4,000	515	
158	5,295	..	1,478	..	57	61	43	14	..	218	7,146	177	105	516	
428	4,879	..	1,379	..	41	43	44	20	12	235	6,653	204	360	517	
492	7,071	..	1,601	..	33	67	48	42	20	557	9,439	255	2,075	518	
1,365	13,697	41	1,360	..	41	230	176	250	28	1,288	17,111	322	2,250	519	
..	12,235	12	..	..	34	242	166	178	..	2,523	15,390	326	..	520
311	2,519	..	1,124	..	51	30	27	18	8	131	3,888	155	..	521	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	3. TOTAL Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief w				
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Pensions of Officers, including the Home repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and
IX. YORKSHIRE—cont.									
36. EAST RIDING—cont.									
522	Skirlaugh	4,444	243	4,687	446	1,636	296	..	411
523	Driffield	9,430	219	9,639	724	3,651	930	916	722
524	Bridlington	4,655	72	4,727	432	2,557	278	..	477
37. NORTH RIDING.									
525	Scarborough	23,456	329	23,785	1,409	6,939	1,006	309	1,097
526	Malton	10,992	244	11,236	867	2,905	609	..	825
527	Basingwold	7,494	196	7,690	268	1,769	376	69	44
528	Thirsk	7,378	177	7,555	496	1,480	309	42	511
529 a	Helmsley	4,084	80	4,164	275	1,068	25	134	251
529 b	Kirkby Moorside	2,452	87	2,539	233	871	62	..	291
530	Pickering	5,297	77	5,374	439	1,515	208	..	347
531	Whitby	11,330	195	11,525	909	3,254	798	..	646
532	Guisborough	12,716	239	12,955	1,018	3,596	569	405	621
533	Stokesley	7,039	105	7,144	241	2,131	205	..	354
534	Northallerton	7,332	273	7,605	433	1,772	724	..	452
535	Bedale	5,169	72	5,241	300	1,857	307	..	329
536	Leyburn	5,798	84	5,882	299	1,520	294	..	406
537	Aysgarth	3,435	53	3,488	181	724	163	..	248
538	Beeth	2,499	73	2,572	203	1,070	101	..	215
539	Richmond	9,010	173	9,183	797	2,447	533	..	267
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.									
38. DURHAM.									
540	Darlington	19,057	385	19,442	1,017	5,202	878	1,229	96
541 a	Stockton	25,551	353	25,904	2,252	8,403	928	408	1,75
541 b	Hartlepool	10,837	324	11,161	1,318	2,505	652	373	67
541 c	Sedgefield	5,790	107	5,897	189	1,320	311	218	55
542	Auckland	23,765	205	23,968	1,725	9,767	1,290	70	20

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and hereewith.		(B).—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief.							(C).—Expended for Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 26th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	1. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	2. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	3. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 23.	4. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	5. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	6. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	7. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
476	3,315	..	1,067	..	40	34	32	21	12	142	4,663	172	..	522
723	7,666	33	1,680	..	39	72	74	14	15	626	10,219	214	7,709	523
226	3,970	..	1,203	..	27	48	27	12	12	43	5,342	156	..	534
675	11,435	..	7,195	4,041	71	135	93	124	..	298	23,392	326	1,900	525
358	5,574	116	2,547	1,909	62	81	70	74	78	313	10,824	325	..	526
172	3,073	..	1,570	2,118	28	35	31	34	18	190	7,057	161	665	527
352	3,190	..	1,922	2,286	44	47	35	50	9	117	7,700	173	210	528
87	1,852	..	790	1,204	16	20	22	27	6	45	3,982	98	872	529
55	1,417	1	753	1,195	13	18	29	18	..	57	3,501	61	..	530
110	2,408	23	..	931	14	51	35	29	..	124	2,615	117	..	530
483	6,112	63	2,018	2,446	37	110	57	84	23	583	11,533	142	..	531
589	6,799	..	1,651	2,537	22	143	172	45	2	495	12,166	258	1,800	532
82	3,013	..	1,472	2,406	29	30	51	33	..	144	7,178	105	..	533
275	3,656	..	2,228	2,015	96	..	..	72	..	199	2,266	222	..	534
122	2,936	13	1,312	574	28	27	24	26	5	70	5,015	122	..	535
170	2,691	..	1,425	1,668	29	28	27	28	10	76	5,922	109	..	536
66	1,583	..	881	654	19	28	32	11	..	32	3,040	81	..	537
109	1,715	3	500	488	9	22	20	8	13	37	2,835	44	..	538
804	5,179	..	1,862	1,608	42	39	38	37	..	179	8,984	156	..	539
1,018	10,307	30	3,866	1,610	92	140	115	168	366	1,381	18,075	336	13,673	540
901	14,177	..	3,845	1,726	9	296	251	6	33	2,665	23,008	205	4,667	541
336	5,842	2	3,050	800	51	134	107	170	29	741	10,926	235	2,720	541
110	2,481	..	1,594	1,224	33	54	46	23	49	160	5,664	74	1,480	541
821	14,485	40	4,172	2,094	70	294	261	72	112	1,176	22,776	326	950	542

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Retainers of Officers, including the Bursar, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and other institutions.
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—cont.									
33. DURHAM—cont.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
543	Teosdale - - - -	10,941	418	11,359	1,160	3,871	675	..	57
544	Weardale - - - -	7,673	667	8,340	351	2,745	318	1,079	418
545 a	Lanchester - - - -	12,319	136	12,455	612	4,393	607	321	45
545 b	Durham - - - -	15,561	286	15,847	1,918	6,276	677	134	777
546	Basington - - - -	8,739	237	8,976	505	3,463	560	..	46
547	Houghton-le-Spring - -	9,007	124	9,131	729	3,149	575	243	45
548	Chester-le-Street - -	12,151	234	12,385	621	3,772	400	355	59
549	Sunderland - - - -	41,635	1,239	42,874	6,010	12,428	2,010	2,683	2,56
550	South Shields - - - -	17,490	190	17,680	1,789	8,790	1,402	50	20
551	Gateshead - - - -	23,528	801	24,329	2,278	10,436	1,856	426	1,65
39. NORTHUMBERLAND.									
552	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	46,762	1,542	48,304	6,043	21,312	5,268	1,708	2,39
553	Tynemouth - - - -	29,253	341	29,596	3,359	10,140	2,192	414	1,32
554	Castle Ward - - - -	6,260	143	6,403	356	2,595	449	..	56
555	Hexham - - - -	19,641	192	19,833	1,596	6,844	990	162	80
556	Haltwhistle - - - -	3,051	41	3,092	219	671	53	42	257
557	Bellingham - - - -	4,550	84	4,634	229	1,744	308	..	37
558	Morpeth - - - -	11,626	73	11,699	482	6,138	724	351	716
559	Alnwick - - - -	11,639	324	11,963	739	3,900	791	23	1,46
560	Belford - - - -	4,579	81	4,660	229	1,588	143	..	30
561	Berwick-on-Tweed - -	13,615	534	14,149	827	5,221	751	208	80
562	Glendale - - - -	6,751	51	6,802	500	2,657	338	..	56
563	Rothbury - - - -	3,139	68	3,207	133	1,173	257	..	125
40. CUMBERLAND.									
564	Alston-with-Garrigill -	1,702	26	1,728	140	851	181	..	77
565	Penrith - - - -	10,445	251	10,696	819	3,307	803	..	64
566	Brampton - - - -	6,453	78	6,531	401	1,796	391	..	20

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Local Government Board.

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(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B).—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C).—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.		Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under §7 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office, Book, and Form.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.	
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.														
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
811	7,044	6	2,126	1,813	45	59	102	42	..	307	11,544	181	..	543	
205	5,116	..	1,393	104	15	73	65	34	83	262	7,145	131	4,960	544	
344	6,742	20	2,209	1,385	47	124	157	50	40	703	11,477	161	5,325	545a	
734	10,516	..	2,768	1,451	50	172	206	130	120	915	16,328	219	4,920	545b	
621	5,616	29	1,908	1,057	66	113	123	36	15	470	9,433	165	64	546	
416	5,568	..	1,611	1,266	71	92	88	36	21	333	9,086	135	2,030	547	
810	6,553	57	2,579	2,082	69	111	167	34	..	539	12,191	98	1,475	548	
2,424	28,563	76	6,010	607	134	352	191	358	54	3,627	30,972	747	30,438	549	
640	13,490	..	6,180	103	4	254	203	261	147	2,095	23,637	341	810	550	
1,379	18,638	12	2,692	..	34	269	197	194	285	1,163	23,484	444	13,996	551	
4,493	41,419	..	4,371	..	64	467	393	204	20	4,459	51,397	844	17,800	552	
1,124	18,581	..	8,802	..	60	319	299	200	203	1,399	29,863	452	6,321	553	
304	4,270	56	2,321	337	83	85	65	12	16	151	7,396	197	..	554	
1,022	11,423	..	3,560	2,465	54	97	61	33	..	801	18,494	227	680	555	
94	1,356	7	928	677	21	24	30	1	22	47	3,093	56	270	556	
85	2,744	..	1,251	512	21	27	29	..	..	102	4,686	118	..	557
311	8,722	..	2,465	225	9	109	109	34	58	80	11,811	153	2,740	558	
384	7,052	18	2,255	1,470	110	53	59	4	25	287	11,313	313	60	559	
107	2,396	..	941	1,295	41	14	23	..	..	72	4,782	63	..	560
623	9,132	..	3,496	889	35	75	61	40	46	630	14,404	263	1,026	561	
148	4,209	..	2,191	478	29	29	56	6	..	139	7,137	104	..	562	
33	1,924	..	1,399	80	71	20	30	..	15	134	3,673	94	..	563	
2	1,371	..	245	..	2	21	11	6	..	115	1,771	24	..	564	
22	5,642	..	3,062	1,166	12	72	57	33	30	257	10,331	141	..	565	
10	2,868	4	1,200	909	13	44	12	31	60	363	5,504	79	..	566	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Pensions of Officers, including the Bursar, repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Superannuations.
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—cont.									
40. CUMBERLAND—cont.									
567	Longtown - - - -	3,902	134	4,036	425	1,278	227	..	474
568	Carlisle - - - -	19,609	879	20,488	2,310	6,089	1,674	1,249	1,374
569	Wigton - - - -	10,040	278	10,318	1,096	2,910	751	160	585
570	Cockermouth - - -	15,142	395	15,537	1,443	6,001	934	112	879
571	Whitehaven - - -	14,792	896	15,688	2,060	4,954	1,190	379	896
572	Bootle - - - -	3,016	76	3,092	502	544	94	131	308
41. WESTMORLAND.									
573	East Ward - - -	5,160	173	5,333	433	1,680	414	..	595
574	West Ward - - -	3,672	175	3,847	292	1,111	292	..	359
575	Kendal - - - -	15,076	1,436	16,512	2,155	4,672	990	..	1,571
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.									
42. MONMOUTHSHIRE.									
576	Chepstow - - - -	12,352	476	12,828	1,351	4,331	851	..	891
577	Monmouth - - - -	19,616	395	20,011	805	9,482	1,349	339	951
578 a	Abergavenny - - -	10,180	434	10,614	1,021	3,325	1,206	79	652
578 b	Bedwellty - - - -	15,329	188	15,517	1,370	7,643	1,532	406	321
579	Pontypool - - - -	15,751	216	15,967	1,533	7,123	1,049	..	685
580	Newport - - - -	37,394	2,238	40,232	4,758	14,617	2,776	500	2,040
43. SOUTH WALES.									
(A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE.									
581	Cardiff - - - -	43,405	1,081	44,486	5,553	14,917	1,208	869	2,439
582 a	Morthyr Tydfil - -	39,590	300	39,890	3,035	14,768	2,390	510	1,312
582 b	Pontypridd - - - -	19,541	494	20,035	777	8,407	640	622	742
583	Bridgend and Cowbridge -	20,203	342	20,545	1,103	12,203	1,254	..	756
584	Neath - - - -	32,490	290	32,780	1,597	17,493	1,225	..	929
585 a	Swansea - - - -	30,220	810	31,090	2,435	16,255	1,713	573	977
585 b	Gower - - - -	3,421	72	3,493	288	1,387	143	238	261

413 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B).—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.							(C).—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 37 & 38 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, Fee to Clergy—not included in Cost for Registrar Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
162	2,566	..	1,120	..	15	30	21	31	13	219	4,015	123	..	567	
1,383	14,979	..	3,000	..	12	138	88	252	30	2,449	20,048	436	9,017	568	
513	6,015	12	2,608	385	11	77	64	44	15	404	9,635	161	1,011	569	
540	9,909	..	3,690	..	32	141	145	77	60	1,452	15,506	241	648	570	
114	9,593	38	3,753	..	91	146	130	93	53	1,773	15,670	253	983	571	
109	1,688	..	890	..	9	27	26	18	9	106	2,773	72	440	572	
208	3,328	7	1,699	..	23	43	51	32	16	185	5,382	163	..	573	
251	2,305	..	1,096	..	19	25	35	22	..	38	3,540	93	..	574	
1,475	10,863	23	3,462	..	106	155	113	121	62	720	15,625	509	..	575	
689	8,113	10	1,959	1,582	78	50	62	52	11	611	12,528	323	..	576	
813	13,739	..	2,566	2,351	65	93	135	88	..	824	19,861	365	10,000	577	
762	7,045	..	1,749	1,336	74	91	56	42	..	429	10,822	195	708	578a	
677	12,439	..	2,147	..	30	217	170	23	..	436	15,462	179	502	578b	
876	11,274	..	1,978	1,647	134	111	126	93	63	490	15,916	254	1,500	579	
2,942	27,633	127	7,661	2,545	163	180	134	187	87	2,273	40,990	670	8,656	580	
2,273	27,959	..	13,395	215	55	280	183	141	182	1,661	44,071	842	7,929	581	
1,490	23,505	4	11,872	..	18	402	242	317	5	2,344	38,709	565	..	582a	
354	11,542	38	3,697	..	15	166	152	161	167	821	16,759	208	5,114	582b	
559	15,857	20	4,226	..	33	99	191	51	25	545	21,047	283	..	583	
1,067	22,461	77	6,284	..	55	253	201	183	129	1,118	30,761	373	..	584	
1,260	23,108	343	3,501	..	206	250	345	346	279	1,022	29,480	169	5,856	585a	
244	2,661	..	777	..	17	35	30	37	2	135	3,694	63	1,605	585b	

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Retainers of Officers, including the sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Municipalities.
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—cont.									
43. SOUTH WALES—cont.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE.									
586	Llanelli - - - -	12,114	270	12,384	577	6,994	537	..	661
587	Llandovery - - -	6,426	128	6,554	253	3,175	454	..	410
588	Llandilo-fawr - - -	9,701	144	9,845	241	4,374	445	..	550
589	Carmarthen - - -	20,083	399	20,482	740	11,920	946	..	861
(C.) PEMBROKESHIRE.									
590	Narberth - - - -	9,830	219	10,049	492	5,297	636	..	538
591	Pembroke - - - -	11,398	295	11,693	815	6,814	599	..	795
592	Haverfordwest - - -	16,920	233	17,153	1,014	11,196	1,106	..	880
(D.) CARDIGANSHIRE.									
593	Cardigan - - - -	10,713	122	10,835	273	6,786	581	..	493
594	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	8,873	87	8,960	115	5,938	135	..	405
595	Lampeter - - - -	5,519	46	5,565	..	3,445	200	..	213
596	Aberayron - - - -	5,235	51	5,286	71	3,290	230	..	290
597	Aberystwith - - -	11,623	160	11,783	344	7,177	563	..	518
598	Tregaron - - - -	3,704	49	3,753	..	2,455	117	..	165
(E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE.									
599	Builth - - - -	5,131	83	5,214	..	3,202	255	..	305
600	Brecknock - - - -	10,857	228	11,085	683	4,450	430	..	777
601	Crickhowell - - -	8,242	227	8,469	718	4,093	830	..	666
602	Hay - - - -	6,561	164	6,725	660	2,749	149	..	592
(F.) RADNORSHIRE.									
603a	Kington - - - -	7,440	232	7,672	613	2,347	497	..	669
603b	Presteigne - - - -	3,023	34	3,057	..	1,367	79	..	157
604	Knighton - - - -	7,031	120	7,151	588	3,120	233	..	591
605	Rhayader - - - -	4,461	100	4,561	..	2,622	151	..	200

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

415 (C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
the Poor.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Legis- lation Act, viz., Fees to Clergy- men and Magistrates, and Fees for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
318	9,087	5	2,444	..	25	126	148	75	50	516	12,476	214	..	586
48	4,340	40	1,692	..	52	53	13	22	10	296	6,518	131	..	587
267	5,877	58	1,993	40	..	53	51	38	685	325	9,120	150	..	588
824	15,291	12	3,345	..	72	116	188	46	30	694	19,794	380	..	589
365	7,928	4	2,326	..	66	58	75	47	15	348	10,867	201	..	590
387	9,410	2	2,329	..	78	91	93	113	50	482	12,648	353	..	591
417	14,613	7	2,825	..	92	131	181	179	..	582	18,610	398	..	592
252	8,385	8	1,478	..	31	45	56	40	60	371	10,474	172	..	593
102	6,695	..	1,540	..	42	50	110	33	..	258	8,728	183	..	594
..	3,858	..	850	..	..	28	41	..	..	369	5,146	74	..	595
36	3,917	..	782	..	30	35	45	23	..	304	5,136	89	..	596
212	8,414	..	1,805	..	30	89	199	55	..	729	11,321	118	..	597
39	2,776	..	683	..	23	30	122	27	..	180	3,841	70	..	598
16	3,778	4	1,371	..	57	31	32	31	20	152	5,476	110	..	599
101	6,441	13	3,156	195	101	55	126	66	65	413	10,631	321	1,800	600
204	6,471	153	1,912	..	31	86	60	22	24	312	9,071	214	..	601
172	4,322	..	2,226	388	14	38	51	30	29	398	7,496	206	..	602
328	4,474	3	1,641	1,472	35	36	46	19	..	605	8,331	275	..	603a
32	1,635	..	557	371	18	15	14	22	..	217	2,849	64	..	603b
193	4,701	..	1,533	893	29	31	39	29	95	186	7,536	196	..	604
45	3,018	..	984	..	14	20	34	24	228	90	4,412	89	732	605

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE . . .				
		1.	2.	3.	(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
		From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, inclusive of any Re- payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.	TOTAL Receipts.	1.—Relief to				
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
					In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse Loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and Bounties of Relief Officers, &c., Grants repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and Bounty on Emigration.
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—cont.									
	44. NORTH WALES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	(A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE.								
606	Machynlleth - - -	7,440	178	7,618	332	4,596	202	169	561
607	Newtown and Llanidloes	12,936	398	13,334	1,352	7,476	698	..	1,600
608	Forden - - - -	11,057	1,183	12,240	2,239	3,067	449	..	419
609	Llanfyllin - - - -	11,588	301	11,889	665	5,105	770	..	800
	(B.) FLINTSHIRE.								
610	Holywell - - - -	21,816	332	22,148	1,658	11,438	966	145	1,405
	(C.) DENBIGHSHIRE.								
611	Wrexham - - - -	19,905	408	20,313	2,534	7,410	994	551	1,211
612	Ruthin - - - -	8,842	368	9,210	852	4,500	466	..	672
613	St. Asaph - - - -	17,177	244	17,421	916	10,196	764	..	1,405
614	Llanrwst - - - -	7,342	115	7,457	219	4,831	257	..	478
	(D.) MERRIONETHSHIRE.								
615	Corwen - - - -	6,113	63	6,176	377	3,313	217	..	405
616	Bala - - - -	3,346	33	3,379	..	2,086	97	..	100
617	Dolgelly - - - -	9,196	354	9,550	308	5,112	175	290	500
618	Festiniog - - - -	12,809	204	13,013	310	7,409	209	..	397
	(E.) CARNARVONSHIRE.								
619	Pwllheli - - - -	12,851	245	13,096	464	8,398	323	..	752
620	Carnarvon - - - -	15,856	206	16,062	640	9,418	469	..	772
621	Bangor and Beaumaris -	19,152	314	19,466	577	12,671	651	115	1,200
622	Conway - - - -	10,960	110	11,070	485	6,423	404	241	524
	(F.) ANGLESEY.								
623a	Anglesey - - - -	10,879	143	11,022	114	7,800	317	234	500
623b	Holyhead - - - -	12,707	225	12,932	220	8,437	242	307	500

1871-72.]

Local Government Board.

417 (C.)
Poor Rates
&c.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1871—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes <i>unconnected</i> with Relief.								(C.)—Expended for Purposes <i>partly connected</i> and <i>partly</i> <i>unconnected</i> with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Loans under Orders of Poor Law Board. Balance 25th March 1871.	Number.
Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costa of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 88.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Regis- tration Act, &c.; Fees to Clergy- men, &c.; and Expenses for Registrar-Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
146	6,006	..	1,047	..	26	43	67	68	37	269	7,563	253	1,198	606		
301	10,887	107	1,541	..	38	85	70	118	150	320	13,525	432	..	607		
430	6,614	1	1,622	426	20	51	14	85	..	565	9,398	248	..	608		
257	7,597	..	2,640	333	55	67	94	119	..	631	11,536	295	..	609		
367	15,602	19	4,890	..	77	128	162	233	73	1,012	22,196	318	800	610		
1,258	13,964	22	4,789	2,480	95	189	244	321	199	1,198	23,501	486	1,768	611		
211	6,683	..	1,865	335	82	56	80	177	20	385	9,683	242	..	612		
631	13,695	8	3,506	305	34	94	43	209	35	747	18,676	420	..	613		
343	6,148	..	962	566	23	44	30	50	..	150	7,973	121	..	614		
204	4,420	13	1,618	488	94	55	50	16	..	139	6,893	143	..	615		
56	2,399	6	839	..	36	17	23	23	5	102	3,450	78	..	616		
240	6,603	48	1,510	..	39	53	44	67	21	99	8,484	245	1,203	617		
323	8,848	..	1,718	..	27	79	141	40	25	662	11,540	290	..	618		
361	10,279	..	1,615	..	9	76	186	95	40	392	12,692	515	..	619		
441	11,741	..	2,336	..	18	129	182	128	66	677	15,277	365	..	620		
327	15,401	..	3,358	..	24	110	139	101	40	1,009	20,182	420	1,140	621		
143	8,250	..	1,731	308	43	69	82	61	16	726	11,286	179	630	622		
238	9,230	7	1,329	..	22	45	40	41	30	308	11,052	232	2,250	623		
749	10,576	29	1,512	..	29	51	51	70	88	437	12,243	295	3,040	623		

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

No. 56.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

THE UNION-COUNTIES.

UNION-COUNTIES.	Reference Number.	UNION-COUNTIES.	Reference Number.
Anglesey - - - -	44 <i>f</i>	Merioneth - - - -	44 <i>d</i>
Bedford - - - -	12	Middlesex (in Divisions I. and III.) - - - -	1*
Berks - - - -	6	Monmouth - - - -	42
Brecon - - - -	43 <i>e</i>	Montgomery - - - -	44 <i>a</i>
Buckingham - - - -	8	Norfolk - - - -	16
Cambridge - - - -	13	Northampton - - - -	10
Cardigan - - - -	43 <i>d</i>	Northumberland - - - -	39
Carmarthen - - - -	43 <i>b</i>	North Wales - - - -	44
Carnarvon - - - -	44 <i>e</i>	Nottingham - - - -	31
Chester - - - -	33	Oxford - - - -	9
Cornwall - - - -	20	Pembroke - - - -	43 <i>c</i>
Cumberland - - - -	40	Radnor - - - -	43 <i>f</i>
Denbigh - - - -	44 <i>c</i>	Rutland - - - -	29
Derby - - - -	32	Salop - - - -	24
Devon - - - -	19	Somerset - - - -	21
Dorset - - - -	18	Southampton - - - -	5
Durham - - - -	38	South Wales - - - -	43
Essex - - - -	14	Stafford - - - -	25
Flint - - - -	44 <i>b</i>	Suffolk - - - -	15
Glamorgan - - - -	43 <i>a</i>	Surrey (in Divisions I. and II.) - - - -	2*
Gloucester - - - -	22	Sussex - - - -	4
Hereford - - - -	23	Warwick - - - -	27
Hertford - - - -	7	Westmorland - - - -	41
Huntingdon - - - -	11	Wilts - - - -	17
Kent (in Divisions I. and II.) - - - -	3*	Worcester - - - -	26
Lancaster - - - -	34	York (East Riding) - - - -	36
Leicester - - - -	28	York (North Riding) - - - -	37
Lincoln - - - -	30	York (West Riding) - - - -	35

THE UNIONS, &c.

The compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Aberayron - - - -	596	Alverstoke - - - -	97
Abergavenny - - - -	578 <i>a</i>	Amersham - - - -	148
Aberystwith - - - -	597	Amesbury - - - -	262
Abingdon - - - -	123	Amphill - - - -	181
Alcester - - - -	405	Andover - - - -	118
Alderbury - - - -	263	Anglesey - - - -	693 <i>a</i>
Alnwick - - - -	559	Ashbourne - - - -	447 <i>a</i>
Alresford - - - -	113	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - - -	414
Alston with Garrigill - - - -	564	Ashton-under-Lyne - - - -	474
Alton - - - -	114	Aston - - - -	395
Altrincham - - - -	454	Atcham - - - -	359

Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Atherstone - - - -	397	Brampton - - - -	566
Auckland - - - -	542	Brecknock - - - -	600
Axbridge - - - -	324	Brentford - - - -	134
Axminster - - - -	279	Bridge - - - -	64
Aylesbury - - - -	151	Bridgend and Cowbridge -	583
Aylsham - - - -	232	Bridgnorth - - - -	356
		Bridgwater - - - -	316
		Bridlington - - - -	524
		Bridport - - - -	278
		Brighton - - - -	85
Bakewell - - - -	449	Brinton - - - -	231 <i>b</i>
Bala - - - -	616	Bristol - - - -	329
Banbury - - - -	163	Brixworth - - - -	170
Bangor and Beaumaris -	621	Bromley - - - -	49
Barnet - - - -	136	Bromsgrove - - - -	392
Barnsley - - - -	505	Bromyard - - - -	350
Barnstaple - - - -	295	Buckingham - - - -	154
Barrow-on-Soar - - -	416	Builth - - - -	599
Barton-upon-Irwell - -	470	Buntingford - - - -	140 <i>a</i>
Basford - - - -	438	Burnley - - - -	478
Basinstoke - - - -	116	Burton-on-Trent - - -	375
Bath - - - -	326	Bury - - - -	469
Battle - - - -	77	Bury St. Edmunds - - -	215
Beaminster - - - -	277		
Bedale - - - -	535		
Bedford - - - -	179		
Bedminster - - - -	328		
Bedwellty - - - -	578 <i>b</i>	Caistor - - - -	432
Belford - - - -	560	Calne - - - -	254
Bellingham - - - -	557	Camberwell - - - -	33
Belper - - - -	446	Cambridge - - - -	187
Berkhampstead - - -	147	Camelford - - - -	300
Berwick-on-Tweed - -	561	Canterbury - - - -	65
Bethnal Green - - -	21	Cardiff - - - -	581
Beverley - - - -	518	Cardigan - - - -	593
Bicester - - - -	159	Carlisle - - - -	568
Bideford - - - -	297	Carmarthen - - - -	589
Biggleswade - - - -	180	Carnarvon - - - -	620
Billericay - - - -	199	Castle Ward - - - -	554
Billesdon - - - -	410	Catherington - - - -	111
Bingham - - - -	443	Caton - - - -	485 <i>b</i>
Birkenhead - - - -	460 <i>b</i>	Caxton and Arrington -	185
Birmingham - - - -	394	Cerne - - - -	275 <i>b</i>
Bishop's Stortford - -	139	Chailey - - - -	84 <i>a</i>
Blaby - - - -	411	Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	450
Blackburn - - - -	480	Chard - - - -	318
Blandford - - - -	270	Charterhouse - - - -	14 <i>b</i>
Blean - - - -	66	Cheadle - - - -	373
Blofield - - - -	237	Chelmsford - - - -	200
Blything - - - -	225	Chelsea - - - -	2
Bodmin - - - -	304	Cheltenham - - - -	344
Bolton - - - -	468	Chepstow - - - -	576
Bootle - - - -	572	Chertsey - - - -	38
Bosmere and Claydon -	220	Chester - - - -	459 <i>b</i>
Boston - - - -	425	Chesterfield - - - -	448
Bourn - - - -	422	Chester-le-Street - -	548
Brackley - - - -	164	Chesterton - - - -	186
Bradfield - - - -	126	Chichester - - - -	92 <i>b</i>
Bradford (Wilts) - -	258	Chippenharn - - - -	253
Bradford (York) - -	499 <i>b</i>	Chipping Norton - - -	162
Braintree - - - -	208	Chipping Sodbury - -	331
Bramley - - - -	500 <i>c</i>	Chorley - - - -	481

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Chorlton - - - -	471	Easthampstead - - -	130
Christchurch - - -	101	East Preston - - -	90
Church Stretton - -	354	East Retford - - -	435
Cirencester - - - -	340	Eastry - - - - -	71
City of London - - -	19	East Stonehouse - -	288
Cleobury Mortimer -	355	East Ward - - - -	573
Clifton - - - - -	330	Ecclesall Bierlow -	507
Clitheroe - - - - -	479	Edmonton - - - -	137
Clun - - - - -	353	Elham - - - - -	73
Clutton - - - - -	325	Ellesmere - - - -	362
Cockermouth - - - -	570	Ely - - - - -	190
Colchester - - - - -	204	Epping - - - - -	195
Congleton - - - - -	457	Epsom - - - - -	37
Conway - - - - -	622	Erpingham - - - -	231 a
Cookham - - - - -	129	Eton - - - - -	149
Corwen - - - - -	615	Evesham - - - - -	389
Cosford - - - - -	213	Exeter - - - - -	282
Coventry - - - - -	400		
Cranbrook - - - - -	60		
Crediton - - - - -	292		
Crickhowell - - - -	601		
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	251	Falmouth - - - - -	308
Croydon - - - - -	46	Fareham - - - - -	98
Cuckfield - - - - -	83	Faringdon - - - -	122
		Farnborough - - - -	41 b
		Farnham - - - - -	40
		Faversham - - - -	67
		Festiniog - - - - -	618
Darlington - - - -	540	Foleshill - - - - -	399
Dartford - - - - -	50	Fordingbridge - - -	103
Daventry - - - - -	169	Forehoe - - - - -	235
Depwade - - - - -	239	Freebridge Lynn - -	245
Derby - - - - -	445	Frome - - - - -	321
Devizes - - - - -	256	Fulham - - - - -	1 b
Dewsbury - - - - -	502	Fylde - - - - -	483
Docking - - - - -	244		
Dolgelly - - - - -	617		
Doncaster - - - - -	510		
Dorchester - - - - -	275 a		
Dore - - - - -	348 b	Gainsborough - - -	434
Dorking - - - - -	43	Garstang - - - - -	484
Dover - - - - -	72	Gateshead - - - -	551
Downham - - - - -	247	Glanford Brigg - - -	433
Drayton - - - - -	364	Glendale - - - - -	562
Driffield - - - - -	523	Glossop - - - - -	451 a
Droitwich - - - - -	391	Gloucester - - - -	336
Droxford - - - - -	110	Godstone - - - - -	45
Dudley - - - - -	382	Goole - - - - -	512
Dulverton - - - - -	313 b	Gower - - - - -	585 b
Dunmow - - - - -	209	Grantham - - - - -	427
Durham - - - - -	545 b	Gravesend and Milton	51
Dursley - - - - -	333	Gray's Inn - - - -	14 a
		Great Boughton - - -	459 a
		Great Ouseburn - - -	492 a
		Great Yarmouth - - -	228
		Greenwich - - - -	35
		Guildford - - - - -	39
		Guilcross - - - - -	240
		Guisborough - - - -	532
Easington - - - - -	546		
Easingwold - - - -	527		
East Ashford - - - -	63		
East and West Flegg -	229		
Eastbourne - - - - -	78		
East Grinstead - - -	82		

Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Hackney - - - -	11	Keighley - - - -	494
Hailsham - - - -	79	Kendal - - - -	575
Halifax - - - -	498	Kensington - - - -	1 <i>a</i>
Halstead - - - -	207	Kettering - - - -	172
Haltwhistle - - - -	556	Keynsham - - - -	327
Hambledon - - - -	42	Kidderminster - - - -	384
Hardingstone - - - -	167	Kingsbridge - - - -	285
Hartismere - - - -	218	Kingsclere - - - -	119
Hartlepool - - - -	541 <i>b</i>	King's Lynn - - - -	246
Hartley Wintney - - - -	115	King's Norton - - - -	393
Haslingden - - - -	477	Kingston-on-Hull - - - -	520
Hastings - - - -	76	Kingston (Surrey) - - - -	47
Hatfield - - - -	143 <i>a</i>	Kington - - - -	603 <i>a</i>
Havant - - - -	95	Kirkby Moorside - - - -	529 <i>b</i>
Haverfordwest - - - -	592	Knaresborough - - - -	492 <i>b</i>
Hawarden - - - -	459 <i>c</i>	Knighton - - - -	604
Hay - - - -	602		
Hayfield - - - -	451 <i>b</i>	Lambeth - - - -	31
Headington - - - -	157	Lampeter - - - -	595
Helmsley - - - -	529 <i>a</i>	Lancaster - - - -	485 <i>a</i>
Helston - - - -	309	Lanchester - - - -	545 <i>a</i>
Hemel Hempstead - - - -	146	Langport - - - -	317
Hemsworth - - - -	504 <i>b</i>	Launceston - - - -	301
Hendon - - - -	135	Ledbury - - - -	346
Henley - - - -	155	Leeds - - - -	501
Henstead - - - -	236	Leek - - - -	372 <i>a</i>
Hereford - - - -	348 <i>a</i>	Leicester - - - -	417
Hertford - - - -	142	Leigh - - - -	467
Hexham - - - -	555	Leighton Buzzard - - - -	183
Highworth and Swindon - - - -	250	Leominster - - - -	351
Hinckley - - - -	412	Lewes - - - -	84 <i>b</i>
Hitchin - - - -	141	Lewisham - - - -	36
Holbeach - - - -	424	Lexden and Winstree - - - -	205
Holbeck - - - -	500 <i>b</i> ¹	Leyburn - - - -	536
Holborn - - - -	14	Lichfield - - - -	377
Hollingbourn - - - -	59	Lincoln - - - -	428
Holsworthy - - - -	298	Linton - - - -	188
Holyhead - - - -	623 <i>b</i>	Liskeard - - - -	303
Holywell - - - -	610	Liverpool - - - -	461
Honiton - - - -	280	Llandilo Fawr - - - -	588
Hoo - - - -	53	Llandoverly - - - -	587
Horncastle - - - -	429	Llanelly - - - -	586
Horsham - - - -	87	Llanfyllin - - - -	609
Houghton-le-Spring - - - -	547	Llanrwst - - - -	614
Howden - - - -	517	Loddon and Clavering - - - -	238
Hoxne - - - -	219	Longtown - - - -	567
Huddersfield - - - -	497	Loughborough - - - -	415
Hungerford - - - -	121	Louth - - - -	431
Hunslet - - - -	500 <i>b</i> ²	Ludlow - - - -	352
Huntingdon - - - -	176	Luton - - - -	184
Hursley - - - -	109 <i>b</i>	Lutterworth - - - -	408
		Lymington - - - -	100
Inner Temple - - - -	19 <i>a</i>		
Ipswich - - - -	222	Macclesfield - - - -	453
Isle of Thanet - - - -	70	Machynlleth - - - -	606
Isle of Wight - - - -	99	Madeley - - - -	358
		Maidstone - - - -	58

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Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Maldon - - - -	202	Oakham - - - -	419
Malling - - - -	55	Okehampton - - - -	291
Malmsbury - - - -	252	Oldham - - - -	475
Malton - - - -	526	Ongar - - - -	196
Manchester - - - -	473 <i>a</i>	Ormskirk - - - -	464
Mansfield - - - -	437	Orsett - - - -	198
Market Bosworth - - - -	413	Oswestry - - - -	361
Market Harborough - - - -	409	Oundle - - - -	174
Marlborough - - - -	255	Oxford - - - -	153
Martley - - - -	386		
Medway - - - -	54		
Melksham - - - -	257		
Melton Mowbray - - - -	418	Paddington - - - -	1 <i>c</i>
Mere - - - -	267	Pateley Bridge - - - -	490
Meriden - - - -	396	Pattingham - - - -	521
Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	582 <i>a</i>	Pembroke - - - -	591
Middle Temple - - - -	13 <i>a</i>	Penistone - - - -	506 <i>a</i>
Midhurst - - - -	93	Penkridge - - - -	378
Mildenhall - - - -	216	Penrith - - - -	565
Mill End Old Town - - - -	24 <i>b</i>	Penzance - - - -	311
Milton - - - -	68	Pershore - - - -	390
Mitford and Launditch - - - -	242	Peterborough - - - -	175
Monmouth - - - -	577	Petersfield - - - -	112
Morpeth - - - -	558	Petworth - - - -	88
Mutford and Lothingland - - - -	227	Pewsey - - - -	261
		Pickering - - - -	530
		Plomesgate - - - -	224
		Plymouth - - - -	287
		Plympton St. Mary - - - -	286
Nantwich - - - -	458	Pocklington - - - -	516
Narberth - - - -	590	Pontefract - - - -	504 <i>a</i>
Neath - - - -	584	Pont-y-pool - - - -	579
Newark - - - -	442	Pontypridd - - - -	582 <i>b</i>
Newbury - - - -	120	Poole (Dorset) - - - -	272
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - - -	594	Poplar - - - -	25
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - -	369	Portsea Island - - - -	96
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	552	Potterspurty - - - -	166
Newent - - - -	335	Prescot - - - -	463
New Forest - - - -	104	Presteigne - - - -	603 <i>b</i>
Newhaven - - - -	84 <i>d</i>	Preston - - - -	482
Newmarket - - - -	189	Prestwich - - - -	473 <i>b</i>
Newport (Monmouth) - - - -	580	Pwllheli - - - -	619
Newport (Salop) - - - -	366		
Newport Pagnell - - - -	153		
Newton Abbot - - - -	283		
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - -	607	Radford - - - -	439
New Winchester - - - -	109 <i>a</i>	Reading - - - -	127
Northallerton - - - -	534	Redruth - - - -	310
Northampton - - - -	168	Reeth - - - -	538
North Aylesford - - - -	52	Reigate - - - -	44
North Bierley - - - -	499 <i>a</i>	Rhayader - - - -	605
Northleach - - - -	341	Richmond (Surrey) - - - -	48
Northwich - - - -	456	Richmond (York) - - - -	539
North Witchford - - - -	191	Ringwood - - - -	102
Norwich - - - -	234	Ripon - - - -	491
Nottingham - - - -	440	Risbridge - - - -	211
Nuneaton - - - -	398	Rochdale - - - -	476
		Rochford - - - -	201
		Romford - - - -	197
		Romney Marsh - - - -	74
		Romsey - - - -	107
		Ross - - - -	347

Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

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Poor Rates,
&c.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Rothbury - - - -	563	Spalding - - - -	423
Rotherham - - - -	509	Spilsby - - - -	430
Royston - - - -	140 <i>b</i>	Stafford - - - -	367
Rugby - - - -	401	Staines - - - -	132
Runcorn - - - -	455	Stamford - - - -	421
Ruthin - - - -	612	Stepney - - - -	24 <i>a</i>
Rye - - - -	75	Steyning - - - -	86
		Stockbridge - - - -	108
		Stockport - - - -	452
		Stockton - - - -	541 <i>a</i>
Saddleworth - - - -	496	Stoke Damerel - - - -	289
Saffron Walden - - - -	210	Stokesley - - - -	533
St. Albans - - - -	144	Stoke-upon-Trent - - - -	371
St. Asaph - - - -	613	Stone - - - -	368
St. Austell - - - -	306	Stourbridge - - - -	383
St. Columb Major - - - -	305	Stow - - - -	217
St. Faith - - - -	233	Stow-on-the-Wold - - - -	342
St. George's - - - -	3	Strand - - - -	13
St. George-in-the-East - - - -	23	Stratford-on-Avon - - - -	404
St. Germans - - - -	302	Stratton - - - -	299
St. Giles and St. George - - - -	12	Stroud - - - -	338
St. Ives - - - -	177	Sturminster - - - -	269
St. John, Hampstead - - - -	8	Sudbury - - - -	212
St. Leonard, Shoreditch - - - -	20	Sunderland - - - -	549
St. Mary, Islington - - - -	10	Swaffham - - - -	248
St. Marylebone - - - -	7	Swansea - - - -	585 <i>a</i>
St. Neot's - - - -	178		
St. Olave, Southwark - - - -	27		
St. Pancras - - - -	9		
St. Saviour, Southwark - - - -	26	Tadcaster - - - -	514 <i>b</i>
St. Thomas - - - -	281	Tamworth - - - -	376
Salford - - - -	472	Taunton - - - -	315
Samford - - - -	221	Tavistock - - - -	290
Scarborough - - - -	525	Teesdale - - - -	543
Scilly Islands - - - -	312	Tenbury - - - -	385
Sculcoates - - - -	519	Tendring - - - -	203
Sedbergh - - - -	487	Tenterden - - - -	61
Sedgefield - - - -	541 <i>c</i>	Tetbury - - - -	339
Seisdon - - - -	379 <i>a</i>	Tewkesbury - - - -	345
Selby - - - -	513 <i>a</i>	Thakeham - - - -	89
Settle - - - -	488	Thame - - - -	156
Sevenoaks - - - -	56	Thetford - - - -	249
Shaftesbury - - - -	268	Thingoe - - - -	214
Shardlow - - - -	444	Thirsk - - - -	528
Sheffield - - - -	508	Thornbury - - - -	332
Sheppey - - - -	69	Thorne - - - -	511
Shepton Mallet - - - -	322	Thrapston - - - -	173
Sherborne - - - -	276	Ticehurst - - - -	80
Shiffnal - - - -	357	Tisbury - - - -	266
Shipston-on-Stour - - - -	406	Tiverton - - - -	293
Shrewsbury - - - -	360	Todmorden - - - -	495
Skipton - - - -	489 <i>a</i>	Tonbridge - - - -	57
Skirlaugh - - - -	522	Torrington - - - -	296
Sleaford - - - -	426	Totnes - - - -	284
Smallburgh - - - -	230	Towcester - - - -	165
Solihull - - - -	402	Toxteth Park - - - -	462 <i>b</i>
Southam - - - -	407	Tregaron - - - -	598
Southampton - - - -	105	Truro - - - -	307
South Molton - - - -	294	Tynemouth - - - -	553
South Shields - - - -	550		
South Stoneham - - - -	106		
Southwell - - - -	441		

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Poor Rates,
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Index to the Unions, &c.—continued.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Uckfield - - - -	81	West Ward - - - -	574
Ulverstone - - - -	486	Wetherby - - - -	492 <i>c</i>
Uppingham - - - -	420	Weymouth - - - -	274
Upton-on-Severn - - - -	388	Wharfedale - - - -	493 <i>c</i>
Uttoxeter - - - -	374	Wheatenhurst - - - -	337
Uxbridge - - - -	133	Whitby - - - -	531
		Whitchurch (Southampton) -	117
		Whitchurch (Salop) - - - -	363 <i>b</i>
		Whitechapel - - - -	22
		Whitehaven - - - -	571
		Whittlesey - - - -	192
		Wigan - - - -	465
		Wigton - - - -	569
		Williton - - - -	313 <i>a</i>
		Wilton - - - -	265
		Wimborne and Cranborne -	271
		Wincanton - - - -	320
		Winchcomb - - - -	343
		Windsor - - - -	131
		Winslow - - - -	152
		Wirrall - - - -	460 <i>a</i>
		Wisbeach - - - -	193
		Witham - - - -	206
		Witney - - - -	161
		Woburn - - - -	182
		Wokingham - - - -	128
		Wolstanton and Burslem -	370
		Wolverhampton - - - -	379 <i>b</i>
		Woodbridge - - - -	223
		Woodstock - - - -	160
		Worcester - - - -	387
		Worksop - - - -	436
		Wortley - - - -	506 <i>b</i>
		Wrexham - - - -	611
		Wycombe - - - -	150
		Yeovil - - - -	319
		York - - - -	515
Wakefield - - - -	503 <i>a</i>		
Wallingford - - - -	125		
Walsall - - - -	380		
Walsingham - - - -	243		
Wandsworth and Clapham -	32		
Wangford - - - -	226		
Wantage - - - -	124		
Ware - - - -	138		
Wareham and Purbeck -	273		
Warminster - - - -	260		
Warrington - - - -	466		
Warwick - - - -	403		
Watford - - - -	145		
Wayland - - - -	241		
Weardale - - - -	544		
Wellingborough - - - -	171		
Wellington (Salop) - - - -	365		
Wellington (Somerset) -	314		
Wells - - - -	323		
Welwyn - - - -	143 <i>b</i>		
Wem - - - -	363 <i>a</i>		
Weobly - - - -	349		
West Ashford - - - -	62		
Westbourne - - - -	94		
West Bromwich - - - -	381		
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	259		
Westbury-on-Severn - - - -	334		
West Derby - - - -	462 <i>a</i>		
West Firle - - - -	84 <i>c</i>		
West Ham - - - -	194		
Westhampnett - - - -	91		
Westminster - - - -	6		

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

No. 57.

POOR RATES LEVIED AND EXPENDED.—SERIAL SUMMARY; 32 Years,
1840 to 1871.

No. 57.—STATEMENT of the SUMS LEVIED as POOR RATES; the Receipts in aid of Poor for the Years ended at Lady-day 1840 to 1871 inclusive; also the

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE					
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Total Receipts.	A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes connected therewith.		B.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with A.			
				Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity.	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 32.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1840	6,014,605	227,966	6,242,571	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	..	..
1841	6,351,828	226,984	6,578,812	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	..	..
1842	6,552,890	201,514	6,754,404	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	..	..
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,661	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	..	..
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	105,304	1,356,457	..	..
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	95,397	1,279,962	..	57,988	
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	83,298	1,297,505	..	52,240	
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	76,385	1,334,770	..	51,565	
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	73,439	1,391,376	..	58,265	
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	70,252	1,381,132	..	62,776	
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	77,582	1,321,035	..	65,120	
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	68,545	1,392,509	..	61,259	
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	62,830	1,344,798	..	60,325	
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	52,818	1,406,173	..	55,376	
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	46,569	1,481,881	..	56,514	
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	51,503	1,598,401	..	58,342	
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	53,544	1,577,359	..	61,006	
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	59,164	1,776,944	..	59,396	
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	60,473	1,916,273	..	50,043	
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	65,088	1,915,255	..	46,059	
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	61,139	1,936,549	..	42,083	
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	59,509	1,925,210	..	43,566	
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	56,783	2,026,916	..	45,162	
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	49,793	2,075,468	..	43,273	
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	43,290	2,163,290	..	41,609	
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	47,065	2,133,290	550,976	41,830	
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	42,153	2,209,184	578,494	40,868	
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	26,999	2,511,511	595,699	38,132	
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	28,832	2,456,578	614,893	36,281	
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	24,526	2,564,735	658,469	42,823	
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	27,002	2,587,896	652,591	43,873	
1871	11,610,920	510,399	12,121,319	7,883,019	18,079	2,708,840	648,946	37,244	

ates; the Total Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England, expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.									
A.—Relief to the Poor.			B.—Expended for Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief.		Total Expenditure.	Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Expended for Medical Relief only (included in "Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor").	Years ended Lady-day.
Payments Account of the Distric- tion, et, viz. Fees to magis- trates; day for register poor, &c., and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parlia- mentary or Municipal Registra- tion, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under the Parochial Assess- ment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and Loans repaid under the same.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase/Decrease	s. d.	£	
1,228	..	..	49,963	466,698	6,067,426	3·9 —	68 6	151,781	1840
3,728	11,664	..	43,157	527,717	6,493,172	4·0 —	65 3	154,054	1841
2,379	33,744	..	40,178	375,203	6,711,771	3·2 —	64 0	153,481	1842
3,896	16,425	..	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0 —	54 4	160,726	1843
6,094	16,980	..	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	— 4·5	51 5	166,257	1844
7,388	25,905	20,153	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3 —	49 2	174,330	1845
4,821	27,447	21,556	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	— 1·7	53 3	175,190	1846
9,328	18,115	25,041	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0 —	59 0	179,526	1847
6,982	21,965	24,329	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6 —	64 6	197,954	1848
7,200	29,375	28,564	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	— 6·3	49 1	211,181	1849
8,637	23,642	28,773	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	— 6·9	42 7	227,171	1850
6,676	25,248	28,257	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	— 8·0	39 11	209,993	1851
8,960	25,895	30,533	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	— 1·3	39 4	212,050	1852
0,810	27,576	30,994	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8 —	42 0	215,054	1853
0,339	45,729	31,622	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0 —	61 7	230,777	1854
5,119	54,727	31,418	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·3 —	70 0	231,682	1855
3,873	44,503	31,247	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9 —	75 4	231,872	1856
3,850	41,256	32,767	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	— 1·8	65 3	231,623	1857
4,978	40,761	32,466	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	— 0·3	53 10	230,597	1858
6,441	46,472	32,301	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	— 5·4	42 9	233,124	1859
7,917	46,006	34,226	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	— 1·9	44 9	236,339	1860
6,992	47,730	34,910	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	3·9 —	55 10	238,233	1861
7,633	42,520	35,976	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2 —	56 7	242,200	1862
7,130	45,662	36,586	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4 —	52 1	248,286	1863
2,946	62,653	37,509	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	— 1·6	43 2	253,204	1864
4,861	58,524	38,974	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	— 2·5	39 8	259,833	1865
5,563	55,818	37,715	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8 —	43 6	264,052	1866
4,239	44,815	39,637	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8 —	53 7	272,225	1867
3,826	50,987	39,199	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7 —	67 6	272,341	1868
6,735	64,378	71,213	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3 —	57 8	282,115	1869
6,098	63,573	69,467	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	— 0·4	46 2	282,313	1870
8,323	73,175	70,373	53,998	517,079	12,089,036	3·1 —	49 8	290,253	1871

&c.

No. 58.—POOR RATES and the EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF IN ENGLAND; RATE per Head, and RATE in the Pound, of both Items; and the AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT; for the Years ended at Lady-day 1834 to 1871 inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population estimated according to the Rates of Income.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates.	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount Levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population.		Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value of Property assessed in 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 respectively.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Years ended at Lady-day.
				Levy.	Relief to the Poor.	Levy.	Relief to the Poor.		
1834	14,372,000	£ 8,338,079	£ 6,317,255	11 7½	8 9½	—	—	51 11	1834
1835	14,564,000	7,373,807	5,526,418	10 1½	7 7	—	—	44 2	1835
1836	14,758,000	6,354,538	4,717,630	8 7½	6 4½	—	—	39 5	1836
1837	14,955,000	5,294,566	4,044,741	7 1	5 5	—	—	52 6	1837
1838	15,155,000	5,186,389	4,123,604	6 10½	5 5½	—	—	55 3	1838
1839	15,357,000	5,613,939	4,406,907	7 3½	5 8½	—	—	69 4	1839
1840	15,562,000	6,014,605	4,576,965	7 8½	5 10½	—	—	68 6	1840
1841	15,911,757	6,351,828	4,760,929	7 11½	5 11½	2 0·4	1 6·3	65 3	1841
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8 2½	6 1½	—	—	64 0	1842
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8 9	6 5½	—	—	54 4	1843
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8 4½	6 0½	—	—	51 5	1844
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8 2	6 0½	—	—	49 2	1845
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8 0½	5 10½	—	—	53 3	1846
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8 2	6 2½	2 0·8	1 6·9	59 0	1847
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9 0½	7 1½	—	—	64 6	1848
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8 9	6 7½	—	—	49 1	1849
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8 2½	6 1	2 1·8	1 7·1	42 7	1850
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7 6½	5 6½	—	—	39 11	1851
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7 2½	5 4½	—	—	39 4	1852
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7 1	5 4½	—	—	42 0	1853
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7 6	5 8	—	—	61 7	1854
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8 4½	6 3	—	—	70 0	1855
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8 7½	6 3½	2 3·4	1 8·1	75 4	1856
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8 5½	6 1½	—	—	65 3	1857
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8 5½	6 0½	—	—	53 10	1858
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8 3½	5 8½	—	—	42 9	1859
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7 9½	5 6	—	—	44 9	1860
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7 10½	5 9	—	—	55 10	1861
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,525	8 5	6 0	—	—	56 7	1862
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8 4	6 4½	—	—	52 1	1863
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9 1½	6 2½	—	—	43 2	1864
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9 0	6 0	—	—	39 8	1865
1866	21,100,000	9,573,772	6,439,517	9 1	6 1½	2 0·5	1 4·5	43 6	1866
1867	21,320,000	10,303,665	6,959,840	9 8	6 6½	—	—	53 7½	1867
1868	21,540,000	11,054,513	7,498,059	10 3½	6 11½	2 2·4	1 5·9	67 6½	1868
1869	21,760,000	11,363,656	7,673,100	10 5½	7 0½	—	—	58 3	1869
1870	21,980,000	11,573,608	7,644,307	10 6½	6 11½	2 2·6	1 5·6	46 2½	1870
1871	22,704,108	11,610,920	7,886,724	10 2½	6 11½	—	—	49 8½	1871

Notes.—(a) The year 1834 was the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

(b) The Population of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.

(c) The net Annual Value of Rateable Property for England and Wales in 1841 was £ 62,540,000; in 1847 £ 67,330,257; in 1850 £ 67,500,153, and in 1856 £ 71,340,370. The gross estimated Rental was, for the first time, returned in the last-mentioned year; it amounted to £ 86,077,476. In 1866 the gross estimated Rental was £ 110,070,206; and the Rateable Value £ 38,658,408. In 1868 the gross estimated rental was £ 118,431,104; and the Rateable Value £ 100,908,006. In 1870 the Rateable Value was £ 104,430,283.

No. 59.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—REMARKS, Half Year
ended Lady-day 1871.

THE Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from 648 Unions. The amount expended in these Unions during the half-year was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£786,747	£1,840,073	£2,626,820

The population of the places referred to was 20,055,305, according to the Census of 1861; the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half-years ended at Lady-day 1869, 1870, and 1871, in 645* Unions :

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Cost of			Increase as compared with 1869.	Increase per Cent.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.*		
	£	£	£	£	
1869 -	777,152	1,807,895	2,585,047	—	—
1870 -	767,903	1,829,945	2,597,848	12,801	0.5
1871 -	785,785	1,835,016	2,620,801	35,754	1.4

* Exclusive of Lunesdale, Aysgarth, and East Preston Unions, also the cost of Out-door Relief in the Shrewsbury and Forden Unions, no returns having been received from those places in 1869.

The average price of wheat, during the half years ended Lady-day 1869, 1870, and 1871, was, in—

1869	-	-	-	-	51s. 0d. per imperial quarter.
1870	-	-	-	-	44s. 1d. " "
1871	-	-	-	-	51s. 6d. " "

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables :—

Half Years ended at Lady-day.	BREAD, per Alb. Loaf.			FLOUR, per Sack of 280 lbs.			POTATOES, per Ton.			MUTTON and BEEF, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1869	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	39 0	36 0	38 4	110 0	95 0	121 6	7 0	7 0	7 6
1870	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	35 0	32 0	35 0	72 6	86 8	70 0	7 7	7 8½	8 2
1871	0 6	0 5½	0 5½	34 0	30 7	37 6	77 6	81 6	76 3	7 11½	8 0½	8 9

(continued)

Half Year ended at Lady-day.	BUTTER, per lb.			CHEESE, per lb.			TEA, per lb.			SUGAR, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- munds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- munds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- munds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- munds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1860	1 0	1 1½	1 2	0 6	0 6	0 6½	1 6½	1 7½	3 0	0 3½	0 4	0 4
1870	0 11½	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	1 8	1 7½	2 10½	0 4	0 4½	0 4
1871	0 11½	0 11½	1 2	0 6	0 6½	0 6	1 7	1 5½	1 10½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½

Comparative
 Expenditure
 in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure in England and Wales for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Lady-day half year, 1871, with that of 1870, it will be seen that there was a net increase of 22,945*l.*, or less than one per cent. ; eight Divisions showing an increased cost, and three a decreased cost.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1871 and 1870.		Difference per Cent.	
		1870.	1871.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	£ 420,448	£ 421,676	1,228	—	0·3	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	305,133	314,959	9,826	—	3·2	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	232,764	237,767	5,003	—	2·1	—
IV. EASTERN -	56	200,875	209,629	8,754	—	4·4	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	270,105	275,990	5,885	—	2·2	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	252,251	249,353	—	2,898	—	1·1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	156,693	159,034	2,341	—	1·5	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	260,938	251,874	—	9,064	—	3·5
IX. YORK - - -	61	179,300	180,505	1,205	—	0·7	—
X. NORTHERN - - -	39	119,798	119,105	—	693	—	0·6
XI. WELSH - - -	53	203,175	204,533	1,358	—	0·7	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (So far as returned)	648	2,601,480	*2,624,425	22,945	—	0·9	—

* Exclusive of the cost of Out-door Relief in the Shrewsbury and Forden Unions, of which no return was made at Lady-day 1870.

Relief in Money
 and in Kind to
 Out-door Pau-
 pers.

A column showing with respect to the Out-door Paupers, the cost of Relief in Kind has been added to this Return. About *five-sixths* of the total expenditure for Out-door Relief is given in money, and

one-sixth in kind. It appears that out of the 648 Unions of England, 123 during the past half year administered all their Relief to Out-door Paupers in money. (C.) *Poor Rates, &c.*

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Lady-day 1871 for Out-door Relief.		
		In Money.	In Kind.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	147,645	63,429	211,074
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	146,938	61,843	208,781
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	137,756	43,773	181,529
IV. EASTERN -	56	103,734	55,619	159,353
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	192,829	31,545	224,374
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	145,904	30,679	176,583
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	106,655	15,563	122,218
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	130,997	15,377	146,374
IX. YORK - - -	61	128,976	5,985	134,961
X. NORTHERN - -	39	90,370	2,219	92,589
XI. WELSH - - -	53	174,437	7,800	182,237
ENGLAND AND WALES (So far as returned) }	648	1,506,241	333,832	1,840,073

Information has also been collected with regard to the *average weekly cost per head* of Paupers maintained in the workhouse. Columns have been introduced into this Return* exhibiting the outlay for food and necessaries and for clothing separately. This information may be useful to Boards of Guardians, by enabling them to compare their expenditure more in detail with that of other Unions. Cost per head of Workhouse Paupers.

Whitehall,
13th September 1871. } FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department of the
Local Government Board.

* See Parliamentary Return No. 140 (C.), Session 1871.

No. 60.—IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, Half Years ended at Lady-Day 1870 and 1871 respectively, in 648 Unions having a population of 20,055,361 Persons; the entire Population of England being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1861.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Lady- day Half Years 1871 & 1870.		Difference per Cent.	
				Half Years ended at Lady-day									
				1870.			1871.						
				In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	162	2,029,192	158,090	151,660	309,750	157,464	147,379	304,843	—	4,907	—	1'8
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	17	579,748	38,203	38,218	76,421	41,175	41,229	82,404	5,983	—	7'8	—
3.*Kent (part) -	3	11	193,427	9,228	25,049	34,277	11,963	22,466	34,429	152	—	0'4	—
Totals -	30	190	2,802,367	205,521	214,927	420,448	210,602	211,074	421,676	1,228	—	0'5	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.													
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	139	261,406	14,669	28,149	42,818	15,089	30,496	45,585	2,767	—	6'5	—
3.*Kent (part) -	26	418	543,540	32,733	49,970	82,703	32,776	49,837	82,613	—	90	—	—
4. Sussex -	23	326	368,639	21,286	45,248	66,534	22,766	47,763	70,529	3,995	—	6'0	—
5. Southampton -	26	353	467,353	24,043	54,226	78,269	24,706	55,608	80,314	2,045	—	2'6	—
6. Berks -	12	240	208,625	10,475	24,334	34,809	10,841	25,077	35,918	1,109	—	3'2	—
Totals -	98	1,476	1,844,664	103,206	201,927	305,133	106,178	208,781	314,959	9,826	—	3'2	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.													
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	187,325	12,379	17,091	29,470	12,076	18,426	30,502	1,032	—	3'5	—
7. Hertford -	12	165	177,462	8,620	23,110	31,730	8,857	23,172	32,029	299	—	0'9	—
8. Buckingham -	7	196	147,186	6,109	22,108	28,217	6,083	22,734	28,817	600	—	2'1	—
9. Oxford -	9	297	171,067	7,208	22,974	30,182	7,288	23,692	30,980	798	—	2'6	—
10. Northampton -	12	332	230,964	6,946	36,755	43,701	6,649	37,851	44,500	799	—	1'8	—
11. Huntingdon -	3	88	59,137	2,240	7,285	9,525	1,971	7,053	9,024	—	501	—	—
12. Bedford -	6	138	140,479	4,864	19,081	23,945	5,009	19,901	24,910	965	—	4'0	—
13. Cambridge -	9	174	181,552	7,962	28,032	35,994	8,305	28,700	37,005	1,011	—	2'8	—
Totals -	64	1,447	1,295,152	56,328	178,436	232,764	56,238	181,520	237,767	5,003	—	2'1	—
IV. EASTERN.													
14. Essex -	17	372	379,609	20,595	53,877	74,472	20,922	56,763	77,685	3,213	—	4'3	—
15. Suffolk -	17	531	335,409	11,508	41,122	52,630	11,935	43,176	55,111	2,461	—	4'7	—
16. Norfolk -	23	743	427,417	16,451	57,302	73,753	17,419	59,414	76,833	3,080	—	4'2	—
Totals -	56	1,646	1,142,525	48,554	152,321	200,875	50,276	159,353	209,629	8,754	—	4'4	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.													
17. Wilts -	17	315	236,027	9,714	35,930	45,644	10,116	36,783	46,899	1,255	—	2'7	—
18. Dorset -	12	297	182,193	5,169	26,810	31,979	5,569	27,645	33,214	1,035	—	3'2	—
19. Devon -	20	474	589,159	14,969	65,602	80,571	15,367	67,491	82,858	2,287	—	2'8	—
20. Cornwall -	13	221	362,409	6,834	29,660	36,494	6,888	30,609	37,497	1,003	—	2'7	—
21. Somerset -	17	495	463,226	14,148	61,269	75,417	13,876	61,846	75,722	305	—	0'4	—
Totals -	79	1,792	1,833,074	50,834	219,271	270,105	51,616	224,374	275,900	5,885	—	2'2	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.													
22. Gloucester -	17	363	442,983	17,184	48,185	65,369	16,947	46,782	63,729	—	1,640	—	—
23. Hereford -	7	219	106,796	3,458	12,210	15,668	3,981	12,405	16,386	718	—	4'6	—
24. Salop -	16	303	260,229	7,068	15,092	22,060	7,769	14,170	21,039	—	1,121	—	—

IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at Lady-day 1870
and 1871 respectively, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1861.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Lady- day Half- Years 1871 & 1870.	Difference per Cent.		
				Half Years ended at Lady-day									
				1870.			1871.						
				In- main- tenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.	In- main- tenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.				
I. WEST MIDLAND —continued.				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. Decr. £ £	Incr. Decr.		
5. Stafford - -	17	279	769,067	20,047	44,856	64,903	19,431	46,095	65,526	623	—	1'0	—
6. Worcester - -	11	233	294,901	8,090	22,070	30,160	7,962	22,090	30,052	—	108	—	0'4
7. Warwick - -	14	273	561,334	18,067	35,024	53,091	17,515	34,206	51,721	—	1,370	—	2'6
Totals -	82	1,609	2,435,310	74,814	177,437	252,251	73,605	175,748	249,353	—	2,898	—	1'1
II. NORTH MIDLAND.													
8. Leicester - -	11	350	243,636	9,296	23,091	32,387	8,993	23,828	32,821	434	—	1'3	—
9. Rutland - -	2	67	23,479	888	2,677	3,565	897	2,672	3,569	4	—	0'1	—
10. Lincoln - -	14	751	408,850	11,861	51,750	63,611	12,018	52,880	64,898	1,287	—	2'0	—
11. Nottingham -	9	305	333,784	9,241	26,031	35,272	8,740	26,537	35,277	5	—	0'0	—
12. Derby - -	9	279	294,326	6,044	15,814	21,858	6,168	16,301	22,469	611	—	2'8	—
Totals -	45	1,752	1,289,075	37,380	119,363	156,693	36,816	122,218	159,034	2,341	—	1'5	—
III. NH. WESTERN.													
13. Chester - -	12	469	469,577	12,739	31,502	44,241	12,180	30,153	42,333	—	1,908	—	4'3
14. Lancaster - -	29	480	2,405,203	82,266	134,431	216,697	93,320	116,221	209,541	—	7,156	—	3'3
Totals -	41	949	2,934,780	95,005	165,933	260,938	105,500	146,374	251,874	—	9,064	—	3'5
IX. YORK.													
15. West Riding -	35	704	1,529,513	34,175	99,740	133,915	33,324	101,488	134,812	897	—	0'7	—
16. East Riding -	10	373	273,674	7,555	16,161	23,716	7,410	16,591	24,001	285	—	1'2	—
17. North Riding -	16	403	211,101	4,756	16,913	21,669	4,810	16,882	21,692	23	—	0'1	—
Totals -	61	1,570	2,014,288	46,486	132,814	179,300	45,544	134,961	180,505	1,205	—	0'7	—
X. NORTHERN.													
18. Durham - -	15	314	542,125	11,623	42,944	54,567	12,311	43,224	55,535	968	—	1'8	—
19. Northumberland -	12	541	342,997	7,696	32,356	40,052	8,094	31,832	39,926	—	126	—	0'3
20. Cumberland - -	9	208	205,264	5,305	14,562	19,867	4,670	13,935	18,605	—	1,262	—	6'4
21. Westmorland - -	3	110	60,946	1,454	3,858	5,312	1,441	3,598	5,039	—	273	—	5'1
Totals -	39	1,173	1,151,332	26,078	93,720	119,798	26,516	92,589	119,105	—	693	—	0'6
XI. WELSH.													
22. Monmouth - -	6	164	196,977	5,450	22,411	27,861	5,521	23,095	28,616	755	—	2'7	—
23. South Wales - -	28	683	699,649	12,295	91,766	104,061	11,618	94,515	106,133	2,072	—	2'0	—
24. North Wales - -	19	378	416,112	6,679	64,574	71,253	6,717	63,067	69,784	—	1,469	—	2'1
Totals -	53	1,225	1,312,738	24,424	178,751	203,175	23,856	180,677	204,533	1,358	—	0'7	—
TOTALS of Unions in } England - - - - }	648	14,889	20,065,306	768,580	1,832,900	2,601,480	786,747	1,837,678	2,624,425	22,945	—	0'9	—
Residue of the King- } dom - - - - - }	5		10,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS of England -	—	14,894	20,066,224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

No. 61.

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—REMARKS, Half Year ended
MICHAELMAS 1871.

Number of Unions returned. THE Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from 647 Unions. The amount expended in these Unions during the half-year ended Michaelmas 1871 was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£707,297	- £1,823,500	- £2,530,797

The population of the places referred to was 22,701,137, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,704,108.

Expenditure,
Michaelmas,
half years 1869,
1870, and 1871.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the half years ended at Michaelmas 1869, 1870, and 1871, in 644* Unions.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Cost of			Increase as compared with 1869.	Increase per cent.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL*		
	£	£	£	£	—
1869 -	699,859	1,773,774	2,473,633	—	—
1870 -	690,812	1,802,653	2,493,465	19,832	0.8
1871 -	706,636	1,818,770	2,525,406	51,773	2.1

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was in—

1869 -	-	-	48s. 4d. per imperial quarter.
1870 -	-	-	47s. 8d. " "
1871 -	-	-	58s. 4d. " "

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:—

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	BREAD, per 4lb. Loaf.			FLOUR, per Sack of 280 lbs.			POTATOES, per Ton.			MUTTON and BEEF, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1869	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	33 6	31 6	29 2	85 0	91 8	114 4	7 7½	8 5½	8 0½
1870	0 4½	0 5½	0 5	34 0	36 9	35 0	77 6	103 9	112 6	7 11½	8 0½	8 0½
1871	0 5	0 6½	0 5½	40 0	40 6	41 8	80 0	86 10	66 8	9 9½	8 9	8 10½

(continued)

* Exclusive of the expenditure in three new Unions, namely, East Preston, Luncedale, and Aynarth; also the cost of Out Relief in the Shrewsbury and Forden Unions respectively, of which no Return was made in 1869.

Half Year ended at Michaelmas	BUTTER, per lb.			CHEESE, per lb.			TEA, per lb.			SUGAR, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- mund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- mund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- mund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Ed- mund's.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1869	0 11½	0 11½	1 1½	0 6	0 7½	0 6½	1 8	1 8	2 10½	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½
1870	0 11	0 10½	1 0½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	1 7	1 6	3 0	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½
1871	0 10½	0 11½	1 0½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	1 6	1 6	3 0	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half year 1871 with that of 1870, it will be found from the next Table that there was an increase in nine and a decrease in two Divisions of the Kingdom. Comparative
Expenditure in
Divisions.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended Michaelmas		Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1871 and 1870.		Difference per Cent.	
		1870.	1871.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	390,616	387,760	—	2,856	—	0·7
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	285,263	297,145	11,882	—	4·2	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	220,236	225,947	5,711	—	2·6	—
IV. EASTERN - -	56	194,655	203,537	8,882	—	4·6	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	272,290	276,683	4,393	—	1·6	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	249,449	251,201	1,752	—	0·7	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	155,892	158,392	2,500	—	1·6	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	234,123	228,178	—	5,945	—	2·5
IX. YORK - - -	61	175,674	176,928	1,254	—	0·7	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	116,727	118,386	1,659	—	1·4	—
XI. WELSH - -	52	204,263	206,640	2,377	—	1·2	—
ENGLAND - -	647	2,499,188	2,530,797	31,609	—	1·3	—

The amount expended as Relief in Kind to the Out-door Paupers is also given in this Return. About *five-sixths* of the total expenditure for Out-door Relief is given in money and *one-sixth* in kind. It appears that out of the 647 Unions of England, 120 during the past half-year administered all their relief to Out-door Paupers in money. Relief in Money
and in Kind
to Out-door
Paupers.

(C.)
Poor Rates,
&c.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Michaelmas 1871 for Out-door Relief.		
		In Money.	In Kind.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	142,867	51,745	194,612
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	146,127	60,136	206,263
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	134,483	43,783	178,266
IV. EASTERN -	56	103,942	57,037	160,979
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	196,473	32,362	228,835
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	148,584	32,592	181,176
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	107,840	17,306	125,146
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	125,366	11,578	136,944
IX. YORK -	61	128,615	5,114	133,729
X. NORTHERN -	39	90,940	2,348	93,288
XI. WELSH -	52	177,496	6,766	184,262
ENGLAND -	647	1,502,733	320,767	1,823,500

Cost per head
of Workhouse
Paupers.

Information has also been collected with regard to the *average weekly cost per head* of paupers maintained in the workhouse. In this Return* the outlay for food and necessaries and for clothing is given separately. This information may be useful to Boards of Guardians, by enabling them to compare their expenditure more in detail with that of other Unions.

Whitehall,
24th January 1872. }

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department of
the Local Government Board.

* See Parliamentary Paper No. 140 (C. 1.), Session 1871.

62.—SUMMARY of the AMOUNT EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1870 and 1871 respectively, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,701,137 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 22,704,108 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1871 & 1870.		Difference per Cent.	
				Half Years ended at Michaelmas									
				1870.			1871.						
				In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
HE METROPOLIS.				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
*Middlesex (part) -	22	162	2,284,791	145,790	138,559	284,349	145,027	134,772	279,799	—	4,550	—	1'6
*Surrey (part) -	5	17	740,680	38,908	37,580	76,488	39,033	40,688	79,721	3,233	—	4'2	—
*Kent (part) -	3	11	225,452	8,645	21,134	29,779	9,088	19,152	28,240	—	1,539	—	5'2
Totals -	30	190	3,250,923	193,343	197,273	390,616	193,148	194,612	387,760	—	2,856	—	0'7
SOUTH EASTERN.													
*Surrey (part) -	11	139	365,146	12,905	27,271	40,176	13,375	29,249	42,624	2,448	—	6'1	—
*Kent (part) -	26	418	628,436	26,503	48,738	75,241	27,452	50,797	78,249	3,008	—	4'0	—
Sussex -	23	326	420,861	17,663	44,658	62,321	18,824	47,047	65,871	3,550	—	5'7	—
Southampton -	26	353	525,452	21,272	53,355	74,627	21,569	55,487	77,056	2,429	—	3'3	—
Berks -	12	240	226,322	8,349	24,549	32,898	9,662	23,683	33,345	447	—	1'4	—
Totals -	98	1,476	2,166,217	86,892	196,571	285,263	90,832	206,263	297,145	11,882	—	4'2	—
SOUTH MIDLAND.													
*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	284,874	9,895	14,536	24,431	10,581	15,762	26,343	1,912	—	7'8	—
Hertford -	12	166	194,614	6,978	22,158	29,136	7,398	23,496	30,894	1,758	—	6'0	—
Buckingham -	7	196	155,003	5,392	22,568	27,960	4,816	21,928	26,744	—	1,216	—	4'3
Oxford -	9	297	178,319	6,036	22,912	28,948	5,992	23,231	29,223	275	—	0'9	—
Northampton -	12	332	248,192	5,854	36,098	41,952	5,913	37,272	43,185	1,233	—	2'9	—
Huntingdon -	3	88	58,044	1,617	6,846	8,463	1,635	7,239	8,874	411	—	4'9	—
Bedford -	6	188	151,539	3,881	19,427	23,308	4,194	19,703	23,897	589	—	2'5	—
Cambridge -	9	174	191,982	6,466	29,572	36,038	7,152	29,635	36,787	749	—	2'1	—
Totals -	64	1,447	1,442,567	46,119	174,117	220,236	47,681	178,266	225,947	5,711	—	2'6	—
IV. EASTERN.													
Essex -	17	372	440,874	17,585	55,080	72,665	17,744	57,406	75,150	2,485	—	3'4	—
Suffolk -	17	531	346,831	9,577	41,053	50,630	10,199	43,289	53,488	2,858	—	5'6	—
Norfolk -	22	743	430,552	14,785	56,575	71,360	14,615	60,284	74,899	3,539	—	5'0	—
Totals -	56	1,646	1,218,257	41,947	152,708	194,655	42,558	160,979	203,537	8,882	—	4'6	—
SOUTH WESTERN.													
Wilt -	17	315	244,671	8,489	35,898	44,387	8,883	37,150	46,033	1,646	—	3'7	—
Dorset -	12	287	189,006	4,436	27,199	31,635	4,515	27,757	32,272	637	—	2'0	—
Devon -	20	474	605,508	14,109	68,498	82,607	14,976	69,036	84,012	1,405	—	1'7	—
Cornwall -	13	221	336,061	6,697	30,762	37,459	6,827	31,539	38,366	907	—	2'4	—
Somerset -	17	405	462,573	12,942	63,260	76,202	12,647	63,353	76,000	—	202	—	0'3
Totals -	79	1,792	1,877,808	46,673	226,617	272,290	47,948	228,835	276,683	4,308	—	1'6	—
WEST MIDLAND.													
Gloucester -	17	363	488,464	15,493	46,694	62,187	15,863	47,714	63,577	1,390	—	2'2	—
Heredford -	8	245	120,716	8,492	14,265	17,847	3,743	13,476	17,219	—	628	—	3'5
Salop -	15	303	266,964	7,232	15,679	22,911	7,636	15,131	22,767	—	144	—	0'6

SUMMARY of the AMOUNT EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1870 and 1871 respectively, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Year 1871 & 1870.	
				Half Years ended at Michaelmas						Incr. £	Decr. £
				1870.			1871.				
				In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In- main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND —continued.				£	£	£	£	£	£		
25. Stafford - -	17	279	877,308	18,737	45,902	64,639	19,022	48,844	67,866	3,227	—
26. Worcester - -	11	233	336,211	7,047	22,614	29,661	7,546	21,876	29,422	—	239
27. Warwick - -	14	272	630,340	16,814	35,390	52,204	16,215	34,135	50,350	—	1,854
Totals -	82	1,085	2,790,003	68,915	180,584	240,440	70,085	181,176	251,261	1,782	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester - -	11	350	275,008	8,655	22,854	31,509	8,166	23,522	31,688	179	—
29. Rutland - -	2	67	23,382	790	2,882	3,672	794	2,697	3,491	—	181
30. Lincoln - -	14	751	423,180	10,203	53,447	63,650	10,504	54,610	65,114	1,464	—
31. Nottingham -	9	306	355,373	8,473	26,055	34,528	7,860	27,054	34,914	386	—
32. Derby - -	9	279	324,900	5,716	16,817	22,533	5,922	17,263	23,185	652	—
Totals -	45	1,752	1,406,823	33,887	122,065	155,892	33,246	125,146	158,392	2,500	—
VIII. NW. WESTERN.											
33. Chester - -	12	472	539,706	11,369	31,294	42,663	12,118	30,236	42,354	—	309
34. Lancaster - -	20	480	848,664	74,954	116,506	191,460	79,116	106,708	185,824	—	5,656
Totals -	41	952	3,888,370	86,323	147,800	234,123	91,234	136,944	228,178	—	5,965
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding -	35	704	1,854,032	30,445	100,355	130,800	31,641	99,303	130,944	144	—
36. East Riding -	10	373	306,485	6,542	16,463	23,005	6,980	16,795	23,775	770	—
37. North Riding -	16	403	234,782	4,280	17,589	21,869	4,578	17,631	22,209	340	—
Totals -	61	1,570	2,395,299	41,267	134,407	175,674	43,199	133,729	176,928	1,254	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham - -	15	314	741,737	10,839	43,376	54,215	12,116	44,409	56,525	2,310	—
39. Northumberland -	12	541	386,959	7,351	31,971	39,322	7,558	31,272	38,830	—	492
40. Cumberland - -	9	208	220,245	4,408	13,562	17,970	4,139	13,943	18,082	112	—
41. Westmorland -	3	110	65,125	1,404	3,816	5,220	1,285	3,664	4,949	—	271
Totals -	39	1,173	1,414,066	24,002	92,725	116,727	25,098	93,288	118,326	1,650	—
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth - -	6	164	219,556	5,033	23,885	28,918	5,269	23,019	28,288	—	630
43. South Wales - -	27	657	766,237	10,766	92,478	103,244	10,380	95,023	105,403	2,159	—
44. North Wales - -	19	375	435,011	6,541	65,560	72,101	6,729	66,220	72,949	848	—
Totals -	52	1,196	1,420,804	22,340	181,923	204,263	22,378	184,262	206,640	2,877	—
TOTALS of Unions in England -	647	14,889	22,701,137	691,458	1,807,730	2,499,188	706,267	1,822,500	2,530,797	21,600	—
Residue of the King- dom -	-	5	2,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS of England -	-	14,894	22,704,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

(D.)—Number of Paupers Relieved.

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(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 63.

PAUPERISM.—REMARKS ON THE RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS
on the 1st July 1871.

Pauperism,
1st July.

THE present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 647 Unions. The approximate population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,701,000; and the total number of paupers on the 1st July 1871 was —

In-door.	Out-door.	GROSS TOTAL.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	NET TOTAL.
141,552	832,051	973,603	309	973,294

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 23, or 4·3 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane; distinguishing those relieved in the work-house from those relieved out of doors; children relieved with “able-bodied” parents are classed as *able-bodied*; but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are “not able-bodied,” are classed as *not able-bodied*.

TABLE I.

PAUPERS, 1st July 1871.	IN-DOOR.		OUT-DOOR.		TOTAL.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	6,277	34,159	28,801	112,013	181,250
Females (Adult) -	12,662	24,694	100,328	259,962	397,646
Children under 16 -	14,223	33,024	242,779	51,592	341,618
Vagrants - -	3,440	-	853	-	4,293
Insane, viz. :					
Males - - -	-	5,429	-	15,747*	21,176
Females - -	-	7,101	-	19,553*	26,654
Children - -	-	543	-	423	966
TOTAL - -	36,602	104,950	372,761	459,290	973,603

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1871 with those at the same date in 1870, the figures stand thus :—

(D.)
*Number of
Paupers.*

TABLE II.

DATE.	Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st July - { 1870	648	144,594	843,278	987,872
{ 1871	647†	141,552	830,828‡	972,380‡

Second Table.
Comparison of
1st July 1871 and
1870.

* Exclusive of those relieved both in-door and out-door on 1st July.

† The area of the 647 Unions returned in 1871, is identical with that of the 648 entered against 1870; the difference in number arises from the absorption of one Union by amalgamation.

‡ Exclusive of the out-door paupers relieved in the Forden Union, of whom no return was made in July 1870.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st Third Table of July 1870 and 1871, with the decrease, is exhibited in the next table.

TABLE III.

DATE.	Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
			Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1 July 1870 -	648	987,872		—		—
1 July 1871 -	647	972,380	—	15,492	—	1·6

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st July 1870 and Fourth Table 1871 is shown by the next table.

TABLE IV.

DATE.	Unions.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
			Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1 July 1870 -	648	154,955		—		—
1 July 1871 -	647	148,001	—	6,954	—	4·5

The population, according to the Census of 1871, is printed opposite to each Union.

Whitehall,
13th December 1871. }

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department
of the Local Government Board.

No. 64.—RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY OF IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR, on the
the entire Population of England

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popula- tion, 1871.	IN-DOOR.										
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	(Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1. ^o Middlesex (part) -	23	163	2,294,791	1,790	2,481	2,098	5,938	6,922	5,320	1,039	1,366	75	902	27,851
2. ^o Surrey (part) -	5	17	740,680	462	648	259	1,633	1,805	1,990	208	330	6	236	1,577
3. ^o Kent (part) -	3	11	225,452	94	165	79	272	350	444	10	20	..	26	1,466
Totals -	30	190	3,250,923	2,346	3,304	2,436	7,843	9,077	7,754	1,257	1,716	81	1,664	36,508
II. SOUTH-EASTERN.														
1. ^o Surrey (part) -	11	139	365,146	87	190	190	725	422	645	42	92	1	82	2,476
2. ^o Kent (part) -	26	418	628,436	306	503	704	1,474	743	1,187	134	173	15	116	5,355
4. Sussex -	23	226	420,861	158	274	368	912	491	814	101	116	9	136	5,379
5. Southampton -	26	353	525,452	195	332	417	965	751	1,088	214	222	63	57	4,394
6. Berks -	12	240	226,322	104	177	174	451	202	509	48	72	5	47	1,779
Totals -	98	1,476	2,164,217	850	1,476	1,853	4,527	2,609	4,243	539	675	93	438	17,200
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND.														
1. ^o Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,874	82	118	133	565	326	457	26	33	2	80	1,520
7. Hertford -	12	165	194,614	56	113	174	483	199	250	39	50	..	31	1,395
8. Buckingham -	7	196	155,003	18	74	137	293	137	196	26	36	1	29	947
9. Oxford -	9	297	178,319	63	123	167	278	131	360	35	65	2	37	1,261
10. Northampton -	12	322	248,192	48	92	134	287	108	282	53	66	3	48	1,111
11. Huntingdon -	3	88	58,044	16	31	49	114	41	91	7	12	4	5	570
12. Bedford -	6	138	151,589	52	61	95	220	71	198	21	39	..	14	771
13. Cambridge -	9	174	191,082	85	164	263	367	114	315	35	43	2	7	1,395
Totals -	64	1,447	1,442,567	420	776	1,152	2,607	1,127	2,149	242	344	12	251	9,022
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex -	17	372	440,574	119	270	374	1,034	499	812	69	91	6	18	3,372
15. Suffolk -	17	531	346,351	157	305	391	657	225	502	60	62	2	17	2,574
16. Norfolk -	22	742	450,552	192	382	531	726	311	725	105	137	11	26	3,146
Totals -	56	1,646	1,218,257	468	957	1,296	2,417	1,035	2,039	234	290	19	61	8,514
V. SOUTH-WESTERN.														
17. Wilts -	17	315	244,671	75	227	321	366	182	521	60	71	6	8	1,525
18. Dorset -	12	287	189,005	28	93	162	226	143	258	27	39	2	15	995
19. Devon -	20	474	605,506	85	379	470	777	625	879	132	159	8	29	3,545
20. Cornwall -	12	221	356,051	5	187	295	367	370	527	29	61	1	11	1,251
21. Somerset -	17	465	482,573	75	217	309	728	490	683	115	148	16	27	2,208
Totals -	79	1,792	1,877,806	268	1,103	1,557	2,404	1,810	2,868	363	478	23	90	11,022
VI. WEST-MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester -	17	368	468,464	170	423	383	766	432	618	174	276	10	53	3,325
23. Hereford -	8	219	120,716	25	74	95	189	75	239	24	29	4	1	151
24. Salop -	15	303	266,964	28	142	187	396	188	394	33	103	3	33	1,507

1st July 1871, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,701,137 Persons ;
being 22,704,108 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.											Deduct Persons Relieved, both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.			
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
905	9,949	24,013	4,942	17,468	2,801	1,638	2,469	33	96	66,314	..	94,145	I. THE METROPOLIS.
083	3,610	9,914	1,625	5,490	903	470	602	5	..	23,702	3	31,276	1.*Middlesex (part).
300	1,456	2,922	686	2,286	492	171	278	2	102	8,695	..	10,155	2.*Surrey (part).
288	15,015	36,840	7,253	25,244	4,196	2,279	3,340	40	198	98,711	3	135,576	3.*Kent (part).
													- - Totals.
606	1,422	3,606	1,699	3,397	857	212	335	6	8	12,148	6	14,618	II. SOUTH EASTERN.
863	2,674	6,823	3,143	6,985	1,241	405	583	5	7	22,729	47	28,037	2.*Surrey (part).
042	2,165	5,239	2,859	5,226	1,282	336	429	13	16	18,607	..	21,986	3.*Kent (part).
083	2,946	6,540	3,480	7,772	1,994	381	469	14	..	24,679	..	28,983	4. Sussex.
788	1,412	2,736	1,583	2,855	391	240	287	6	13	10,311	..	12,100	5. Southampton.
382	10,619	24,944	12,764	26,235	5,765	1,874	2,103	44	44	89,474	53	105,724	6. Berks.
													- - Totals.
506	1,155	2,823	835	2,026	196	109	197	5	..	7,852	..	9,674	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
500	1,299	2,907	1,596	3,316	499	184	185	2	..	10,488	..	11,883	1.*Middlesex (part).
367	995	2,049	1,474	3,047	465	150	213	3	1	8,764	..	9,711	7. Hertford.
349	873	2,019	1,223	3,245	776	186	257	6	1	9,535	..	10,796	8. Buckingham.
582	1,605	3,568	2,243	4,343	719	220	271	7	8	13,566	..	14,687	9. Oxford.
98	243	592	485	1,014	107	50	75	1	..	2,665	..	3,035	10. Northampton.
332	1,006	2,299	1,539	2,822	525	127	166	9	..	8,825	..	9,596	11. Huntingdon.
533	1,204	2,539	1,687	3,861	506	147	190	10	6	10,683	..	12,078	12. Bedford.
267	8,280	18,796	11,682	23,674	3,793	1,173	1,554	43	16	72,378	..	81,480	13. Cambridge.
													- - Totals.
538	3,210	8,044	3,359	6,383	1,217	341	477	14	9	24,592	16	27,868	IV. EASTERN.
983	2,323	5,032	3,382	6,239	1,137	262	370	17	1	19,746	64	22,060	14. Essex.
118	2,795	5,637	4,111	9,090	1,707	349	506	10	..	25,323	..	28,469	15. Suffolk.
639	8,228	18,712	10,862	21,712	4,061	962	1,363	41	10	68,661	80	78,297	16. Norfolk.
													- - Totals.
629	1,552	3,688	2,854	5,370	1,140	257	357	9	14	15,870	..	17,705	V. SOUTH WESTERN.
397	1,226	2,670	2,337	4,531	1,125	193	211	3	..	12,593	9	13,577	17. Wilts.
756	2,815	6,007	5,531	11,531	2,258	414	616	32	2	29,962	35	33,470	18. Dorset.
330	1,855	4,566	2,049	5,540	1,125	208	268	2	..	15,943	..	17,796	19. Devon.
855	2,495	6,038	5,227	10,049	2,463	379	489	21	..	28,019	..	30,827	20. Cornwall.
967	9,946	22,969	17,896	27,021	8,111	1,451	1,941	67	16	102,387	44	113,375	21. Somerset.
													- - Totals.
685	2,302	5,759	3,528	7,506	1,736	431	526	15	21	22,509	..	25,834	VI. WEST MIDLAND.
172	507	1,404	1,037	2,034	411	143	191	5	..	5,904	8	6,651	22. Gloucester.
176	685	1,847	1,278	2,732	518	213	269	6	4	7,728	..	9,235	23. Hereford.
													24. Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR, on the 1st July 1871,
England being

DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTRIES.				Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popula- tion, 1871.	IN-DOOR.										
							ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, IMBECILE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
							Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—cont.							152	394	432	984	522	906	170	224	25	144	561
25. Stafford - - -	17	279	877,508	31	104	204	483	311	382	52	69	5	58	124			
26. Worcester - - -	11	233	336,211	108	252	265	1,033	557	766	134	170	14	78	517			
27. Warwick - - -	14	272	630,340	514	1,389	1,506	3,881	2,085	3,325	567	871	61	367	14,223			
Totals - - -	82	1,669	2,720,003														
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.																	
28. Leicester - - -	11	350	275,008	66	176	205	373	181	312	97	81	11	37	1,693			
29. Rutland - - -	2	67	23,382	2	20	27	49	11	30	6	4	..	1	74			
30. Lincoln - - -	14	751	423,160	48	154	277	613	216	535	57	80	4	10	1,919			
31. Nottingham - - -	9	305	355,373	71	165	113	394	195	310	92	119	7	45	1,507			
32. Derby - - -	9	279	324,900	52	90	96	264	137	336	44	65	11	42	1,345			
Totals - - -	45	1,752	1,406,823	239	605	718	1,693	740	1,523	296	340	33	135	6,277			
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.																	
33. Chester - - -	12	472	539,706	111	244	251	521	269	702	115	146	17	58	2,186			
34. Lancaster - - -	29	480	2,948,664	499	1,038	1,101	3,827	3,619	3,650	956	1,175	110	295	14,223			
Totals - - -	41	952	3,388,370	610	1,282	1,352	4,348	3,888	4,352	1,071	1,321	127	353	14,889			
IX. YORK.																	
35. West Riding - - -	85	704	1,854,032	284	553	579	1,614	716	1,210	386	434	33	267	6,277			
36. East Riding - - -	10	373	306,485	60	138	162	361	232	454	60	97	3	54	1,507			
37. North Riding - - -	16	493	234,782	11	76	147	211	124	255	35	46	..	52	976			
Totals - - -	61	1,570	2,395,299	355	767	888	2,186	1,072	1,919	481	577	36	373	1,507			
X. NORTHERN.																	
38. Durham - - -	15	314	741,737	28	161	235	646	392	727	105	113	4	132	2,186			
39. Northumberland - - -	12	541	386,959	22	164	192	305	227	460	103	77	16	78	1,420			
40. Cumberland - - -	9	208	220,245	44	128	163	219	122	256	39	60	2	2	1,507			
41. Westmorland - - -	3	110	65,125	7	30	47	77	37	64	21	17	..	10	38			
Totals - - -	39	1,173	1,414,066	101	483	687	1,247	778	1,507	268	267	22	222	1,507			
XI. WELSH.																	
42. Monmouth - - -	6	164	219,558	28	68	151	298	120	234	15	41	4	15	976			
43. South Wales - - -	27	683	766,237	44	289	376	400	252	690	38	78	12	53	2,186			
44. North Wales - - -	19	375	435,011	36	173	261	278	101	421	58	94	8	19	1,420			
Totals - - -	52	1,222	1,420,804	108	530	788	976	473	1,345	111	213	24	86	1,507			
TOTALS of Unions in England - - -	647	14,889	22,701,137	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	14,889			
Residue of the King- dom - - -	..	5	2,971	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England - - -	..	14,894	22,704,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,701,137 Persons ; the entire Population of 22,704,108—continued.

OUT-DOOR.												Deduct Persons Relieved, both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION- COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.				
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.						
945	3,520	9,745	3,512	7,524	1,948	553	573	10	29	28,359	36	32,276	VI. WEST MIDLAND.—cont.	
416	1,106	2,880	1,799	3,619	844	312	325	12	..	11,313	..	12,992	25. Stafford.	
435	1,668	4,676	2,210	5,223	1,151	525	652	22	..	16,562	..	19,939	26. Worcester.	
2,829	9,788	26,311	13,364	28,638	6,608	2,177	2,536	70	54	92,375	44	106,927	27. Warwick.	
													- - Totals.	
375	1,111	2,740	1,772	3,208	309	283	351	2	2	10,153	6	11,686	VII. NORTH MIDLAND.	
33	116	279	156	395	32	26	17	..	..	1,054	..	1,204	28. Leicester.
417	1,711	3,942	3,273	6,925	1,532	349	429	2	5	18,585	..	20,579	29. Rutland.	
385	1,397	3,186	2,020	4,164	618	253	302	6	3	12,334	..	13,845	30. Lincoln.	
211	837	2,170	1,224	2,520	439	220	215	12	11	7,859	..	8,996	31. Nottingham.	
1,421	5,172	12,317	8,446	17,212	2,930	1,131	1,314	22	21	40,985	6	56,310	32. Derby.	
													- - Totals.	
190	1,549	3,952	1,705	4,511	972	314	357	6	40	13,596	..	16,010	VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	
1,714	8,779	22,372	5,406	16,043	2,110	1,369	1,478	14	105	59,390	21	75,639	33. Chester.	
1,904	10,328	26,324	7,111	20,554	3,082	1,683	1,835	20	145	72,968	21	91,649	34. Lancaster.	
													- - Totals.	
1,275	6,433	16,324	5,394	13,557	1,984	876	969	14	215	47,041	40	53,077	IX.—YORK.	
128	765	1,955	1,095	2,785	401	166	160	2	..	7,457	..	9,078	35. West Riding.	
182	781	1,914	1,058	2,496	364	163	189	1	6	7,154	..	8,111	36. East Riding.	
1,555	7,979	20,193	7,547	18,838	2,740	1,205	1,318	17	221	61,682	40	70,266	37. North Riding.	
													- - Totals.	
816	3,654	9,098	1,916	5,202	1,169	335	299	3	28	22,520	6	25,057	X. NORTHERN.	
305	2,003	4,828	1,454	4,456	727	275	276	8	8	14,340	..	15,984	38. Durham.	
129	844	2,110	844	2,412	442	199	146	2	8	7,136	1	8,170	39. Northumberland.	
39	159	418	236	551	117	49	42	..	4	1,615	..	1,925	40. Cumberland.	
1,289	6,660	16,454	4,450	12,621	2,455	858	763	13	48	45,611	7	51,136	41. Westmorland.	
													- - Totals.	
193	1,042	2,473	1,475	3,298	1,072	202	266	5	15	10,041	3	11,012	XI. WELSH.	
618	4,546	10,803	5,043	13,960	3,922	679	793	33	56	40,463	8	42,686	42. Monmouth.	
419	2,525	5,633	4,129	10,955	2,838	383	428	8	9	27,327	..	28,776	43. South Wales.	
1,230	8,113	18,909	10,647	28,213	7,842	1,264	1,487	46	80	77,831	11	82,474	44. North Wales.	
													- - Totals.	
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,018	250,963	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	{ TOTALS of Unions in Eng- land.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTALS of England.

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 65.—PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1st July 1870 and 1871, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,701,137 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,704,108 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1871 and 1870.	Difference per Cent.
		ON 1st JULY 1870.			ON 1st JULY 1871.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	25,967	72,434	98,401	27,831	66,314	94,145	- - 4,256	- - 4' -
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	6,932	22,868	29,816	7,577	23,699	31,276	1,460 -	- - 4'9 -
3.*Kent (part) -	3	1,696	9,746	11,442	1,460	8,695	10,155	- - 1,287	- - 11'3 -
Totals -	30	34,595	105,064	139,659	36,868	98,708	135,576	- - 4,083	- - 2'9 -
II. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	2,608	11,827	14,435	2,476	12,142	14,618	183 -	- - 1'3 -
3.*Kent (part) -	26	5,586	22,183	27,769	5,355	22,682	28,037	268 -	- - 1'0 -
4. Sussex -	23	3,435	17,876	21,311	3,379	18,607	21,986	675 -	- - 3'2 -
5. Southampton -	26	4,488	24,253	28,741	4,304	24,679	28,983	242 -	- - 0'8 -
6. Berks -	12	1,882	10,824	12,706	1,789	10,311	12,100	- - 606	- - 4'8 -
Totals -	98	17,999	86,968	104,963	17,308	88,481	106,724	762 -	- - 0'7 -
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	1,775	7,424	9,199	1,822	7,582	9,404	475 -	- - 5'2 -
7. Hertford -	12	1,462	10,014	11,476	1,395	10,488	11,883	407 -	- - 3'5 -
8. Buckingham -	7	1,038	9,406	10,444	947	8,764	9,711	- - 733	- - 7'0 -
9. Oxford -	9	1,360	9,840	11,200	1,261	9,535	10,796	- - 404	- - 3'6 -
10. Northampton -	12	1,252	13,434	14,686	1,121	13,566	14,687	1 -	- - 0'0 -
11. Huntingdon -	8	390	2,707	3,097	370	2,665	3,035	- - 62	- - 2'0 -
12. Bedford -	6	822	8,875	9,717	771	8,225	9,596	- - 121	- - 1'2 -
13. Cambridge -	9	1,509	10,796	12,305	1,395	10,683	12,078	- - 227	- - 1'8 -
Totals -	64	9,628	72,406	82,124	9,062	72,378	81,460	- - 664	- - 0'8 -
IV. EASTERN.									
14. Essex -	17	3,534	23,514	27,048	3,292	24,576	27,868	820 -	- - 3'0 -
15. Suffolk -	17	2,409	20,226	22,635	2,378	19,682	22,060	- - 575	- - 2'5 -
16. Norfolk -	23	3,414	25,109	28,523	3,146	25,323	28,469	- - 54	- - 0'2 -
Totals -	56	9,357	68,849	78,206	8,816	69,581	78,397	191 -	- - 0'2 -
V. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17. Wilts -	17	1,925	15,848	17,773	1,835	15,870	17,705	- - 68	- - 0'4 -
18. Dorset -	12	1,053	12,256	13,309	993	12,584	13,577	268 -	- - 2'0 -
19. Devon -	20	3,656	29,925	33,581	3,543	29,927	33,470	- - 111	- - 0'3 -
20. Cornwall -	13	1,897	15,722	17,619	1,853	15,943	17,796	177 -	- - 1'0 -
21. Somerset -	17	2,994	28,665	31,659	2,808	28,019	30,827	- - 832	- - 2'6 -
Totals -	79	11,525	102,416	113,941	11,032	102,343	113,375	- - 566	- - 0'5 -
VI. WEST MIDLAND.									
22. Gloucester -	17	3,529	22,817	26,346	3,325	22,509	25,834	- - 512	- - 1'9 -
23. Hereford -	8	755	5,962	6,717	755	5,896	6,651	- - 66	- - 1'0 -
24. Salop -	15	1,740	8,536	10,276	1,507	7,723	9,235	- - 1,041	- - 10'1 -

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1st July 1870 and 1871,
&c.—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1871 and 1870.	Difference per Cent.
		ON 1st JULY 1870.			ON 1st JULY 1871.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—continued.									
25. Stafford - -	17	3,997	27,558	31,555	3,953	28,323	32,276	Incr. 721 - -	2'3 - -
26. Worcester - -	11	1,647	11,767	13,414	1,679	11,313	12,992	- - 422 - -	3'1 - -
27. Warwick - -	14	3,684	17,619	21,303	3,377	16,562	19,939	- - 1,364 - -	6'4 - -
Totals - -	42	15,352	94,259	109,611	14,596	92,331	106,927	- - 2,684 - -	2'4 - -
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.									
28. Leicester - -	11	1,609	10,015	11,624	1,539	10,147	11,686	62 - -	0'5 - -
29. Rutland - -	2	149	1,165	1,314	150	1,054	1,204	- - 110 - -	8'4 - -
30. Lincoln - -	14	2,175	18,649	20,824	1,994	18,585	20,579	- - 245 - -	1'2 - -
31. Nottingham - -	9	1,693	12,324	14,017	1,511	12,334	13,845	- - 173 - -	1'2 - -
32. Derby - -	9	1,204	7,722	8,926	1,137	7,859	8,996	70 - -	0'8 - -
Totals - -	45	6,830	49,875	56,705	6,381	49,979	56,310	- - 395 - -	0'7 - -
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.									
33. Chester - -	12	2,389	13,713	16,102	2,414	13,596	16,010	- - 92 - -	0'6 - -
34. Lancaster - -	29	17,400	64,617	82,017	16,270	59,369	75,639	- - 6,378 - -	7'8 - -
Totals - -	41	19,789	78,330	98,119	18,684	72,965	91,649	- - 6,470 - -	6'6 - -
IX. YORK.									
35. West Riding - -	38	6,392	47,799	54,091	6,076	47,001	53,077	- - 1,014 - -	1'9 - -
36. East Riding - -	10	1,619	7,349	8,968	1,621	7,457	9,078	110 - -	1'2 - -
37. North Riding - -	16	970	7,103	8,073	957	7,154	8,111	38 - -	0'5 - -
Totals - -	61	8,881	62,251	71,132	8,654	61,612	70,266	- - 886 - -	1'2 - -
X. NORTHERN.									
38. Durham - -	18	2,463	21,963	24,426	2,543	22,514	25,057	631 - -	2'6 - -
39. Northumberland - -	12	1,689	14,640	16,329	1,644	14,340	15,984	- - 345 - -	2'1 - -
40. Cumberland - -	9	1,202	7,330	8,532	1,035	7,135	8,170	- - 362 - -	4'2 - -
41. Westmorland - -	3	367	1,658	2,025	310	1,615	1,925	- - 100 - -	4'9 - -
Totals - -	39	5,721	45,591	51,312	5,532	45,604	51,136	- - 176 - -	0'3 - -
XI. WELSH.									
42. Monmouth - -	6	1,006	10,233	11,239	974	10,038	11,012	- - 227 - -	2'0 - -
43. South Wales - -	27	2,374	40,266	42,640	2,231	40,455	42,686	46 - -	0'1 - -
44. North Wales - -	19	1,537	26,685	28,222	1,449	26,413	27,862	- - 360 - -	1'3 - -
Totals - -	52	4,917	77,184	82,101	4,654	76,906	81,560	- - 541 - -	0'5 - -
TOTALS of Unions in England - - }	647	144,504	843,278	987,872	141,552	830,823	972,380	- - 15,492 - -	1'6 - -
Residue of the King- dom - - }	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 66.—ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1st July 1870 and 1871, in 647 Unions, having a
Population of 22,701,137 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,704,108
(Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF ADULT† ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1871 and 1870.	Difference per Cent.
		ON 1st JULY 1870.			ON 1st JULY 1871.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	23	3,985	14,441	18,426	4,271	12,854	17,125	- - 1,301	- - 7'1
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	1,043	4,512	5,555	1,110	4,693	5,803	248 -	4'5 -
3.*Kent (part) -	3	325	2,251	2,576	259	1,756	2,015	- - 561	- - 21'8
Totals -	30	5,353	21,204	26,557	5,640	19,303	24,943	- - 1,614	- - 6'1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	263	2,122	2,385	277	2,028	2,305	- - 80	- - 3'4
3.*Kent (part) -	26	903	3,402	4,305	809	3,537	4,346	41 -	1'0 -
4. Sussex -	23	436	2,990	3,426	432	3,207	3,639	213 -	6'2 -
5. Southampton -	26	908	3,995	4,903	527	4,029	4,556	- - 347	- - 7'1
6. Berks -	12	243	2,463	2,706	281	2,200	2,481	- - 225	- - 8'3
Totals -	98	2,753	14,972	17,725	2,326	15,001	17,327	- - 398	- - 2'2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	183	1,509	1,692	200	1,661	1,861	169 -	10'0 -
7. Hertford -	12	157	1,658	1,815	169	1,799	1,968	153 -	8'4 -
8. Buckingham -	7	141	1,690	1,831	92	1,362	1,454	- - 377	- - 20'6
9. Oxford -	9	182	1,455	1,637	186	1,222	1,408	- - 229	- - 14'0
10. Northampton -	12	170	2,319	2,489	140	2,187	2,327	- - 162	- - 6'5
11. Huntingdon -	3	54	384	438	47	341	388	- - 50	- - 11'4
12. Bedford -	6	124	1,486	1,610	113	1,338	1,451	- - 159	- - 9'9
13. Cambridge -	9	287	1,738	2,025	249	1,737	1,986	- - 39	- - 1'9
Totals -	64	1,298	12,239	13,537	1,196	11,647	12,843	- - 694	- - 5'1
IV. EASTERN.									
14. Essex -	17	449	4,576	5,025	389	4,748	5,137	112 -	2'2 -
15. Suffolk -	17	453	3,371	3,824	462	3,306	3,768	- - 56	- - 1'5
16. Norfolk -	22	719	4,068	4,787	574	3,973	4,547	- - 300	- - 6'3
Totals -	56	1,621	12,015	13,636	1,425	11,967	13,392	- - 244	- - 1'8
V. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17. Wilts -	17	315	2,324	2,639	300	2,181	2,481	- - 158	- - 6'0
18. Dorset -	12	127	1,550	1,677	121	1,623	1,744	67 -	4'0 -
19. Devon -	20	490	3,558	4,048	464	3,571	4,035	- - 13	- - 0'3
20. Cornwall -	12	202	2,163	2,365	192	2,185	2,377	12 -	0'5 -
21. Somerset -	17	318	3,656	3,974	292	3,353	3,645	- - 329	- - 8'3
Totals -	79	1,452	12,261	14,703	1,369	12,913	14,282	- - 421	- - 2'9
VI. WEST MIDLAND.									
22. Gloucester -	17	688	3,192	3,880	593	2,987	3,580	- - 300	- - 7'7
23. Hereford -	8	122	685	807	99	679	778	- - 29	- - 3'6
24. Salop -	15	262	1,109	1,371	170	861	1,031	- - 340	- - 24'8

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1st July 1870 and
1871, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1871 and 1870.	Difference per Cent.			
		ON 1st JULY 1870.			ON 1st JULY 1871.							
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.					
VI. WEST MIDLAND—continued.										Incr.	Decr.	Inc. Dec
25. Stafford - -	17	552	4,331	4,883	546	4,465	5,011	128	-	2'6	-	
26. Worcester - -	11	140	1,765	1,905	135	1,522	1,657	-	248	-	13'0	
27. Warwick - -	14	472	2,367	2,839	360	2,103	2,463	-	376	-	13'2	
Totals - -	82	2,236	13,440	15,685	1,903	12,617	14,520	-	1,165	-	7'4	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.												
28. Leicester - -	11	233	1,420	1,653	242	1,486	1,728	75	-	4'5	-	
29. Rutland - -	2	30	178	208	22	149	171	-	37	-	17'8	
30. Lincoln - -	14	257	2,205	2,462	202	2,128	2,330	-	132	-	5'4	
31. Nottingham - -	9	282	1,732	2,014	236	1,782	2,018	4	-	0'2	-	
32. Derby - -	9	140	1,004	1,144	142	1,048	1,190	46	-	4'0	-	
Totals - -	45	942	6,539	7,481	844	6,593	7,437	-	44	-	0'6	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.												
33. Chester - -	12	361	1,798	2,159	355	1,739	2,094	-	65	-	3'0	
34. Lancaster - -	29	1,601	12,111	13,712	1,537	10,493	12,030	-	1,682	-	12'3	
Totals - -	41	1,962	13,909	15,871	1,892	12,232	14,124	-	1,747	-	11'0	
IX. YORK.												
35. West Riding - -	35	871	7,967	8,838	837	7,708	8,545	-	293	-	3'3	
36. East Riding - -	10	171	875	1,046	198	893	1,091	45	-	4'3	-	
37. North Riding - -	16	87	931	1,018	87	963	1,050	32	-	3'1	-	
Totals - -	61	1,129	9,773	10,902	1,122	9,564	10,688	-	216	-	2'0	
X. NORTHERN.												
38. Durham - -	15	239	4,283	4,522	189	4,470	4,659	137	-	3'0	-	
39. Northumberland - -	12	201	2,399	2,600	186	2,308	2,494	-	106	-	4'1	
40. Cumberland - -	9	197	1,046	1,243	172	973	1,145	-	98	-	7'9	
41. Westmorland - -	8	39	185	224	37	198	235	11	-	4'9	-	
Totals - -	39	676	7,913	8,589	584	7,949	8,533	-	56	-	0'7	
XI. WELSH.												
42. Monmouth - -	6	92	1,313	1,405	96	1,235	1,331	-	74	-	5'3	
43. South Wales - -	27	366	5,474	5,840	333	5,164	5,497	-	343	-	5'9	
44. North Wales - -	19	224	2,800	3,024	209	2,877	3,086	62	-	2'1	-	
Totals - -	52	682	9,587	10,269	638	9,276	9,914	-	355	-	3'5	
TOTALS of Unions in } England - -	647	20,104	134,851	154,955	18,339	129,062	148,001	-	6,954	-	4'5	
Residue of the King- } dom - -	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 67.—NUMBER OF PAUPERS on the 1st January and on the 1st July.—
Single Parishes under Boards of

Number of Unions, &c.	Population comprised therein.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the First Day of	IN-DOOR.									Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
			ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
642	18,974,000	January 1858 -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593	115,650
642	19,047,000	July 1858 -	3,576	11,051	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,753	3,122	4,244	325	1,189	110,070
642	19,220,000	January 1859 -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273	124,575
645	19,334,000	July 1859 † -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270	103,267
645	19,460,000	January 1860 -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,305
645	19,573,000	July 1860 -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,213
646	19,900,000	January 1861 -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
647	19,813,984	July 1861 ‡ -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,070	652	1,798	116,813
649	19,813,984	January 1862 -	8,737	17,241	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,226	143,791
651	19,833,064	July 1862 -	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
653	19,874,530	January 1863 -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,622	146,197
655	19,885,921	July 1863 -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,298	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
655	19,885,921	January 1864 -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,451	23,077	30,430	3,255	5,346	386	1,976	159,739
655	19,885,921	July 1864 -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,686
655	19,885,921	January 1865 -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
655	19,886,104	July 1865 -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
655	19,886,104	January 1866 -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	2,166	147,152
655	19,886,104	July 1866 -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047	122,707
655	19,886,104	January 1867 -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566	145,195
655	19,886,104	July 1867 -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854	134,057
655	19,886,104	January 1868 -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357	163,000
655	19,886,104	July 1868 -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033	144,233
655	19,886,104	January 1869 -	11,263	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,246	168,417
653	20,021,378	July 1869 -	5,975	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104	143,645
649	20,053,676	January 1870 -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40,937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147	169,477
648	20,053,676	July 1870 -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513	141,576
648	20,055,305	January 1871 -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784	185,077
647	22,701,137	July 1871 -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	147,557

* The increase in the number of Insane Paupers, recorded in the Out-door portion of this Summary on the 1st January 1871, is due to the increase in the number of Lunatic Asylums being then open.

† It is necessary to observe, with reference to the small decrease in the total number of Paupers in July 1858 on the 1st July 1859 certain classes of paupers which ought to have been included in previous Returns; namely—

‡ The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, of the paupers whose relief had been transferred to the Lunatic Asylums.

§ The population at this date and subsequently up to January 1871 inclusive is given according to the actual Census.

Note.—The corresponding table to this, but with a more detailed classification, will be found at page 136, commencing with the

SERIAL STATEMENT from 1858 to 1871 in a given Number of Unions and Guardians in England and Wales.

OUT-DOOR.											Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. †	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the First Day of
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.			
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
40,263	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
24,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
26,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438*	11,754*	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
23,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859.
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
46,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,606	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,332	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019	105,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	112,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.

1st January 1869, arises from the circumstance of those persons chargeable to the Poor Rates and maintained fully returned for the first time.

as compared with July 1868, that many unions included in their statements of the number of paupers relieved pauper lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, paupers receiving medical relief only, and non-resident paupers, the 1st January (or July), and therefore entered in the in-door and out-door totals on that day; also those non-the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

enumeration of 1861; the previous amounts were estimated. For July 1871 the enumeration of the last is given.

of the Eleventh Annual Report, where the particulars are given in reference to twenty-one periods commencing January 1840.

(D.)
Number
of Paupers.

No. 68.

ENGLAND.—Population 22,701,000 (Census 1871).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the Last Day of the First Week of JANUARY 1871 and 1872.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.		Difference per Cent.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	{ 1871 - 36,436 { 1872 - 35,412	113,920 87,235	150,376 122,647	-	- 27,729	-	- 18.4
II. SOUTH EASTERN	{ 1871 - 21,933 { 1872 - 20,036	90,518 82,596	112,453 102,632	-	- 9,821	-	- 8.7
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	{ 1871 - 11,947 { 1872 - 10,377	75,210 67,780	87,157 78,157	-	- 9,000	-	- 10.3
IV. EASTERN - -	{ 1871 - 11,568 { 1872 - 9,953	69,979 66,862	81,547 76,815	-	- 4,732	-	- 5.8
V. SOUTH WESTERN	{ 1871 - 13,063 { 1872 - 12,579	101,782 99,402	114,845 111,981	-	- 2,864	-	- 2.5
VI. WEST MIDLAND	{ 1871 - 16,706 { 1872 - 15,749	90,028 84,875	106,734 100,124	-	- 6,610	-	- 6.2
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	{ 1871 - 7,579 { 1872 - 6,690	49,209 46,863	56,788 53,553	-	- 3,235	-	- 5.7
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	{ 1871 - 22,760 { 1872 - 19,456	78,928 65,532	101,688 84,988	-	- 16,700	-	- 16.4
IX. YORK - -	{ 1871 - 9,433 { 1872 - 8,857	61,469 57,940	70,902 66,797	-	- 4,105	-	- 5.8
X. NORTHERN -	{ 1871 - 6,001 { 1872 - 5,678	44,548 43,470	50,549 49,148	-	- 1,401	-	- 2.8
XI. WELSH -	{ 1871 - 3,257 { 1872 - 5,082	76,507 74,419	81,764 79,501	-	- 2,263	-	- 2.8
ENGLAND - (so far as returned)	{ 1871 - 162,705 { 1872 - 149,869	852,098 776,474	1,014,803 926,343	-	- 88,460	-	- 8.7

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 69.

**METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE
NUMBER OF PAUPERS on the last Day of each QUARTER,
1870 and 1871.**

No. 69.—METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of the last Week of each Quarter

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER of PAUPERS on the last Day					
	LADY-DAY QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	MIDSUMMER QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.
	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	
WEST DISTRICT.						
Kensington	4,867	3,960	Incr. Decr. - - 14'9	3,046	2,969	Incr. Decr. - - 3'7
Fulham	3,165	2,013		1,603	1,574	
Paddington	2,623	2,395		2,304	2,087	
Chelsea	2,602	2,331		1,951	1,605	
St. George Hanover Square	7,019	7,538		6,321	6,485	
Westminster	2,610	2,097		2,033	1,811	
Totals	23,786	20,334		17,188	16,531	
NORTH DISTRICT.						
St. Marylebone	6,312	5,882	- - 10'3	5,450	5,497	- - 2'1
Hampstead	421	370		355	337	
St. Pancras	10,860	10,319		9,396	9,137	
Islington	6,899	5,453		4,570	4,647	
Hackney	7,550	6,737		5,945	5,568	
Totals	32,042	28,761		25,716	25,186	
CENTRAL DISTRICT.						
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	2,774	2,338	- - 11'1	1,760	1,857	- - 5'6
Strand	2,357	1,911		1,800	1,658	
Middle Temple	No Return.			..	..
Holborn	10,041	8,848		8,151	7,350	
Lincoln's Inn	No Return.			..	..
Gray's Inn	Ditto.			..	..
Charterhouse	Ditto.			..	..
Inner Temple	Ditto.			..	..
City of London	8,491	7,855		7,304	7,082	
Totals	23,563	20,952		19,015	17,947	
EAST DISTRICT.						
Shoreditch	5,809	5,308	- - 19'3	4,882	4,600	- - 11'4
Bethnal Green	5,793	4,612		4,682	4,100	
Whitechapel	4,260	3,337		3,644	2,986	
St. George-in-the-East	5,392	4,544		4,179	3,646	
Stepney	4,242	2,961		3,193	2,653	
Mile End Old Town	3,343	2,948		2,670	2,624	
Poplar	6,703	4,906		5,020	4,454	
Totals	35,462	28,616		28,279	23,063	
SOUTH DISTRICT.						
St. Saviour Southwark	11,413	9,919	- - 10'3	8,737	9,038	- - 0'1
St. Olave Southwark	5,185	5,198		4,625	4,807	
Lambeth	8,416	8,379		7,194	7,464	
Wandsworth and Clapham	4,944	4,726		4,081	4,381	
Camberwell	4,783	4,020		3,385	3,614	
Greenwich*	* 7,525	* 6,126		* 5,858	* 5,236	
Woolwich*	4,615	3,621		4,080	3,458	
Lewisham*	* 1,953	* 1,819		* 1,255	* 1,173	
Totals	48,834	43,808		39,215	39,171	
TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS	163,677	142,371	- - 13'0	129,583	123,896	- - 4'2

* Inclusive of the In-door paupers belonging to Woolwich Union

of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day in the Years 1870 and 1871.

of the last Week in each Quarter.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	DISTRICTS AND UNIONS, &c.
1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.		
3,357	3,679	Incr. Decr. - - 12'4	4,830	3,153	Incr. Decr. - - 18'5	WEST DISTRICT. Kensington. Fulham. Paddington. Chelsea. St. George Hanover Square. Westminster.
1,967	1,469		2,480	1,909		
2,399	2,111		2,445	2,380		
1,871	1,786		2,212	2,004		
6,431	5,845		7,393	6,208		
2,109	1,898		2,188	1,902		
18,034	15,789		21,548	17,556		
5,580	5,491	- - 5'3	5,765	5,782	- - 14'6	NORTH DISTRICT. St. Marylebone. Hampstead. St. Pancras. Islington. Hackney.
350	350		399	405		
9,678	9,117		10,866	9,509		
4,902	4,545		6,135	4,719		
5,591	5,226		7,312	5,618		
26,101	24,729		30,477	26,033		
1,871	1,977	- - 8'8	2,325	2,226	- - 9'0	CENTRAL DISTRICT. St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury. Strand. Middle Temple. Holborn. Lincoln's Inn. Gray's Inn. Charterhouse. Inner Temple. City of London.
1,888	1,598		2,065	1,656		
..		
7,759	6,864		8,994	7,766		
..		
..		
7,715	7,103		7,652	7,501		
19,233	17,542		21,036	19,140		
4,640	4,421	- - 13'5	5,015	4,454	- - 22'1	EAST DISTRICT. Shoreditch. Bethnal Green. Whitechapel. St. George-in-the-East Stepney. Mile End Old Town. Poplar.
3,991	3,616		4,392	3,755		
3,472	2,517		3,619	2,659		
3,805	3,152		4,450	3,271		
2,865	2,305		3,095	2,066		
2,787	2,399		3,083	2,286		
4,447	4,079		5,325	4,081		
26,007	22,489		28,979	22,572		
8,678	7,775	- - 5'3	9,776	8,118	- - 13'1	SOUTH DISTRICT. St. Saviour Southwark St. Olave Southwark. Lambeth. Wandsworth and Clapham. Camberwell. Greenwich. Woolwich. Lewisham.
4,826	4,737		4,954	4,634		
7,282	7,359		8,480	8,175		
4,234	4,233		5,259	4,482		
3,384	3,414		4,825	4,097		
5,513	4,864		5,954	4,799		
3,697	3,405		3,866	3,583		
1,414	1,174		2,011	1,320		
39,028	36,901		45,125	39,208		
128,403	117,510	- - 8'5	147,165	124,518	- - 15'4	

who were relieved in the Greenwich and Lewisham Workhouses.

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 70.

INSANE PAUPERISM.—REMARKS, 1st JANUARY 1871.

Source of Information.

1. The Statistics of Pauper Insanity contained in this paper have been compiled from the lists of the Insane chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1871. These lists are made out annually by the Clerks to the Guardians, and transmitted to the Poor Law Board, in compliance with the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. s. 64., and in the form prescribed by Schedule D. of that Statute.

Places returned.

2. Returns have been received from 648 Unions. The number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates in those places on that day is shown below :—

Population, 1861.	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1871.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.
20,055,305	1,085,661	48,444

Thus 4·5 per cent. of the pauperism on the 1st January last is ascribable to Insanity. In regard to the sexes, 21,500 were Males, and 26,944 Females.

Insane Paupers, 1st January 1871.

3. In the next Statement the number of Insane Paupers is shown for each Division of England and Wales, with the total number of Paupers of all classes relieved on the same day.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st Jan. 1871.	WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS. NAMELY:—		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	166,928	3,530	5,048	8,578
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	121,489	2,137	2,810	4,947
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	94,610	1,495	1,888	3,383
IV. EASTERN -	87,213	1,258	1,692	2,950
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	121,754	1,879	2,494	4,373
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	114,541	2,797	3,495	6,292
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	59,640	1,422	1,612	3,034
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	106,973	2,766	3,209	5,975
IX. YORK -	74,893	1,721	1,911	3,632
X. NORTHERN -	52,850	1,104	1,064	2,168
XI. WELSH -	84,770	1,391	1,721	3,112
ENGLAND AND WALES } (so far as returned) - }	1,085,661	21,500	26,944	48,444

4. The 48,444 Insane Paupers were maintained in the following establishments, or resided with their relatives, or in lodgings, &c. ; (D.)
namely — *Number of*
Paupers.

27,534 in County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.

2,741 in Registered Hospitals, or in Licensed Houses.

Residences of
the Insane.

10,877 in Union Workhouses.

7,292 Residing with Relatives, or in Lodgings, or Boarded Out.

Whitehall, S.W., }
2d September 1871. }

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department
of the Local Government Board.

(D.)
Number of Paupers. No. 71.—**INSANE PAUPERS.**—SUMMARY of the RETURNS of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS Chargeable to the POOR RATES on the 1st January 1871, in 648 UNIONS, having a Population of 20,055,305 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1861.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1871.	WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:—			WHERE MAINTAINED.				
					Males.	Females.	Total.	In County or Borough Asylum.	In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.	In the Workhouse.	Residing with Relatives, or in Lodgings, or Boarded Out.	
I. THE METROPOLIS.												
1.*Middlesex (part of) - . .	22	103	2,029,192	116,419	2,584	2,756	6,340	3,455	1,890	700	26	
2.*Surrey (part of) - . .	5	17	579,748	37,651	766	1,001	1,767	1,154	339	234	50	
3.*Kent (part of) - . .	3	11	193,427	12,858	180	291	471	421	16	6	28	
Totals - . .	30	190	2,802,367	166,928	3,530	5,048	8,578	5,030	2,245	940	104	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.												
2.*Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	11	139	261,406	18,647	248	422	670	411	37	144	79	
3.*Kent (extra-metropolitan)	26	418	543,549	31,246	561	762	1,323	744	100	333	146	
4. Sussex -	23	336	366,639	25,506	468	578	1,046	625	3	238	120	
5. Southampton -	26	353	467,353	31,715	552	685	1,237	634	29	399	175	
6. Berkshire -	12	240	206,625	14,373	308	363	671	413	8	131	119	
Totals - . .	98	1,476	1,844,664	121,489	2,137	2,810	4,947	2,837	177	1,245	639	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.												
1.*Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	6	68	187,325	14,748	157	250	407	292	24	66	21	
7. Hertfordshire -	12	165	177,462	13,267	225	249	465	261	10	86	166	
8. Buckinghamshire - . . .	7	195	147,186	11,315	182	252	434	315	—	63	54	
9. Oxfordshire -	9	297	171,037	12,239	224	203	517	312	10	93	162	
10. Northamptonshire - . .	12	332	230,964	15,500	287	332	619	342	—	150	147	
11. Huntingdonshire - . . .	3	88	59,137	3,312	60	74	134	97	2	21	14	
12. Bedfordshire -	6	138	140,479	10,535	162	304	306	217	4	59	86	
13. Cambridgeshire - . . .	9	174	181,552	13,704	196	243	441	262	2	86	87	
Totals - . .	64	1,447	1,296,152	94,610	1,495	1,888	3,383	2,093	62	592	627	
IV. EASTERN.												
14. Essex -	17	372	379,699	31,507	424	574	998	605	—	136	36	
15. Suffolk -	17	531	335,409	24,656	374	478	852	485	19	130	215	
16. Norfolk -	23	743	427,417	31,050	460	640	1,100	571	15	255	259	
Totals - . .	56	1,646	1,142,525	87,213	1,259	1,692	2,950	1,661	34	571	664	
V. SOUTH WESTERN.												
17. Wiltshire -	17	315	236,027	19,880	329	433	762	428	4	136	134	
18. Dorsetshire -	12	287	182,193	14,923	230	253	483	317	—	70	96	
19. Devonshire -	20	474	589,159	35,222	571	797	1,368	683	47	312	236	
20. Cornwall -	13	221	362,400	18,383	240	323	563	397	—	86	96	
21. Somersetshire -	17	406	463,236	33,341	509	638	1,197	593	1	230	225	
Totals - . .	79	1,792	1,833,074	121,754	1,870	2,494	4,373	2,418	52	584	1,010	

INSANE PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of the Returns of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1871, in 648 Unions, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Popu- lation, 1861.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1871.	WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:—			WHERE MAINTAINED.				
					Males.	Females.	Total.	In County or Borough Asylum.	In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.	In the Workhouse.	Residing with Relatives, or in Lodgings, or Boarded Out.	
VI. WEST MIDLAND.												
22. Gloucestershire - . . .	17	363	442,963	27,803	632	826	1,458	732	3	459	264	
23. Herefordshire - . . .	7	219	106,796	6,649	154	213	367	184	9	50	124	
24. Shropshire - . . .	16	303	290,229	10,794	279	412	691	438	1	128	124	
25. Staffordshire - . . .	17	279	769,067	32,622	719	800	1,519	941	—	426	152	
26. Worcestershire - . . .	11	233	294,901	13,929	324	414	738	506	1	101	130	
27. Warwickshire - . . .	14	272	561,334	22,739	639	830	1,519	986	—	323	210	
Totals - . . .	82	1,669	2,435,310	114,541	2,797	3,495	6,292	3,787	14	1,487	1,004	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.												
28. Leicestershire - . . .	11	350	243,636	12,761	384	418	802	500	—	193	109	
29. Rutlandshire - . . .	2	67	23,479	1,342	31	20	51	39	—	10	2	
30. Lincolnshire - . . .	14	751	403,850	21,855	377	476	853	554	—	136	163	
31. Nottinghamshire - . . .	9	305	323,784	14,348	352	419	771	410	—	242	119	
32. Derbyshire - . . .	9	279	294,326	9,334	278	279	557	361	1	126	69	
Totals - . . .	45	1,752	1,289,075	59,640	1,422	1,612	3,034	1,864	1	707	462	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.												
33. Cheshire - . . .	12	469	469,577	16,445	431	517	948	516	—	302	130	
34. Lancashire - . . .	29	480	2,436,203	90,323	2,335	2,692	5,027	2,387	132	2,208	300	
Totals - . . .	41	949	2,934,780	106,973	2,766	3,209	5,975	2,903	132	2,510	430	
IX. YORK.												
35. West Riding - . . .	35	704	1,529,513	57,064	1,257	1,379	2,636	1,496	16	828	296	
36. East Riding - . . .	10	373	273,674	9,623	272	302	574	370	2	161	41	
37. North Riding - . . .	16	493	211,101	8,201	192	230	422	283	—	73	66	
Totals - . . .	61	1,570	2,014,288	74,893	1,721	1,911	3,632	2,149	18	1,062	403	
X. NORTHERN.												
38. Durham - . . .	15	314	542,125	25,166	424	419	843	504	—	224	115	
39. Northumberland - . . .	12	541	342,997	16,952	372	373	745	454	—	176	115	
40. Cumberland - . . .	9	298	295,264	8,598	240	209	449	266	—	110	73	
41. Westmorland - . . .	3	110	60,946	2,134	68	63	131	76	1	37	17	
Totals - . . .	39	1,173	1,151,332	52,850	1,104	1,064	2,168	1,300	1	547	320	
XI. WELSH.												
42. Monmouthshire - . . .	6	164	196,977	11,497	235	295	530	352	—	66	112	
43. South Wales - . . .	28	683	699,649	43,796	721	890	1,611	750	5	123	723	
44. North Wales - . . .	19	378	416,112	29,477	435	536	971	395	—	148	423	
Totals - . . .	53	1,225	1,312,738	84,770	1,391	1,721	3,112	1,497	5	342	1,268	
TOTALS of England and Wales (so far as returned)	643	14,889	20,055,305	1,085,661	21,500	26,044	48,444	27,534	2,741	10,377	7,292	

(D.)
Number of
Paupers.

No. 72.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—AREA, POPULATION, PAUPERISM, COST OF RELIEF, RATEABLE VALUE, and the RATE in the £ for the RELIEF of the POOR in the METROPOLIS, during the Parochial Year 1870-71.

Reference Number.	UNIONS.	Area in Acres.	POPULA- TION in 1871.	PAROCHIAL YEAR 1870-71.		TOTAL RELIEF TO POOR.	RATEABLE VALUE.	Rate in the £ for Relief.
				AVERAGE PAUPERISM.				
				In-door.	Out-door.			
WEST DISTRICT.								
1a	Kensington - - -	1,948	120,234	1,800	3,186	55,618	789,821	1 5
1b	Fulham - - -	4,155	66,070	418	2,184	23,064	274,776	1 8½
1c	Paddington - - -	1,245	96,784	573	2,001	40,478	789,158	1 0½
2	Chelsea - - -	865	71,086	754	1,500	22,409	280,253	1 7½
3	St. George's - - -	2,078	155,873	2,155	5,123	118,143	1,714,870	1 4½
6	Westminster - - -	217	51,143	1,040	1,274	37,815	535,586	1 5
NORTH DISTRICT.								
7	St. Marylebone - - -	1,509	159,177	2,326	3,882	80,393	1,021,313	1 7
8	Hampstead - - -	2,253	32,271	171	264	11,644	240,953	0 11½
9	St. Pancras - - -	2,716	221,594	2,326	8,704	154,554*	1,084,762	2 9½
10	Islington - - -	3,127	215,749	937	5,054	68,136	882,109	1 6½
11	Hackney - - -	3,929	124,877	832	6,007	52,180	581,468	2 0
CENTRAL DISTRICT.								
12	St. Giles and St. George } Bloomsbury	245	53,429	937	1,455	26,350	254,817	2 0½
13	Strand - - -	419	41,151	965	1,180	39,082	456,120	1 8½
14	Holborn - - -	764	162,700	2,316	7,420	84,086	666,800	2 6½
19	City of London - - -	709	75,726	2,731	5,417	148,257	2,206,842	1 3½
EAST DISTRICT.								
20	Shoreditch - - -	646	127,160	1,305	4,176	60,419	390,057	3 1½
21	Bethnal Green - - -	780	120,200	1,465	3,705	41,411	226,540	3 7½
22	Whitechapel - - -	406	76,332	1,234	3,467	42,084	301,333	2 9½
23	St. George-in-the-East - - -	243	48,235	1,269	3,198	31,355	180,815	3 5½
24a	Stepney - - -	576	57,578	984	2,983	37,788	241,155	3 1½
24b	Mile End Old Town - - -	681	93,146	670	3,211	25,707	253,310	1 11½
25	Poplar - - -	2,918	116,277	1,040	4,542	61,111	477,036	2 6½
SOUTH DISTRICT.								
26	St. Saviour's Southwark - - -	1,156	174,988	2,323	7,775	76,567	631,205	2 5
27	St. Olave's Southwark - - -	1,743	121,038	1,507	3,009	47,785	506,455	1 10½
31	Lambeth - - -	4,015	208,302	1,673	6,504	69,640	826,503	1 8
32	Wandsworth and Clapham - - -	11,695	125,050	900	4,556	53,680	638,080	1 8½
33	Camberwell - - -	4,342	111,302	961	3,624	35,196	414,314	1 8½
35	Greenwich - - -	3,771	100,601	1,401	4,605	50,432	374,664	2 8½
35a	Woolwich - - -	7,408	51,482	261	4,063	30,178	261,108	2 3½
36	Lewisham - - -	11,412	73,369	296	1,655	20,040	314,633	1 3½
TOTAL of the METROPOLITAN UNIONS }		77,944	3,250,923	36,869	116,643	1,645,052	17,809,258	1 10½

* St. Pancras.—The Expenditure for Relief to the Poor is unusually large this year owing to the sum of £26,244 derived from the sale of Highgate Infirmary being applied towards the repayment of Workhouse Loans.

Local Government Board, }
31st January 1872.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Statistical Department.

(E.)
*Education
of Pauper
Children.*

(E.)—Education of Pauper Children.

	Page.
No. 73.—DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL during the Half-year ended Lady-day 1871 - - - - -	462
No. 74.—SCHOOLS certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 - - - - -	485

(E.)
Education
of Pauper
Children.

No. 73.

STATEMENT showing the daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses &c. in England and Wales during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871, the Amount of Money paid Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses for the year ended at Lady-day 1871, and also the Population of each Union in 1861.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
I. THE METROPOLIS.													
1.* MIDDLESEX (part of).											£ s. d.		
1a	Kensington * - - -	70,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Plashet and North Surrey Dis- trict School.
1b	Fulham - - - -	40,058	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	23 16 0	At Limehouse School of the Stepney Union.		
1c	Paddington * - - -	75,784	29	35	64	32	16	48	112	59 5 0			
2	Chelsea * - - - -	63,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
3	St. George's - - -	155,984	65	68	133	24	59	83	216	120 2 0	Children at Plashet.		
6	Westminster - - -	35,326	69	54	123	44	37	81	204	145 13 4	In a separate School at Battersa.		
7	St. Marylebone* - -	161,680	119	120	239	85	109	194	433	370 7 3	In a separate School at Southall.		
8	Hampstead * - - -	19,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Redhill, in the Hendon Union.
9	St. Pancras * - - -	196,788	97	142	239	104	77	181	420	201 10 10	Children at Leamington.		
10	Islington * - - - -	155,341	95	42	137	71	34	105	212	177 18 0	In a separate School at Holloway.		
11	Hackney - - - - -	83,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Forest Gate.
12	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.*	54,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In School at Euston.
13	Strand - - - - -	42,898	97	98	195	61	74	135	330	385 0 0	In School at Euston.		
14	Holborn - - - - -	44,252	110	133	243	84	60	144	387	216 17 4			
19	City of London - - -	45,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Central London District School.
20	Shoreditch* - - -	129,364	101	108	207	60	97	157	364	352 19 2	In a separate School at Brentwood.		
21	Bethnal Green* - - -	105,101	72	103	175	61	49	110	285	157 0 11	In Schools at Leam- ington and Leam- ington.		
22	Whitechapel - - - -	78,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Forest Gate.
23	St. George-in-the-East* -	48,801	111	90	201	75	57	132	333	427 13 0	In a separate School at Plashet.		

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; † are single parishes under Local Acts; ‡ are incorporations under Local Acts.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
THE METROPOLIS—cont.										
MIDDLESEX (pt. of)—cont.										
Stepney - - - -	56,572	80	123	208	74	89	163	371	359 19 10	In a separate School at Limehouse.
Mile End Old Town* -	73,064	50	84	134	42	51	93	227	314 12 2	In a separate School.
Poplar - - - -	70,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Forest Gate.
2.* SURREY (part of).										
St. Saviour, Southwark -	36,170	94	144	238	79	94	173	411	164 1 4	To half-year ended at Michaelmas. Children now sent to the Central London District School.
St. Olave, Southwark -	19,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the South Metropolitan District School.
Lambeth* - - - -	162,044	66	139	205	64	103	167	372	332 8 5	In a separate School at Norwood.
Wandsworth and Clapham	70,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
Camberwell* - - - -	71,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the South Metropolitan District School.
3.* KENT (part of).										
Greenwich - - - -	85,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the South Metropolitan District School.
Lewisham - - - -	65,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
Woolwich - - - -	75,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Metropolitan District School.
SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
SURREY (extra-metropolitan).										
Epsom - - - -	22,409	14	20	34	24	17	41	75	49 16 0	-
Chertsey - - - -	18,642	20	25	45	13	18	31	76	79 2 0	-
Guildford - - - -	29,330	11	14	25	18	15	33	58	57 0 0	In a separate Building.
Farnham - - - -	30,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
Hambleton - - - -	13,907	3	4	7	8	7	15	22	19 0 0	Now sent to Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
Dorking - - - -	12,445	10	8	18	9	3	12	30	42 16 0	-
Reigate - - - -	20,109	13	4	17	14	8	22	39	38 14 0	-
Godstone - - - -	9,642	8	6	14	10	8	18	33	46 16 0	-
Croydon - - - -	46,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
Kingston - - - -	36,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
Richmond - - - -	18,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos. .	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Education of Pauper Children, during the year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.			
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.				
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.												
3. KENT (extra-metropolitan).												
40	Bromley	20,368	11	7	18	17	7	24	42	40 17 6	Children at Home 1870. In a separate building.	
50	Dartford	32,516	4	2	6	12	5	17	23	12 0 0		
51	Gravesend and Milton	18,782	4	9	13	17	6	23	36	42 12 0		
52	North Aylesford	19,121	12	17	29	22	4	26	55	64 13 0	Attend National School.	
53	Hoo	2,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Medway	51,906	43	52	95	46	53	99	194	117 8 0		
55	Malling	21,447	18	36	54	35	20	55	109	56 9 6	In a separate building.	
56	Seven Oaks	22,039	12	11	23	26	11	37	60	64 3 0		
57	Tonbridge	34,271	30	27	57	26	29	55	112	79 4 0		
58	Maidstone	38,670	36	24	60	57	32	89	140	86 0 0	In a separate building.	
59	Hollingbourn	12,584	8	22	30	22	13	41	71	47 2 0		
60	Cranbrook	12,412	6	10	16	8	5	13	20	35 19 0		
61	Tenterden	10,947	11	8	19	8	5	13	32	40 14 0	Attend National School.	
62	West Ashford	15,137	7	8	15	14	4	18	33	46 18 0		
63	East Ashford	12,296	14	11	25	23	8	31	56	46 16 0		
64	Bridge	11,216	5	8	13	6	5	11	24	40 8 0	Attend National School.	
65	Canterbury †	16,149	7	9	16	12	5	18	34	50 2 0		
66	Blean	16,161	14	7	21	17	5	22	43	53 0 8		
67	Faversham	18,867	20	20	40	22	14	30	79	47 8 0	Attend National School.	
68	Milton	14,775	8	13	21	16	8	23	44	42 16 0		
69	Sheppey	18,494	17	22	40	18	25	43	83	36 0 0		
70	Thanet	31,862	16	20	40	42	16	59	105	64 1 0	Attend National School.	
71	Eastry	25,900	27	22	49	22	21	59	108	61 19 0		
72	Dover	30,246	22	24	66	21	14	45	111	74 0 0		
73	Wingham	26,925	11	19	20	46	15	61	91	41 4 0	Attend National School.	
74	Romney Marsh	5,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. SUSSEX.												
75	Rye	11,927	6	8	14	12	7	20	34	57 2 0	Attend National School.	
76	Hastings	26,631	11	20	41	11	20	40	81	45 0 0		
77	Battle	12,690	7	17	24	16	12	28	52	63 10 0		
78	Eastbourne	10,721	6	4	10	6	4	10	20	20 4 0	Attend National School.	
79	Hailsham	12,668	9	10	19	6	5	11	20	20 0 0		
80	Ticehurst	14,622	14	5	19	11	6	17	26	36 7 8		

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.										OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.				Girls.				Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.													
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.													
4. SUSSEX—continued.													
81	Uckfield	17,280	11	9	20	11	9	20	40	£ s. d.			
82	East Grinstead . . .	14,097	7	13	20	13	5	18	38	49 8 0	In a separate Building.		
83	Cuckfield	17,163	16	18	34	14	13	27	61	46 8 0			
84a	Chailly	8,896	4	8	12	2	3	5	17	44 9 0	In a separate School.		
84b	Lewes	10,116	14	19	33	10	4	14	47	44 0 0			
84c	West Firle	2,379	5	3	8	1	2	3	11	17 12 0			
84d	Newhaven	5,605	8	6	14	6	4	10	24	19 16 0			
85	Brighton || . . . .	77,693	81	82	163	52	53	105	268	240 5 4	In a separate School at Warren Farm.		
86	Steyning	24,053	15	14	29	14	6	20	49	53 15 0			
87	Horsham	15,313	10	26	36	19	9	28	64	47 3 0			
88	Potworth	9,397	12	12	24	10	10	20	44	35 1 4			
89	Thakeham	7,567	14	13	27	11	7	18	45	42 0 0			
90d	East Preston	6,522	2	4	6	7	5	12	18	18 14 0			
91	West Hampnett . . .	14,811	10	8	18	13	5	18	36	17 6 3			
92b	Chichester †	8,687	5	6	11	4	3	7	18	22 13 6			
93	Midhurst	12,581	6	9	15	16	12	28	48	49 11 1			
94	Westbourne	6,957	13	..	13	12	3	15	28	27 16 0			
5. SOUTHAMPTON.													
95	Havant	7,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.	
96	Portsea Island . . .	94,828	155	75	230	123	78	201	431	383 14 8			
97	Alverstoke ‡	22,653	12	19	31	15	12	27	58	37 3 6	School now discontinued.		
98	Fareham	14,964	14	11	25	12	15	27	58	62 2 0			
99	Isle of Wight	55,362	45	40	85	32	19	51	186	188 14 8			
100	Lymington	12,023	10	9	19	13	8	21	40	28 0 0			
101	Christchurch	10,438	1	1	2	6	6	12	14	32 5 3			
102	Ringwood	5,151	5	5	10	5	3	8	18	18 13 6			
103	Fordingbridge	6,377	7	7	14	16	7	23	37	39 10 0			
104	New Forest	13,031	12	8	20	16	8	24	44	40 13 4			
105	Southampton † . . .	43,414	20	55	75	41	29	70	145	163 13 4			
106	South Stoneham . . .	25,542	10	21	31	26	24	50	81	75 5 0			
107	Romsey	10,771	1	8	9	14	10	24	33	63 12 0			
108	Stockbridge	7,236	5	2	7	2	2	4	11	18 0 10			
109a	New Winchester . . .	23,752	11	13	24	15	23	38	62	88 1 5			
109b	Hursley	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village Schools.	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended [at Lady-day 1871.										Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.					
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.						
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.														
5. SOUTHAMPTON—cont.												£ s. d.		
110	Droxford - - - -	10,665	10	13	23	5	6	11	34		37 6 8	Now attend National School.		
111	Catherington - - -	2,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
112	Petersfield - - - -	7,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Attend National School.
113	Alresford - - - -	7,182	4	7	11	4	6	10	21		20 12 0			
114	Alton - - - -	12,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	In the Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
115	Hartley Wintney - -	11,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Ditto.
116	Basingstoke - - -	17,429	13	10	23	20	12	32	55		56 0 0			
117	Whitchurch - - - -	5,522	7	6	13	5	5	10	23		31 12 0			
118	Andover - - - -	17,125	14	10	24	15	13	28	52		54 14 0			
119	Kingsclere - - - -	8,517	7	3	10	10	8	18	28		21 2 0			
6. BERKS.														
120	Newbury - - - -	19,999	12	13	25	28	19	47	72		65 13 4			
121	Hungerford - - - -	19,882	14	5	19	20	11	31	50		56 19 0			
122	Faringdon - - - -	15,688	6	7	13	15	9	24	37		55 6 8			
123	Abingdon - - - -	20,861	8	14	22	27	14	41	63		77 16 2			
124	Wantage - - - -	17,308	18	19	37	6	7	13	50		37 12 0			
125	Wallingford - - - -	14,017	8	14	22	28	12	40	62		47 16 0			
126	Bradfield - - - -	15,771	18	14	32	19	16	35	67		109 1 4			
127	Reading - - - -	25,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	In the Reading and Wokingham District School.
128	Wokingham - - - -	14,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Ditto.
129	Cookham - - - -	13,031	7	9	16	9	5	14	30		68 10 0			
130	Easthampstead - -	7,436	5	5	10	6	3	9	19		24 0 0			
131	Windsor - - - -	21,301	14	13	27	22	8	30	57		57 14 0			
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.														
1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).														
132	Staines - - - -	15,976	10	16	26	28	13	41	67		45 16 0			
133	Uxbridge - - - -	23,155	12	19	31	13	12	25	56		44 16 0			
134	Brentford - - - -	50,534	21	40	61	18	20	38	99		64 6 0			
135	Hendon - - - -	19,220	19	21	40	18	22	40	80		74 0 0	In a separate School at Edgware.		
136	Barnet - - - -	19,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Children now sent to Edgware in the Hendon Union.
137	Edmonton - - - -	59,312	49	61	110	45	40	85	195		137 9 4	In a separate School at Enfield.		

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Rates of the Union School for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.													
7. HERTFORD.													
138	Ware - - - -	16,515	7	13	19	24	9	33	53	45 1 0	Attend National School.		
139	Bishop's Stortford - -	20,313	21	25	46	18	7	25	71	54 16 0			
140a	Buntingford - - -	6,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140b	Royston - - - -	13,625	4	11	15	20	13	33	47	60 14 9	Attend National School. Ditto.		
141	Hitchin - - - -	25,003	10	18	28	16	11	27	55	43 13 0			
142	Hertford - - - -	15,501	14	9	23	16	13	29	51	13 0 0			
143a	Hatfield - - - -	6,189	Attend National School. Ditto.		
143b	Welwyn - - - -	2,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	St. Albans - - - -	18,926	14	8	22	6	4	10	32	23 4 0			
145	Watford - - - -	20,355	13	18	31	31	8	39	70	56 16 0	Attend National School. Ditto.		
146	Hemel Hempstead - -	13,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Berkhamstead - - -	13,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. BUCKINGHAM.													
148	Amersham - - - -	12,240	10	17	27	19	10	29	56	51 3 0	In a separate School at Bledlow.		
149	Eton - - - -	22,353	..	..	..	27	13	40	40	26 0 0
150	Wycombe - - - -	35,138	18	25	43	13	16	29	72	102 10 4			
151	Aylesbury - - - -	23,800	14	29	43	11	6	17	60	45 6 6	Now sent to Na- tional School.		
152	Winalow - - - -	9,265	7	6	13	6	2	8	21	19 16 0			
153	Newport Pagnell - -	24,855	11	13	24	13	6	19	43	45 16 0			
154	Buckingham - - - -	13,735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 18 5
9. OXFORD.													
155	Henley - - - -	13,200	21	25	46	24	13	37	83	94 3 1	In a separate School at Cowley.		
156	Thame - - - -	15,305	10	12	22	3	5	8	30	23 11 0			
157	Headington - - - -	17,107	10	12	22	14	13	26	48	23 0 0			
158	Oxford† - - - -	19,930	16	64	80	34	37	71	151	271 11 0	In a separate School at Cowley.		
159	Bicester - - - -	15,555	7	8	15	6	5	11	26	40 9 0			
160	Woodstock - - - -	14,236	8	6	14	14	6	20	34	41 8 0			
161	Witney - - - -	22,227	21	20	41	20	22	42	83	60 12 4	In a separate School at Cowley.		
162	Chipping Norton - -	17,296	22	5	27	12	4	16	43	24 0 0			
163	Banbury - - - -	30,171	15	16	31	36	15	51	87	94 0 0			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.										Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.				Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.							
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.															
10. NORTHAMPTON.															
164	Brackley - - - -	13,471	7	8	15	8	3	11	26	47	13	11			
165	Towcester - - - -	13,004	12	8	20	7	5	12	32	20	12	0			
166	Potterspury - - - -	11,618	10	8	18	6	7	13	31	19	9	0			
167	Hardingstone - - - -	9,928	3	7	10	1	0	1	11	18	4	0			
168	Northampton - - - -	41,152	13	13	26	27	17	44	70	56	14	0			
169	Daventry - - - -	20,600	11	11	22	11	13	24	46	31	2	8			
170	Brixworth - - - -	15,367	5	6	11	5	6	11	22	26	0	0			
171	Wellingborough - - - -	24,224	14	10	24	15	7	22	46	50	0	0			
172	Kettering - - - -	18,995	11	6	17	3	3	6	23	22	8	0			
173	Thrapston - - - -	14,065	2	3	5	6	5	11	16	18	14	0			
174	Oundle - - - -	15,362	6	9	15	6	8	14	29	21	12	6			
175	Peterborough - - - -	33,178	18	20	38	23	16	39	77	73	12	0			
11. HUNTINGDON.															
176	Huntingdon - - - -	20,518	20	12	32	20	16	36	68	76	11	0	In a detached Building.		
177	St. Ives - - - -	19,654	10	4	14	11	7	18	32	22	8	0	In a detached Building.		
178	St. Neot's - - - -	18,965	6	6	12	19	5	24	36	23	8	0			
12. BEDFORD.															
179	Bedford - - - -	38,069	10	30	40	25	21	46	86	106	13	0			
180	Biggleswade - - - -	25,393	10	7	17	18	5	23	40	16	0	0			
181	Amphill - - - -	16,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children attend National School.
182	Woburn - - - -	11,684	3	5	8	5	2	7	15	18	11	0			
183	Leighton Buzzard - - - -	17,648	8	9	17	9	4	13	30	31	0	0			
184	Luton - - - -	30,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
13. CAMBRIDGE.															
185	Caxton and Arrington - - - -	10,966	12	7	19	16	9	25	44	20	0	0	In a detached Building.		
186	Chesterton - - - -	25,083	13	9	22	18	7	25	47	43	17	0			
187	Cambridge - - - -	26,361	19	18	37	25	5	30	67	58	16	0			
188	Linton - - - -	13,510	9	11	20	9	8	17	37	44	8	0			
189	Newmarket - - - -	28,675	17	8	25	15	19	34	59	46	15	0			
190	Ely - - - -	21,891	13	9	22	8	8	16	38	51	10	8			
191	North Witchford - - - -	14,791	21	14	35	24	10	34	69	48	12	0			
192	Whittlesey* - - - -	6,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
193	Wisbeach - - - -	33,309	17	26	43	31	18	49	92	118	0	0			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14. ESSEX.													
194	West Ham - . . .	59,319	26	61	87	55	37	92	179	121 0 0	Attend National School.		
195	Epping - . . .	16,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Ongar - . . .	11,317	4	6	10	7	10	17	27	20 0 0			
197	Romford - . . .	26,905	8	29	37	23	16	44	81	45 12 11			
198	Orsett - . . .	11,505	5	7	12	8	6	14	26	41 12 0			
199	Billericay - . . .	15,031	8	16	24	7	8	15	39	41 15 0	In a separate Building.		
200	Chelmsford - . . .	32,705	13	23	36	39	10	49	85	71 16 6			
201	Rochford - . . .	18,232	11	10	21	10	4	14	35	37 1 6			
202	Maldon - . . .	22,556	16	15	31	23	15	37	68	71 0 0			
203	Tendring - . . .	27,105	9	19	28	13	10	23	51	51 2 0			
204	Colchester - . . .	23,909	5	18	23	13	7	20	43	45 0 0			
205	Lexden and Winstree -	22,950	25	15	40	9	16	25	65	58 5 0			
206	Witham - . . .	16,334	10	17	27	21	13	34	61	64 4 0			
207	Halstead - . . .	18,422	13	13	26	21	3	24	50	63 2 0			
208	Braintree - . . .	17,170	25	16	41	23	12	34	75	73 6 0			
209	Dunmow - . . .	19,759	12	43	55	24	22	46	101	91 7 0			
210	Saffron Walden - . .	19,731	14	17	31	15	12	27	58	47 15 6			
15. SUFFOLK.													
211	Risbridge - . . .	17,432	15	13	28	21	11	32	60	41 5 0	In a separate Work-house.		
212	Sudbury - . . .	31,415	9	23	31	23	14	37	68	56 2 0			
213	Cosford - . . .	17,376	8	14	17	17	13	30	47	43 12 0			
214	Thingoe - . . .	18,224	..	4	4	27	9	36	40	40 16 0			
215	Bury St. Edmund's †	13,318	8	15	23	7	6	13	36	39 0 0			
216	Mildenhall - . . .	9,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	Stow - . . .	20,906	11	8	19	18	8	26	45	39 7 3			
218	Hartismere - . . .	17,665	14	13	27	16	12	28	55	102 11 8			
219	Hoxne - . . .	14,694	12	12	24	11	12	23	47	66 4 0			
220	Bosmere and Claydon -	16,174	7	10	17	10	9	19	36	50 10 0			
221	Samford - . . .	12,736	3	5	8	3	3	6	14	46 0 0			
222	Ipswich - . . .	37,331	16	31	47	26	15	41	88	106 6 0			
223	Woodbridge - . . .	22,754	3	13	16	11	7	18	34	44 2 0			
224	Plomesgate - . . .	20,720	4	19	23	11	11	22	45	40 1 10			
225	Blything - . . .	26,343	14	13	27	19	26	45	72	57 2 0			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

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			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—continued.													
15. SUFFOLK—continued.													
226	Wangford	13,619	7	10	17	24	13	37	54	47 0 0			
227	Mutford and Lothingland †	24,050	8	12	20	3	8	11	31	24 0 0			
16. NORFOLK.													
228	Yarmouth*	30,338	15	16	31	26	14	40	71	115 4 5			
229	Flegg, East and West † .	8,615	4	2	6	7	7	14	20	20 4 0			
230	Smallburgh	14,516	10	5	15	7	4	11	26	18 4 10			
231a	Erpingham	20,579	11	22	33	18	7	25	53	54 7 10			
232	Aylsham	19,053	26	10	36	16	14	30	66	48 4 0			
233	St. Faith's	11,740	19	5	24	15	11	26	50	28 0 0			
234	Norwich	74,440	43	54	97	63	57	120	217	230 8 0	Partly in separate Schools and partly in Wotton School.		
235	Forehoe †	12,818	11	13	24	20	9	29	53	43 1 0	In separate Buildings.		
236	Henstead	11,290	5	5	10	7	2	9	19	21 16 0			
237	Blofield	11,521	14	10	24	15	5	20	44	24 0 0			
238	Loddon and Clavering .	14,242	11	9	20	16	8	24	44	32 6 0			
239	Depwade	25,248	7	17	24	25	8	33	57	42 0 0			
240	Guiltescross	11,541	21	15	36	15	11	26	62	40 18 0			
241	Wayland	11,562	11	5	16	4	1	5	21	19 8 0			
242	Mitford and Launditch .	23,020	23	20	43	11	16	27	70	112 4 0			
243	Walsingham	21,118	9	10	19	12	5	17	36	39 16 0			
244	Docking	17,589	7	9	16	9	7	16	32	22 0 0			
245	Freebridge Lynn . . .	13,486	7	4	11	18	5	23	34	19 18 0			
246	King's Lynn	16,701	14	10	24	23	11	33	57	47 18 6			
247	Downham	20,264	14	13	27	14	12	26	53	53 6 8			
248	Swaffham	12,747	16	4	20	20	20 0 0			
249	Thetford	18,624	6	26	32	20	9	29	61	40 16 0			
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17. WILTS.													
250	Highworth and Swindon .	19,237	11	13	24	14	21	35	59	..			
251	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	11,470	11	2	13	5	5	10	23	33 14 1			
252	Malmesbury	14,556	7	8	15	8	4	12	27	41 9 0			
253	Chippenham	22,029	23	12	35	12	10	22	57	97 10 8			
254	Calne	8,885	18	6	24	12	4	17	41	51 19 8			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

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			Boys.				Girls.					
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.			
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.												
17. WILTS—continued.												
255a	Marlborough	9,774	10	8	18	10	10	20	38	20 0 0	In a separate Building.	
256	Devizes	21,080	25	12	37	26	7	33	70	91 18 0		
257	Melksham	17,233	16	15	31	19	11	30	61	61 12 4		
258	Bradford	10,475	16	14	30	12	7	19	40	60 0 9		
259	Westbury and Whorwells-down.	11,751	7	13	20	12	11	23	43	57 5 0		
260	Warminster	15,942	17	11	28	12	10	22	50	28 0 0	Attend National School.	
261	Pewsey	12,406	11	3	14	11	12	23	37	32 5 0		
262	Amesbury	8,127	14	6	20	9	9	18	38	51 0 0		
263	Alderbury	14,770	22	15	43	16	15	31	74	56 13 4		
265	Wilton	10,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
266	Tisbury	9,862	13	4	17	21	12	32	50	24 0 0		
267	Mere	8,057	7	5	12	3	5	8	20	26 0 0		
18. DORSET.												
268	Shaftesbury	12,966	8	6	14	11	7	18	32	39 10 0		
269	Sturminster	10,340	12	3	15	5	5	10	25	26 5 0		
270	Blandford	14,821	12	6	18	5	5	10	22	20 0 0		
271	Wimborne and Cranborne	17,253	7	6	13	5	4	9	22	19 3 0		
272	Poole	12,742	11	12	24	2	4	6	30	29 9 0		
273	Wareham and Purbeck .	17,072	15	14	29	12	6	18	47	24 0 0		
274	Weymouth	27,291	7	17	24	12	7	19	43	51 1 0		
275a	Dorchester	17,402	7	8	15	9	5	14	29	28 8 0		
275b	Cerne	7,818	7	5	12	5	5	10	22	19 16 0		
276	Sherborne	12,463	9	11	20	12	10	22	43	26 1 5		
277	Beaminster	12,567	10	17	27	12	13	25	58	54 8 0		
278	Bridport	16,823	4	5	9	11	5	16	25	26 10 0		
19. DEVON.												
279	Axminster	19,758	17	14	31	22	6	28	59	59 12 0		
280	Honiton	22,729	13	7	20	10	2	12	32	20 0 0		
281	St. Thomas	48,338	15	15	30	16	11	27	57	76 9 8		
282	Exeter†	32,728	8	25	33	13	8	21	54	76 10 0		
283	Newton Abbot	59,063	25	12	37	23	5	28	66	57 12 0		
284	Totnes	32,942	24	4	28	26	2	28	66	71 10 0		
285	Kingsbridge	19,394	26	8	34	19	3	22	56	44 4 0		

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.													
	19. DEVON—continued.										£ s. d.		
286	Plympton St. Mary - -	20,502	17	7	24	9	5	14	38	32	19	0	Boys and Girls.
287	Plymouth† - - -	62,599	28	49	77	35	19	54	131	101	0	0	
288	East Stonehouse* - -	14,343	11	10	21	..	..	..	21	23	9	5
289	Stoke Damerel ‖ - -	50,440	27	26	53	27	21	48	101	108	18	4	
290	Tavistock - - - -	35,265	11	14	25	27	8	35	60	48	8	0	
291	Okehampton - - - -	18,580	14	13	27	11	4	15	42	31	8	0	
292	Crediton - - - -	20,274	15	14	29	13	2	15	44	41	4	0	
293a	Tiverton - - - -	30,875	13	5	18	9	4	13	31	40	0	0	The Boys' School is in a separate Build- ing.
294	South Molton - - -	19,532	19	2	21	15	..	15	36	53	19	4	
295	Barnstaple - - - -	36,293	24	12	36	43	9	52	88	75	12	0	
296	Torrington - - - -	16,876	19	10	29	23	5	28	57	61	4	0	
297	Bideford - - - -	17,742	14	6	20	11	1	12	32	26	10	11	
298	Holsworthy - - - -	9,876			
	20. CORNWALL.												
299	Stratton - - - -	8,028	5	1	6	3	..	3	9	16	0	0	The School is in a separate Building.
300	Camelford - - - -	7,784	16	7	23	11	9	20	43	16	12	9	
301	Launceston - - - -	17,005	17	6	23	15	1	16	39	30	16	0	
302	St. Germans - - - -	17,631	8	3	11	8	6	14	25	20	8	0	
303	Liskeard - - - -	33,554	15	16	31	17	9	26	57	68	0	0	
304	Bodmin - - - -	19,691	25	8	33	21	9	30	63	46	0	0	
305	St. Columb - - - -	16,754	12	3	15	14	1	15	30	28	0	0	
306	St. Austell - - - -	33,797	23	7	30	36	13	49	79	44	0	0	
307	Truro - - - -	43,070	19	13	32	33	12	45	77	113	10	0	
308	Falmouth - - - -	23,332	15	12	27	19	18	37	64	60	7	0	
309	Helston - - - -	30,036	10	8	18	20	6	26	44	43	15	0	
310	Redruth - - - -	57,173	32	11	43	43	17	60	103	61	0	0	
311	Penzance - - - -	54,554	12	5	17	12	5	17	34	24	0	0	
	21. SOMERSET.												
313	Williton - - - -	19,918	19	10	29	19	8	27	56	58	7	9	
313a	Dulverton - - - -	6,158	4	3	7	3	3	6	13	16	0	0	
314	Wellington - - - -	20,480	8	8	16	17	8	25	41	61	6	8	
315	Taunton - - - -	35,601	25	24	49	19	7	26	75	74	2	0	
316	Bridgwater - - - -	34,420	15	6	21	10	2	12	33	62	19	6	
317	Langport - - - -	17,999	11	6	17	9	1	10	27	..			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

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			Boys.				Girls.				Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.													
21. SOMERSET—continued.													
318	Chard - - - - -	25,591	9	12	21	18	6	24	45	41	9	0	The Schools are in a separate Building. Michaelmas 1870. School now discontinued.
319	Yeovil - - - - -	28,189	20	11	31	5	14	19	50	32	0	0	
320	Wincanton - - - -	21,500	11	18	29	36	9	45	74	45	11	10	
321	Frome - - - - -	23,700	17	12	29	18	6	24	53	61	6	0	
322	Shepton Mallet - -	16,619	1	9	10	15	8	23	33	64	13	4	
323	Wells - - - - -	21,889	7	12	19	11	10	21	40	46	6	8	
324	Axbridge - - - - -	36,106	14	21	35	22	8	30	65	51	15	0	
325	Clutton - - - - -	23,721	6	7	13	6	5	11	24	6	13	8	
326	Bath - - - - -	68,336	36	44	80	22	17	39	119	250	4	1	
327	Keynsham - - - - -	21,802	9	7	16	11	4	15	31	53	14	8	
328	Bedminster - - - -	41,257	20	18	38	12	34	46	84	77	19	0	
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22. GLOUCESTER.													
329	Bristol† - - - - -	66,027	53	92	145	40	31	80	225	341	18	9	In a separate School. Attend National School.
330	Clifton - - - - -	94,687	56	23	79	42	25	67	143	201	10	10	
331	Chipping Sodbury - -	18,763	7	5	12	13	4	17	29	16	0	0	
332	Thornbury - - - - -	16,469	9	2	11	7	4	11	22	18	4	0	
333	Dursley - - - - -	13,331	1	3	9	11	4	15	24	37	17	6	
334	Westbury-on-Severn -	19,354	12	7	19	16	12	28	47	25	3	4	
335	Newent - - - - -	12,420	15	5	20	9	4	13	33	21	14	0	
336	Gloucester - - - - -	34,733	25	18	43	12	11	23	66	48	14	9	
337	Wheatenhurst - - - -	7,813	6	2	8	4	5	9	17	25	2	0	
338	Stroud - - - - -	36,448	20	22	42	37	14	51	93	69	0	10	
339	Tetbury - - - - -	6,110	Attend National School.
340	Cirencester - - - - -	20,934	21	16	37	21	11	32	69	48	13	3	
341	Northleach - - - - -	10,895	6	1	7	6	4	10	17	38	10	8	
342	Stow-on-the-Wold - -	9,687	4	5	9	3	6	9	18	16	0	0	
343	Winchcomb - - - - -	10,063	6	6	12	3	3	6	18	25	5	0	
344	Cheltenham - - - - -	40,792	10	20	30	15	9	24	54	92	4	8	
345	Tewkesbury - - - - -	14,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. HEREFORD.													
346	Ledbury - - - - -	14,880	14	11	25	12	6	18	43	34	2	6	
347	Ross - - - - -	16,906	13	14	27	16	7	23	50	32	0	0	
348	Hereford - - - - -	29,768	22	33	55	35	14	49	104	156	14	0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.											
23. HEREFORD—continued.											
348b	Dore - - - -	9,519	13	5	18	12	4	16	34	£ s. d. 24 13 0	
349	Weobley - - - -	9,018	9	6	15	8	4	12	27	20 0 0	
350	Bromyard - - - -	11,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
351	Leominster - - - -	15,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. SALOP.											
352	Ludlow - - - -	17,717	5	5	10	8	6	14	24	36 0 0	
353	Clun - - - -	10,615	10	6	16	3	6	9	25	27 1 0	
354	Church Stretton - -	6,289	11	5	16	..	2	2	18	24 10 0	
355	Cleobury Mortimer - -	8,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the South-east Shropshire Dis- trict School.
356	Bridgnorth - -	15,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
357	Shifnal - - - -	11,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
358	Madeley - - - -	30,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
359	Atcham - - - -	19,314	16	16	32	9	15	24	56	64 5 0	
360	Shrewsbury - - - -	25,784	8	13	21	4	2	6	27	24 6 0	
361	Oswestry † - - - -	23,778	21	6	27	22	5	27	54	48 0 8	
362	Ellesmere - - - -	14,611	10	6	16	7	6	13	29	26 4 0	
363a	Wem - - - -	10,644	3	3	6	3	4	7	13	20 0 0	
363b	Whitchurch - - - -	11,272	12	7	19	9	6	15	34	28 9 0	
364	Drayton - - - -	14,260	11	3	14	1	3	4	18	19 3 0	
365	Wellington - - - -	23,873	22	12	34	25	7	32	66	76 13 4	In a separate School at Waters Upton.
366	Newport - - - -	15,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South-east Shrop- shire District School.
25. STAFFORD.											
367	Stafford - - - -	24,474	13	8	21	20	10	30	51	58 15 0	
368	Stone - - - -	21,926	5	3	8	11	3	14	22	19 18 0	
369	Newcastle-under-Lyme -	24,567	13	9	22	11	5	16	38	33 11 3	
370	Wolstanton and Burslem	54,356	16	17	33	17	6	23	56	69 6 0	
371	Stoke-upon-Trent * - -	71,308	72	77	149	60	61	130	279	214 18 0	
372a	Leek - - - -	23,658	5	3	8	12	5	17	25	21 0 0	
373	Cheadle - - - -	20,988	3	2	5	5	4	9	14	18 11 0	
374	Uttoxeter - - - -	14,787	10	11	21	7	2	9	30	22 12 0	
375	Burton-on-Trent - -	41,065	15	16	31	32	11	43	74	77 8 9	
376	Tamworth - - - -	15,504	6	5	11	12	4	16	27	21 4 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.											
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.											
25. STAFFORD—continued.											
377	Lichfield	27,541	11	5	16	7	4	11	27	18 17 11	In South East Shropshire District School.
378	Penkridge	18,663	3	8	11	3	2	5	16	19 9 0	
379a	Seisdon	15,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
379b	Wolverhampton . . .	111,063	28	40	77	67	28	95	172	218 0 0	
380	Walsall	50,908	9	12	21	10	11	21	42	41 8 0	
381	West Bromwich . . .	92,480	6	5	11	16	7	23	34	63 14 6	Some of the children removed to Stoke-upon-Trent Schools.
382	Dudley	130,243	28	31	59	42	20	62	121	70 0 0	
26. WORCESTER.											
383	Stourbridge	68,736	18	24	42	39	25	64	106	60 0 0	Attend National School.
384	Kidderminster	60,307	9	10	19	18	5	23	42	24 0 0	
385	Tenbury	7,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
386	Martley	15,068	12	5	17	10	6	16	33	21 0 0	
387	Worcester	30,969	17	16	33	25	13	38	71	54 16 0	
388	Upton-on-Severn . . .	21,610	11	6	17	4	6	10	27	..	No Teachers.
389	Evesham	14,767	10	4	14	7	4	11	25	19 17 6	
390	Perashore	13,935	Attend National School.
391	Droitwich	19,237	13	5	18	7	4	11	29	20 0 0	
392	Bromsgrove	26,307	10	11	21	10	4	14	35	23 0 0	
393	King's Norton	47,240	14	18	32	12	19	31	63	40 0 0	
27. WARWICK.											
394	Birmingham || . . . .	212,621	143	154	297	122	74	196	493	361 15 0	Children in a separate Building.
395	Aston	100,523	36	21	57	35	21	56	113	78 19 1	
396	Meriden	11,290	No Workhouse School.
397	Atherstone	12,118	8	6	9	1	5	6	15	18 14 0	
398	Nuneaton	13,054	5	2	7	7	6	13	20	28 8 0	
399	Foleshill	19,997	10	8	18	6	3	9	27	20 0 0	
400	Coventry †	41,647	13	20	33	29	9	38	71	81 12 6	
401	Rugby	24,436	13	6	19	10	4	14	33	20 0 0	
402	Solihull	13,231	Attend Village School.
403	Warwick	44,647	10	18	28	19	8	27	55	81 6 10	
404	Stratford-on-Avon . .	21,240	14	6	20	19	4	23	43	35 1 0	
405	Alcester	16,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
406	Shipston-on-Stour . .	19,853	6	4	10	19	8	27	37	24 0 0	
407	Southam	10,392	6	8	14	10	9	19	33	23 16 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.										OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.			
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											£ s. d.	Children sent out to School.	
28. LEICESTER.													
408	Lutterworth - - -	15,515	5	8	13	9	2	11	24	20 16 0			
409	Market Harborough - -	16,034	13	4	17	7	3	10	27	20 0 0			
410	Billesdon - - -	7,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	Blaby - - -	14,305	4	3	7	5	4	9	16	..			
412	Hinckley - - -	16,374	5	6	11	4	4	8	19	21 4 0			
413	Market Bosworth - -	13,428	13	6	19	4	4	8	27	20 0 0			
414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	28,543	8	6	14	18	16	34	48	28 0 0			
415	Loughborough - - -	24,147	6	10	16	8	7	15	31	36 19 6			
416	Barrow-on-Soar - -	19,766	10	7	17	16	2	18	35	22 0 0			
417	Leicester - - -	68,056	53	66	119	36	33	69	188	148 19 4			
418	Melton Mowbray - -	20,171	12	5	17	10	7	17	34	53 3 0			
29. RUTLAND.													
419	Oakham - - -	11,112	6	6	12	8	6	14	26	30 0 0			
420	Uppingham - - -	12,367	5	6	11	4	6	10	21	19 12 0			
30. LINCOLN.													
421	Stamford - - -	18,213	10	17	27	19	5	24	51	51 4 0			
422a	Bourn - - -	20,113	11	4	15	18	8	26	41	20 0 0			
423	Spalding - - -	22,129	16	13	29	25	10	35	64	57 4 0			
424	Holbeach - - -	18,290	10	11	21	23	8	31	52	49 14 6			
425	Boston - - -	37,933	17	16	33	38	10	48	81	62 1 2			
426	Sleaford - - -	24,919	14	8	22	23	11	34	56	43 12 0			
427	Grantham - - -	28,886	..	..	..	17	9	26	26	42 9 5
428	Lincoln - - -	46,941	33	16	49	31	14	45	94	78 0 0			
429	Horncastle - - -	24,695	6	5	11	5	1	6	17	45 19 0			
430	Spilsby - - -	28,799	8	8	16	21	3	24	40	42 12 0			
431	Louth - - -	34,711	10	9	19	..	..	..	19	20 14 5
432	Caistor - - -	37,517	17	13	30	20	6	26	56	64 9 5			
433	Glanford Brigg - -	34,731	19	11	30	14	3	17	47	24 0 0			
434	Gainsborough - - -	25,973	5	25	30	10	9	19	49	63 8 8			
31. NOTTINGHAM.													
435	East Retford - - -	22,677	4	4	8	8	4	12	20	12 0 0			
436	Worksop - - -	20,704	12	10	22	16	14	30	52	36 0 0			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.		
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.					
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.						
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.											£ s. d.			
31. NOTTINGHAM—continued.														
437	Mansfield	30,593	10	4	14	11	5	16	30	16 0 0	Attend National School.			
438	Basford	74,357	29	9	38	24	7	31	69	69 3 0				
439	Radford	30,479	3	7	10	3	1	4	14	..				
440	Nottingham	74,693	20	53	73	29	12	41	114	168 0 0				
441	Southwell	24,425	14	8	22	6	7	13	35	20 0 0	In a separate Building.			
442	Newark	30,186	8	6	14	3	1	4	18	41 17 1				
443	Bingham	15,670	1	4	5	1	1	2	7	21 15 0				
32. DERBY.														
444	Shardlow	31,113	10	9	19	12	11	23	42	54 14 0	Attend National School. Ditto. Ditto.			
445	Derby	51,049	18	34	52	41	9	50	102	86 13 5				
446	Belper	51,711	17	19	36	32	9	41	77	101 16 0				
447	Ashbourne	19,997	9	4	13	7	1	8	21	25 14 0				
448	Chesterfield	61,779	8	15	23	17	34	51	74	70 3 0				
449	Bakewell	31,378	5	15	20	15	13	28	48	49 7 6				
450	Chapel-en-le-Frith	14,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
451a	Glossop	21,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
451b	Hayfield	10,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.														
33. CHESTER.														
452	Stockport	94,335	29	14	43	14	7	21	64	135 4 6			The Girls in a separate Building.	
453	Macclesfield	61,543	11	26	37	33	3	36	73	99 5 0				
454	Altrincham	40,517	11	17	28	24	2	26	54	62 10 0				
455	Runcorn	26,792	17	10	27	24	10	34	61	56 14 6				
456	Northwich	33,338	12	10	22	17	6	23	45	44 0 0				
457	Congleton	34,328	10	14	24	13	7	20	44	57 4 0				
458	Nantwich	40,955	20	12	32	29	5	34	66	53 10 8				
459a	Great Boughton	19,000	7	10	17	14	6	20	37	50 13 0				
459b	Chester†	29,408	19	36	55	27	5	32	87	84 12 0				
459c	Hawarden	9,528	9	6	15	6	3	9	24	25 1 10				
460a	Wirrall	18,413	6	2	8	3	2	5	13	17 16 6				
460b	Birkenhead	61,420	30	44	74	50	54	104	178	146 3 2				

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.									Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.												£ s. d.	
34. LANCASTER.													
461	Liverpool	260,742	382	376	758	278	242	520	1278	1,383 0 3	In the Industrial Schools at Kirk- dale.		
462a	West Derby	156,561	68	53	121	35	23	57	178	233 4 2			
462b	Toxteth Park*	69,234	31	40	71	70	33	103	174	161 17 2			
463	Prescot	73,127	21	33	53	25	14	39	92	79 8 0			
464	Ormskirk	46,263	16	9	25	17	5	22	47	30 0 0			
465	Wigan	94,561	31	21	52	21	9	30	82	61 14 3			
466	Warrington	43,975	36	28	64	48	13	56	120	61 0 0			
467	Leigh	37,700	10	13	23	11	8	19	42	42 16 0			
468	Bolton	120,269	40	17	57	49	8	57	114	71 0 0			
469	Bury	101,125	34	3	37	22	2	24	61	40 0 0			
470	Barton-upon-Irwell	20,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Swinton In- dustrial School.
471	Chorlton	169,579	40	59	99	79	20	99	198	271 15 2			
472	Salford	105,535	55	57	112	30	43	73	185	156 14 3			
473a	Manchester*	185,410	234	219	453	229	165	394	847	567 13 9	In the Swinton In- dustrial School. In a separate School.		
473b	Prestwich	58,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
474	Ashton-under-Lyne	124,753	19	12	31	16	8	24	56	40 0 0			
475	Oldham	111,276	21	7	28	19	7	26	54	56 11 0			
476	Rochdale	91,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School.
477	Haslingden	69,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
478	Burnley	75,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School. Ditto.
479	Ciltheroe	20,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480	Blackburn	119,942	20	16	36	14	3	17	53	76 0 0	Attend Village School at Brindle. Two Schools away from the Work- house and one in it.		
481	Chorley	41,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482	Preston	110,523	22	64	86	58	18	74	160	174 5 4			
483	Fylde	25,682	14	5	19	9	4	13	32	22 8 0			
484	Garstang	12,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
485a	Lancaster	23,541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
485b	Lunedale	9,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School. Attend National School.
486	Ulverstone	35,738	20	18	38	21	10	31	69	74 0 0			
IX. YORK.													
35. WEST RIDING.													
487	Sedburgh	4,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School. In a separate Build- ing.
488	Settle	12,228	1	2	3	2	4	6	9	10 8 6			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.						Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Rates of the Union in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.					
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
IX. YORK—continued.											
35. WEST RIDING—continued.											
489a	Skipton - - - -	31,155	10	4	14	8	5	13	27	..	
490	Pateley Bridge - - -	9,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
491	Ripon - - - -	18,727	6	7	13	8	8	16	29	30 4 0	In a separate Building.
492a	Great Ouseburn - - -	11,534	3	4	7	3	5	8	15	18 5 0	
492b	Knaresborough - - -	17,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
492c	Wetherby - - - -	6,714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
493c	Wharfedale - - - -	15,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
494a	Keighley - - - -	43,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
495	Todmorden - - - -	31,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
496	Saddleworth * - - -	18,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
497	Huddersfield - - - -	131,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
498	Halifax - - - -	128,673	9	4	13	13	5	18	31	20 0 0	
499a	North Bierley - - - -	85,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to Clayton National School.
499b	Bradford - - - -	106,218	21	12	33	20	6	26	59	54 2 0	
500b	Bramley - - - -	11,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500b ¹	Holbeck - - - -	15,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
500b ²	Hunslet - - - -	25,763	18	11	29	14	12	26	55	48 2 0	
501	Leeds - - - -	117,566	68	89	157	68	26	94	251	386 11 4	In a separate Building.
502	Dewsbury - - - -	92,883	20	6	26	18	13	31	57	65 3 0	In a separate Building.
503a	Wakefield - - - -	53,126	23	9	31	11	12	23	54	33 0 0	
504a	Pontefract - - - -	14,635	9	3	12	10	1	11	23	20 0 0	
504b	Hemsworth - - - -	7,798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
505	Barnsley - - - -	45,797	11	16	27	17	10	27	54	44 5 6	
506a	Penistone - - - -	14,419	6	4	10	6	..	6	16	17 18 8	.
506b	Wortley - - - -	24,092	11	6	17	13	7	20	37	20 0 0	.
507	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	63,618	32	33	65	31	20	51	116	82 0 0	
508	Sheffield - - - -	128,951	61	23	83	46	30	76	159	110 0 0	In a separate Building.
509	Rotherham - - - -	44,350	12	10	22	15	8	23	45	24 0 0	
510	Doncaster - - - -	39,368	25	12	37	15	8	23	60	68 19 0	
511	Thorne - - - -	16,011	16	9	25	14	6	20	45	21 6 3	
512	Goole - - - -	15,153	13	4	17	13	4	17	34	22 0 0	
513a	Selby - - - -	15,402	5	4	9	5	7	12	21	9 0 0	School now discontinued.
514	Tadcaster - - - -	4,905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend School in the Town.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Half-year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
IX. YORK—continued.													
36. EAST RIDING.													
515a	York - - - - -	59,158	22	24	46	33	16	49	95	£ s. d. 64 11 0			
516	Pocklington - - -	16,710	5	4	9	3	11	14	23	28 8 4			
517	Howden - - - - -	15,001	11	6	17	12	3	15	32	22 4 0			
518	Beverley - - - - -	21,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
519	Sculcoates - - - -	51,956	18	30	48	23	20	43	91	69 0 0			
520	Kingston-on-Hull || -	56,888	36	35	71	28	43	71	142	104 3 1			
521	Patrington - - - -	9,681	9	5	14	17	4	21	35	..			
522	Skirlaugh - - - - -	9,654	10	5	15	7	1	8	23	19 1 8			
523	Driffield - - - - -	19,226	3	12	15	8	5	13	28	42 8 0			
524	Bridlington - - - -	14,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
37. NORTH RIDING.													
525	Scarborough - - - -	30,425	13	13	26	11	12	23	49	29 12 6			
526	Malton - - - - -	23,483	11	4	15	12	5	17	32	18 17 0			
527	Basingwold - - - -	10,148	3	1	4	6	3	9	13	17 3 0			
528	Thirsk - - - - -	12,299	4	5	9	3	5	8	17	17 19 0			
529a	Helmley - - - - -	6,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
529b	Kirkby Moorside - -	5,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
530	Pickering - - - - -	10,541	4	1	5	7	2	9	14	22 12 0			
531	Whitby - - - - -	23,633	51	33	84	44	25	69	153	20 0 0			
532	Guisborough - - - -	22,128	20	17	37	9	5	14	51	29 6 8			
533	Stokesley - - - - -	10,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
534	Northallerton - - -	12,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
535	Bedale - - - - -	9 115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
536	Leyburn - - - - -	9,640	5	3	8	2	1	3	11	..	Go out to School.		
537	Aysgarth - - - - -	5,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
538	Reeth - - - - -	6,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
539	Richmond - - - - -	13,457	12	6	18	13	2	15	33	22 8 0			
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38. DURHAM.													
540	Darlington - - - -	6,122	17	4	21	17	6	23	44	20 0 0			
541a	Stockton - - - - -	45,325	24	28	52	32	23	55	107	50 0 0	In a separate Building.		
541b	Hartlepool - - - -	29,153	17	13	30	6	6	12	42	40 0 0			
541c	Sedgefield - - - -	11,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
542	Auckland - - - - -	50,491	7	5	12	12	10	22	34	27 11 10			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.										Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.				Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.							
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—cont.															
38. DURHAM—continued.															
													£ s. d.		
543	Teesdale - - - -	20,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
544	Weardale - - - -	16,418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
545a	Lanchester - - - -	27,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
545b	Durham - - - -	42,462	9	15	24	19	15	34	58	56	9	0			
546	Easington - - - -	27,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
547	Houghton-le-Spring - -	21,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
548	Chester-le-Street - -	27,660	10	2	12	6	12	18	30	25	3	6			
549	Sunderland - - - -	90,704	35	34	69	23	34	57	126	137	2	11			
550	South Shields - - - -	44,840	21	13	34	9	16	25	59	40	0	0		In a separate Build- ing.	
551	Gateshead - - - -	59,409	12	17	29	25	16	41	70	98	0	0			
39. NORTHUMBERLAND.															
552	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	110,968	99	55	154	72	66	138	292	259	2	8		In a separate Build- ing.	
553	Tynemouth - - - -	77,955	12	36	48	11	38	49	97	81	4	0		In a separate Build- ing.	
554	Castle Ward - - - -	14,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
555	Hexham - - - -	31,850	11	12	23	15	6	21	44	44	15	0		In a separate Build- ing.	
556	Haltwhistle - - - -	6,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Attend National School.
557	Bellingham - - - -	7,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Go out to School.
558	Morpeth - - - -	23,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Go out to School.
559	Alnwick - - - -	21,063	6	3	9	9	7	16	25	19	6	0		In a separate Build- ing.	
560	Belford - - - -	6,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Attend National School.
561	Berwick-on-Tweed - -	21,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
562	Glendale - - - -	13,211	6	1	7	3	1	4	11	..	..	..
563	Rothbury - - - -	7,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Go out to School.
40. CUMBERLAND.															
564	Alston-with-Garrigill* -	6,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Attend Schools in the Town.
565	Penrith - - - -	22,322	7	9	16	3	3	6	22	21	8	0			
566	Brampton - - - -	10,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Attend National School.
567	Longtown - - - -	10,469	5	5	10	5	4	9	19	30	5	0			
568	Carlisle - - - -	44,520	12	28	40	10	15	25	65	111	0	0		In a detached Build- ing.	
569	Wigton - - - -	23,373	12	5	17	11	10	21	38	50	19	0			
570	Cockermouth - - - -	41,280	13	12	25	15	4	19	44	55	8	6			
571	Whitehaven - - - -	39,260	28	22	50	31	14	45	95	63	0	0			
572	Bootle - - - -	5,880	7	6	13	1	5	6	19	19	6	0			

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued*.

Reference No.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.										OBSERVATIONS.		
			Boys.				Girls.				Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians for the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.			
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.							
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—cont.															
41. WESTMORELAND.															
573	East Ward - - -	15,411	17	3	20	14	2	16	36	33 6 0	Boys and Girls.				
574	West Ward - - -	8,072	3	5	8	..	1	1	9	16 0 0					
575	Kendal - - - -	37,463	27	20	47	..	..	..	47	62 15 4		
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.															
42. MONMOUTH.															
576	Chepstow - - - -	17,941	19	6	25	8	5	13	38	20 0 0	In a separate School at Caerleon.				
577	Monmouth - - - -	30,244	7	8	15	10	7	17	32	42 16 0					
578a	Abergavenny - - -	19,527	7	5	12	8	2	10	22	27 3 0					
578b	Bedwellty - - - -	47,565	12	6	18	14	8	22	40	38 13 4					
579	Pontypool - - - -	30,238	8	5	13	16	11	27	40	23 0 0					
580	Newport - - - -	51,412	21	27	46	21	23	40	97	155 2 0					
43. SOUTH WALES.															
(A.) GLAMORGAN.															
581	Cardiff - - - -	58,335	68	47	115	75	40	115	230	233 6 7	In a separate School at Ely.				
582a	Merthyr Tydfil - -	36,008	18	17	35	30	24	54	89	59 6 0					
582b	Pontypridd - - - -	30,337	13	2	15	13	4	17	33	20 0 0	Go out to School.				
583	Bridgend and Cowbridge-	26,465	13	3	15	8	3	11	26	23 8 0					
584	Neath - - - -	58,533	13	4	16	8	8	16	33	..					
585a	Swansea - - - -	51,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 17 0	Number of children not given. Children attend National School at Penmaen.	
585b	Gower - - - -	8,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B.) CARMARTHEN.															
586	Llanelly - - - -	27,979	7	3	10	4	6	10	20	26 10 0	Attend National School.				
587	Llandovery - - - -	14,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
588	Llandilo-fawr - - -	17,223	5	3	8	5	3	8	16	24 2 6					
589	Carmarthen - - - -	36,675	14	5	19	3	1	4	23	27 15 0					
(C.) PEMBROKE.															
590	Narberth - - - -	21,344	11	4	15	11	1	12	27	23 0 0					
591	Pembroke - - - -	23,930	6	16	24	11	7	18	43	44 12 0					
592	Haverfordwest - - -	37,343	12	14	26	23	10	33	53	56 15 0					

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School- mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—cont.													
43. SOUTH WALES—cont.													
(D.) CARDIGAN.											£ s. d.		
593	Cardigan - - - -	18,585	7	1	8	1	4	5	13	18 2 0			
594	Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	19,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
595	Lampeter - - - -	9,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
596	Aberayron - - - -	13,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
597	Aberystwith - - - -	25,464	8	3	11	6	1	7	18	16 0 0			
598	Tregaron - - - -	10,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
(E.) BRECKNOCK.													
599	Builth - - - -	8,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
600	Brecknock - - - -	17,279	13	8	21	12	7	19	40	35 2 6			
601	Crickhowell - - - -	22,457	6	8	14	6	4	10	24	16 0 0			
602	Hay - - - -	10,819	5	5	10	4	3	7	17	20 0 0			
(F.) RADNOR.													
603a	Kington - - - -	11,930	2	4	6	4	3	7	13	24 5 0			
603b	Presteigne - - - -	3,741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
604	Knighton - - - -	10,379	12	10	22	10	4	14	36	..			
605	Rhayader - - - -	6,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
44. NORTH WALES.													
(A.) MONTGOMERY.													
606	Machynlleth - - - -	12,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
607	Newtown and Llanidloes -	23,732	22	10	32	24	10	34	66	42 8 0			
608a	Forden - - - -	17,468	19	8	27	6	3	9	36	29 1 9			
609	Llanfyllin - - - -	21,699	15	6	21	16	4	20	41	50 13 4			
(B.) FLINT.													
610	Holywell - - - -	39,941	22	15	37	36	13	49	86	70 9 2			
(C.) DENBIGH.													
611	Wrexham - - - -	47,975	23	14	37	45	9	54	91	73 5 4			
612	Ruthin - - - -	16,083	14	7	21	12	3	15	36	32 16 6			
613	St. Asaph - - - -	27,518	19	14	33	8	5	13	46	37 10 9			
614	Llanrwst - - - -	12,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—continued.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871.								Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Poor Rates of the Union Workhouses, &c. in the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1871, in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1871.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			Boys.				Girls.						Total Boys and Girls.
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—cont.													
44. NORTH WALES—cont.													
(D.) MERIONETH.													
615	Corwen - - - -	16,061	7	1	8	3	3	6	14	..	Attend National School.		
616	Bala - - - -	6,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
617	Dolgelly - - - -	12,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
618	Festiniog - - - -	18,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(E.) CARMARVON.													
619	Pwllheli - - - -	20,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
620	Carmarvon - - - -	22,485	9	6	15	8	4	12	27	19 15 0			
621	Bangor - - - -	26,302	12	13	25	7	5	12	37	36 8 0			
622	Conway - - - -	12,296	7	10	17	5	2	7	24	23 11 8			
(F.) ANGLESEY.													
623a	Anglesey - - - -	17,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
623b	Holyhead - - - -	20,217	7	3	10	8	2	10	20	2 15 0			
TOTAL - -			..	9,271	9,103	18,374	9,996	6,468	16,463	34,537	32,522 5 4		
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.													
Central London - -			..	345	345	690	275	303	578	1,268	1,128 5 4		
Farnham and Hartley Wintney.			..	25	35	70	23	33	68	126	150 0 0		
North Surrey - - -			..	166	239	405	127	112	240	754	812 16 8		
Reading and Wokingham			..	22	42	65	25	21	56	121	123 6 8		
South-east Shropshire -			..	28	53	91	21	68	94	185	127 0 10		
South Metropolitan - -			..	228	405	633	426	130	556	1,240	825 9 2		
Forest Gate - - -			..	267	251	518	272	102	374	922	910 1 3	Including 233 in the Transport Ship "Goliath."	
TOTAL - -			..	1,161	1,571	2,732	1,200	764	1,973	4,705	4,254 19 11		
TOTAL in Union Work-house Schools, &c. and District Schools			..	10,432	10,674	21,106	11,204	7,232	18,436	39,542	36,773 5 3		

(E.)
*Education
 of Pauper
 Children.*

No. 74.

SCHOOLS CERTIFIED for the reception of Children under the Act
 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., page 438.)

Name of School and Class of Children to be received.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.
Saint Joseph's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Pauper Boys under seven years of age.	Brook Green, Hammer- smith.	Middlesex - -	20th February 1871.
Saint Mary's Orphanage for Orphan and deserted female Children.	Richmond Hill, Leeds -	York - - -	31st May 1871.
Durham School for Roman Catholic Children.	Tudhoe, near Durham	Durham - -	10th July 1871.
The Lavant Home for Orphan Girls.	Near Chichester - -	Sussex - -	9th September 1871.

(F.)
Emigration.

(F.)—Emigration.

	Page.
No. 75. EMIGRATION.—Sums authorized to be expended, &c.	- 488

(F.)
Emigration.

No. 75.

EMIGRATION.—EXPENDITURE authorized during the Year 1871.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., page 440.)

UNION or PARISH.	Autho- rised Expendi- ture.	CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.								Total Number.	Destination.	
		Families.		Single Men and Women; and Boys and Girls (other than Orphan or deserted) not accompanying Parents.	Orphan or deserted Children accompanying a Relative or in charge of Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, &c.							
		Number of sepa- rate Families.	Total Number of Parents and Chil- dren.		Males.		Females.					
					Males.	Fe- males.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.			Under 14.
METROPOLIS.												
Camberwell - -	£ s.	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	*United States.
Ditto - - -	9 10	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Canada.
Chelsea - - -	5 0	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	20	29	Canada.
City of London -	200 0	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Canada.
Holborn - - -	3 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Canada.
Islington - - -	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	Canada.
Ditto - - -	190 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Queensland.
Kensington - -	30 0	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	5	14	Canada.
Marylebone - -	124 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	*United States.
Paddington - -	10 0	3	5	1(widower)	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Poplar - - -	33 13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Canada.
St. George's - -	30 0	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	34	40	Canada.
St. Olave's - -	440 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	*United States.
St. Pancras - -	10 0	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	*United States.
Ditto - - -	18 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Victoria.
Ditto - - -	5 0	..	..	1(separated from wife).	..	..	..	..	..	1	Canada.
St. Saviour - -	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	Canada.
Stepney - - -	30 0	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Canada.
Whitechapel - -	45 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	Canada.
PROVINCES.												
Alverstoke - -	36 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	Canada.
Amerham - - -	72 0	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	Canada.
Axminster - -	10 10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Banbury - - -	25 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Canada.
Bedminster - -	5 0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Birmingham - -	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	Canada.
Blandford - -	100 0	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	Canada.
Bradford (Wills) -	59 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	Canada.
Brighton - - -	60 0	1	6	5	5	10	23	2	..	80	Canada.	
Bristol - - -	460 0	..	..	..	..	20	61	6	13	100	Canada.
Cardiff - - -	1,464 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	*United States.
Cheltenham - -	3 0	..	..	..	..	2	10	4	1	17	Canada.
Chichester - -	204 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Canada.
Chichester - -	12 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Canada.
Carried forward -	8,761 10	28	140	12	7	83	101	120	114	435		

* See Note at end of Table.

EMIGRATION.—EXPENDITURE authorized during the Year 1871—continued.

(F.)
Emigration.

UNION or PARISH.	Autho- rised Expendi- ture.	CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.								Total Number.	Destination.
		Families.		Single Men and Women; and Boys and Girls (other than Orphan or deserted) not accompanying Parents.		Orphan or deserted Children accompanying a Relative or in charge of Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, &c.					
		Number of sepa- rate Families.	Total Number of Parents and Chil- dren.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.		Females.			
						Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.	Under 14.		
Brought forward	£ s. d.	28	149	13	7	33	101	30	114	435	
PROVINCES—cont.											
Chippenham - -	61 10 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	4	13	Canada.
Cleobury Mortimer - -	48 0 0	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	Canada.
Derby - - -	10 0 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Cape.
East Hampstead - -	30 0 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	Canada.
East Preston - -	16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	*United States.
Ditto - - -	110 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	8	Canada.
Edmonton - -	149 0 0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	Canada.
Exeter - - -	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Canada.
Fareham - - -	253 0 0	..	..	..	1	..	7	2	11	21	Canada.
Frome - - -	3 0 0	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	Queensland.
Gainsborough - -	10 0 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Melbourne.
Grantham - - -	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Canada.
Gravesend and Mil- ton - - -	30 0 0	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	New Zealand.
Hastings - - -	5 0 0	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	*United States.
Ditto - - -	23 0 0	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	Canada.
Horncastle - - -	30 0 0	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	New Zealand.
Kingston - - -	5 0 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Canada.
Lelcester - - -	22 5 0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Liskeard - - -	4 18 0	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Cape.
Madeley - - -	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	Canada.
Maldon - - -	7 0 0	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Canada.
Marlborough - -	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	7	Canada.
Monmouth - - -	25 0 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	New Zealand.*
Newbury - - -	40 0 0	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	Canada.
Newport (Salop) -	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Canada.
New Winchester -	103 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	Canada.
North Bierley - -	5 0 0	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	*United States.
Oakham - - -	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	*United States.
Oxford - - -	272 0 0	1	4	4	..	5	2	1	15	31	Canada.
Penzance - - -	5 0 0	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Canada.
Pontypridd - -	30 13 6	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	*United States.
Portsea Island -	144 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	Canada.
Reading - - -	75 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	Canada.
Rhayader - - -	2 10 0	..	..	..	1 (widow)	..	..	..	..	1	*United States.
Risbridge - - -	9 0 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*United States.
Samford - - -	19 0 0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Seisdon - - -	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Canada.
Carried forward -	5,637 6 0	49	264	22	17	39	123	37	201	698	

* See Note at end of Table.

(F.)
Emigration.

EMIGRATION.—EXPENDITURE authorized during the Year 1871—continued.

UNION OF PARISH.	Autho- rized Expendi- ture.	CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.								Total Number.	Destination.
		Families.		Single Men and Women; and Boys and Girls (other than Orphan or deserted) not accompanying Parents.	Orphan or deserted Children accompanying a Relative or in charge of Miss Eyc, Miss Macpherson, &c.						
		Number of sepa- rate Families.	Total Number of Parents and Chil- dren.		Males.		Females.				
					Males.	Fe- males.	Above 14.	Under 14.	Above 14.			Under 14.
Brought forward	£ s.										
	5,527 6	40	364	22	17	39	123	27	201	693	
PROVINCES—cont.											
Shrewsbury - -	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Canada.
Southampton - -	1,022 0	..	..	..	..	7	51	4	20	82	Canada.
Southwell - -	45 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Canada.
Stoke Dameral - -	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	Canada.
Stourbridge - -	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	Canada.
Sunderland - -	90 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	Canada.
Tenterden - -	5 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	*United States.
Thakoham - -	5 0	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*United States.
Thame - -	26 0	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	Canada.
Tisbury - -	75 0	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Canada.
Tuxieth Park - -	64 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	Canada.
Walsall - -	80 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	Canada.
Wareham and Fur- beck - -	5 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Canada.
Ditto - -	2 10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Queensland.
West Fife - -	8 0	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Canada.
West Ham - -	10 0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Canada.
Weymouth - -	13 0	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Canada.
Ditto - -	2 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	*United States.
Windsor - -	104 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	Canada.
Wokingham - -	4 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	*United States.
Ditto - -	60 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	Canada.
Wolverhampton - -	94 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	Canada.
Wycombe - -	10 0	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Canada.
£	7,451 16 0	89	830	24	22	46	174	35	269	898	Total Number.
Brought from Rep. XXIII., p. 441 -	130,230 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,141	
£	137,682 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,039	

* In all cases where emigration to the United States was sanctioned the circumstances were exceptional, the passage money being paid by the head of the family or other relative residing there, and the expenditure by the Guardians being limited to the cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation.

(G.)
*Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.*

(G.)—Building, &c. Workhouses, Asylums, and Schools.

	Page.
No. 76. WORKHOUSES, &c. Expenditure in purchasing, building, altering, or enlarging, &c., Year 1871 - - -	492
No. 77. ASYLUMS and DISTRICT SCHOOLS ditto, Year 1871 - -	498

No. 76.

(G.)
*Building, &c.
 Workhouses,
 Asylums,
 and Schools.*

WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &c.—
 EXPENDITURE authorised to be incurred by Guardians in the purchase or erection of
 Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, and in the purchase of Land for Sites
 or other purposes.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., page 446.)

Unions or Parishes.	County.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberystwith - - -	Cardigan - - -	800 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Alderbury - - -	Wiltshire - - -	700 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Alnwick - - -	Northumberland - -	..	81 10 0	Erection of washhouse at workhouse.
Amesbury - - -	Wiltshire - - -	300 0 0	..	Additions to workhouse.
Anglesey - - -	Anglesey - - -	500 0 0	..	Alterations, &c. at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	494 0 0	Ditto.
Ashbourne - - -	Derby and Stafford -	700 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Aston - - -	Warwick - - -	2,130 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	168 14 0	Alterations to workhouse and well.
Banbury - - -	Oxford, Northampton, and Warwick.	..	400 0 0	Additions and alterations to workhouse infirmary.
Barrow-upon-Soar -	Leicester - - -	..	363 2 1	Alterations to workhouse.
Barton-upon-Irwell -	Lancaster - - -	..	37 10 2	Completion of workhouse drainage.
Bath - - -	Somerset - - -	..	30 0 0	Erection of washhouse and laundry.
Belper - - -	Derby - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of new infectious wards and other additions and alterations at workhouse.
Berwick-upon-Tweed -	Northumberland - -	..	69 7 1	Alterations at workhouse.
Bethnal Green - -	Middlesex - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Erection of new receiving wards.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	300 0 0	New waterclosets at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	2,160 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards at Laytonstone schools.
Billerica - - -	Essex - - -	..	380 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Birmingham - - -	Warwick - - -	2,250 0 0	..	Providing gas apparatus at workhouse.
Blean - - -	Kent - - -	..	243 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Brampton - - -	Cumberland - - -	6,350 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of new workhouse to accommodate 200 inmates.
Brentford - - -	Middlesex - - -	2,800 0 0	..	Purchase of land near workhouse for enlarging premises.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	500 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	250 0 0	Erection of new bakery.
Brighton - - -	Sussex - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Additions and alterations to workhouse and industrial school.
Bolton - - -	Lancaster - - -	6,000 0 0	..	Erection of infectious wards.
Boston - - -	Lincoln - - -	926 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Buntingford - - -	Hertford - - -	630 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Bury - - -	Lancashire - - -	..	118 5 8	Completion of imbecile wards.
Caistor - - -	Lincoln - - -	1,080 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and fever wards.
Camberwell - - -	Surrey - - -	17,000 9 0	..	Erection of sick wards and dispensary.
Cardiff - - -	Glamorgan & Monmouth	10,000 0 0	..	Erection of new sick wards and vagrant wards, board room, and offices.
Carried forward - - -	- - -	68,098 0 0	8,819 9 0	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*(G.)
*Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.*

Unions or Parishes.	County.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	- - -	68,086 0 0	8,519 9 0	
Chailey - - -	Sussex - - -	12,800 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of workhouse to accommodate 300 inmates.
Chelmsford - - -	Essex - - -	900 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Chertsey - - -	Surrey - - -	700 0 0	..	Erection of fever wards.
Chesterfield - - -	Derby - - -	450 0 0	..	Erection of wards for imbecile females.
Chipping Sodbury - - -	Gloucester - - -	..	31 0 0	Supply of workhouse with gas.
Chorlton - - -	Lancaster - - -	3,000 0 0	..	Additions to female lunatic wards.
Cirencester - - -	Gloucester and Wilts - - -	..	115 0 0	Alterations of sick wards.
City of London - - -	Middlesex - - -	7,000 0 0	..	Erection of union offices and board room.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	150 0 0	Alterations at dispensary.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	84,888 0 0	..	Purchase of workhouse and other premises belonging to the dissolved East and West London Unions.
Clun - - -	Salop and Montgomery - - -	513 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Coventry - - -	Warwick - - -	2,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land and houses for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	300 0	Erection of infectious hospital.
Crickhowall - - -	Brecknock - - -	4,000 0 0	..	Erection of new workhouse to accommodate 125 inmates.
Croydon - - -	Surrey - - -	..	200 0 0	Erection of oakum shed at workhouse.
Derby - - -	Derby - - -	18,300 0 0	..	Erection of new workhouse to accommodate 800 inmates.
Dewsbury - - -	York - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Dover - - -	Kent - - -	1,800 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Dudley - - -	Worcester and Stafford - - -	677 0 0	..	Erection of additional sick wards at infirmary.
Durham - - -	Durham - - -	..	150 0 0	Erection of mortuaries.
Easthamptstead - - -	Berks - - -	300 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to workhouse.
East Preston - - -	Sussex - - -	1,865 0 0	..	Purchase of the poor house of the late East Preston Incorporation.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	483 0 0	..	Purchase of additional land for enlarging workhouse premises.
East Ward - - -	Westmoreland - - -	..	165 8 7	Erection of temporary building for small-pox cases.
Eccleall Bierlow - - -	Derby and York - - -	..	283 10 0	Ditto.
Edmonton - - -	Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford. - - -	3,700 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	400 0 0	..	Erection of receiving wards at Enfield schools.
Eton - - -	Buckingham - - -	..	274 12 0	Erection of iron building for small-pox cases.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	..	148 0 0	Providing cooking apparatus at workhouse.
Falmouth - - -	Cornwall - - -	300 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Farnham - - -	Southampton and Surrey - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Ditto.
Fulham - - -	Middlesex - - -	3,500 0 3	..	Alterations and additions to workhouse and sick wards.
Garstang - - -	Lancaster - - -	4,000 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of new workhouse to accommodate 80 inmates.
Goole - - -	York and Lincoln - - -	4,400 0 0	..	Encroachment of land and erection of infirmary and hospital.
Greenwich - - -	Kent - - -	708 0 0	..	Alterations to relief offices.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	700 0 0	..	Erection of new relief offices.
Carried forward - - -	- - -	228,684 0 0	5,534 19 0	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

(G.)
Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.

Unions or Parishes.	County.	Expenditure authorized.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
Brought forward - - - -		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		228,664 0 0	5,334 19 0	
Greenwich - - -	Kent - - - -	..	835 10 0	Providing water service for extinguishing fire.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	214 10 0	Further expenditure on relief offices.
Hackney - - -	Middlesex - - -	1,450 0 0	..	Erection and completion of board room and offices, dispensary and relief offices.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	300 0 0	Providing lavatory and water-closets at workhouse.
Halifax - - -	York - - - -	5,300 0 0	..	Completion of hospital and infirmary wards for infectious cases.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	6,457 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Hartley Wintney - -	Southampton - - -	250 0 0	..	Additions to workhouse.
Henley - - -	Oxford, Berks, and Buckingham.	3,000 0 0	..	Erection of additional buildings at workhouse for infant poor.
Holbeach - - -	Lincoln - - -	..	270 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Holbeck - - -	York - - - -	..	78 0 0	Additions to infirmary.
Holborn - - -	Middlesex - - -	2,538 0 0	..	Erection of new kitchen, &c. and cooking apparatus at City Road workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	49 15 0	Alterations at Faringdon Road workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	2,506 0 0	..	Erection of new washhouse, &c. at City Road workhouse.
Holworthy - - -	Cornwall and Devon -	..	300 0 0	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Hunslet - - -	York - - - -	800 0 0	..	Purchase of premises for enlargement of workhouse grounds.
Ipswich - - -	Suffolk - - - -	1,155 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises and alterations and additions to the latter for accommodation of children.
Isle of Thanet - - -	Kent - - - -	..	941 10 0	Erection of steam apparatus at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	248 10 0	Improvements at fever hospital, &c.
Islington - - -	Middlesex - - -	1,808 0 0	..	Additions to schools at Holloway.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	7,500 0 0	..	Completion of new workhouse.
Keighley - - -	York - - - -	6,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and fever hospital.
King's Norton - - -	Worcester, Warwick, and Stafford.	400 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse grounds.
Kensington - - -	Middlesex - - -	..	220 0 0	Providing store rooms at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	235 0 0	Laying down asphalt in yards.
Lambeth - - -	Surrey - - - -	900 0 0	117 16 9	Erection of temporary workhouse at Vauxhall.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	64 0 0	Erection of work room at Lambeth workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	149 15 0	Erection of pigery at Nerwood school.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	232 0 0	Construction of artesian well at new workhouse.
Lancaster - - -	Durham - - - -	63 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Launceston - - -	Cornwall and Devon -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards, and alterations and additions at workhouse.
Leeds - - -	York - - - -	65,917 0 0	..	Purchase of workhouse, land, and premises formerly belonging to Leeds Townships.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	158 0 0	Erection of washhouse at industrial school.
Leighton Buzzard - -	Bedford and Buckingham	..	114 10 0	Erection of boundary wall at workhouse.
Lensdale - - -	Lancaster - - -	2,480 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of workhouse to accommodate 75 inmates.
Lutterworth - - -	Leicester, Warwick, and Northampton.	280 0 0	..	Purchase of land for employment of in-door poor.
Carried forward - - - -		267,666 0 0	5,684 15 9	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*(G.)
*Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.*

Unions or Parishes.	County.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	- - -	337,066 0 0	8,684 15 9	
Macclesfield	- - - Chester	..	100 0 0	Erection of day rooms and play sheds for children.
Maldon	- - - Essex	30 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Ditto	- - - Ditto	18,500 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of new workhouse to accommodate 328 inmates.
Manchester	- - - Lancaster	1,080 0 0	..	Erection of additional wards for fever and infectious cases at Bridge Street workhouse.
Ditto	- - - Ditto	600 0 0	..	Erection of bakehouse at workhouse hospital (Bridge Street).
Ditto	- - - Ditto	..	150 0 0	Reconstructing closets at school.
Market Bosworth	- - - Leicester	..	61 15 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Martley	- - - Worcester	1,275 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards and casual wards.
Melkham	- - - Wilts	..	166 10 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Melton Mowbray	- - - Leicester and Nottingham	..	140 0 0	Ditto.
Milton	- - - Kent	..	195 5 6	Ditto.
Mitford and Launditch	- - - Norfolk	2,000 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Monmouth	- - - Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester.	760 0 0	..	Completion of purchase of site and erection of new workhouse.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	- - - Northumberland	1,551 17 6	..	Completion of hospital.
Newport (Monmouth)	- - - Monmouth & Glamorgan	430 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises adjoining workhouse, improving approach to workhouse, and providing office for guardians.
Ditto	- - - Ditto	..	118 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
New Winchester	- - - Southampton	840 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards at workhouse.
Northampton	- - - Northampton	3,800 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings.
North Aylesford	- - - Kent	3,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Northwich	- - - Chester	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious ward.
North Wilkford	- - - Cambridge	600 0 0	..	Erection of male sick wards and fever wards at workhouse, and alterations thereat.
Nottingham	- - - Nottingham	5,000 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards and casual wards.
Ongar	- - - Essex	2,080 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ormakirk	- - - Lancaster	800 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards, casual wards, &c.
Oswestry	- - - Denbigh and Salop	..	150 0 0	Gas fittings at workhouse.
Oxford	- - - Oxford	..	118 1 11	Erection of separate wards at workhouse for able bodied men.
Paddington	- - - Middlesex	..	350 0 0	Erection of building for small-pox cases.
Pembroke	- - - Pembroke	..	50 0 0	Providing increased accommodation in sick wards.
Penrith	- - - Cumberland	680 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Plomessgate	- - - Suffolk	700 0 0	..	Purchase of land, &c. for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Plymouth	- - - Devon	..	150 0 0	Erection of temporary hospital for small-pox cases.
Pontefract	- - - York	1,500 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Poplar	- - - Middlesex	6,100 0 0	..	Alterations and enlargement of workhouse.
Portsea Island	- - - Southampton	700 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse and erection of board room.
Pottersbury	- - - Northampton and Buckingham.	600 0 0	..	Improving accommodation for infant poor at workhouse.
Ditto	- - - Ditto	..	470 0 0	Erection of additional wards for children.
Carried forward	- - -	369,169 17 6	10,924 8 2	

(G.)
Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—cont.

Unions or Parishes.	County:	Expenditure authorized.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward - - - -		809,160 17 6	10,924 6 2	
Preston - - - -	Lancaster - - - -	2,304 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Pwllheli - - - -	Carnarvon - - - -	600 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Radford - - - -	Nottingham - - - -	2,200 0 0	..	Erection of new sick wards.
Raigate - - - -	Surrey - - - -	700 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Reeddale - - - -	Lancaster - - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Purchase of land for workhouse site.
Romney Marsh - - - -	Kent - - - -	..	60 0 0	Adapting premises for reception of infectious cases.
Rotherham - - - -	York and Derby - - - -	25 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ruthin - - - -	Denbigh - - - -	..	23 19 0	Alterations at workhouse.
St. George-in-the-East - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	..	150 0 0	Alterations at dispensary and relief office.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	200 0 0	Erection of additional water-closets and baths at infirmary.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	263 0 0	Erection of porter's lodge at infirmary.
St. George's - - - -	Ditto - - - -	2,200 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at Little Chalsea workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	4,350 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises at St. Ermin's Hill, with a view to erection of new workhouses.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	600 0 0	..	Erection of temporary building for small-pox cases.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	64 2 4	Alterations at dispensary.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury.	Ditto - - - -	4,800 0 8	..	Purchase of fee simple of premises in Broad Street.
St. Olave's - - - -	Surrey - - - -	..	400 0 0	Erection of bakery at Rotherhithe workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	400 0 0	Converting premises into dispensary and vaccination station.
St. Marylebone - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	730 0 0	..	Purchase of leasehold interest in premises in York Street and East Street.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	4,500 0 0	..	Erection of dispensary and relief office.
St. Pancras - - - -	Ditto - - - -	1,500 0 0	..	Erection of dispensary, relief offices, and waiting room at workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	6,600 0 0	..	Completion of schools at Leavenworth.
St. Saviour's - - - -	Surrey - - - -	..	263 0 0	Converting premises into dispensary and relief station.
Sheffield - - - -	York - - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of infectious wards.
Shipton Mallet - - - -	Somerset - - - -	600 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Shoreditch, St. Leonard - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	2,200 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Brentwood schools.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Completion of infirmary and dispensary.
Southwell - - - -	Nottingham - - - -	300 0 0	..	Completion of new infirmary.
Spalding - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Alteration and enlargement of sick wards.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	2,200 0 0	..	Erection of schools for 80 children.
Stafford - - - -	Stafford - - - -	..	338 10 0	Erection of detached infectious wards.
Staines - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	2,400 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlarging workhouse premises.
Steyning - - - -	Sussex - - - -	460 0 0	..	Completion of infirmary, &c. at workhouse.
Stockport - - - -	Chester and Lancaster - - - -	..	25 0 0	Raising walls at workhouse.
Stone - - - -	Stafford - - - -	140 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Stroud - - - -	Glooucester - - - -	..	350 0 0	Erection of infectious wards.
Sunderland - - - -	Durham - - - -	2,000 0 0	..	Purchase of premises for board room and offices.
Tadcaster - - - -	York - - - -	1,100 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Taunton - - - -	Somerset and Devon - - - -	..	40 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Carried forward - - - -		499,904 17 6	12,900 10 6	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*(G.)
*Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.*

Unions or Parishes.	County.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
		By Order.	By Letter.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	- - -	439,904 17 6	18,600 10 6	
Teesdale - - - -	Durham and York - - -	350 0 0	100 0 0	Purchase and exchange of land for enlarging workhouse.
Tenbury - - - -	Hereford, Salop, and Worcester.	..	53 0 0	Building workhouse garden wall.
Todmorden - - - -	Lancaster and York - - -	6,100 0 0	..	Purchase of site and erection of new workhouse to accommodate 100 inmates.
Totnes - - - -	Devon - - - -	1,500 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards for females, and detached infectious wards.
Tynemouth - - - -	Northumberland - - -	600 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Ulverstone - - - -	Lancaster - - - -	..	109 9 6	Ditto.
Uttoxeter - - - -	Stafford and Derby - - -	..	50 0 0	Ditto.
Wallingford - - - -	Berks and Oxford - - -	580 0 0	..	Erection of fever wards at workhouse.
Wandsworth & Clapham	Surry - - - -	..	300 0 0	Erection of female receiving ward.
Westbury-on-Severn -	Gloucester - - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Wellington - - - -	Somerset and Devon - - -	..	184 10 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Wells - - - -	Somerset - - - -	..	334 0 0	Erection of sick wards.
Westminster - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	15,000 0 0	..	Additions to workhouse at Poland Street.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	10,500 0 0	..	Purchase of school property at Battersea.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	4,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to ditto.
West Derby - - - -	Lancaster - - - -	..	348 0 0	Improvements at workhouse.
West Ward - - - -	Westmoreland - - - -	980 0 0	..	Purchase of workhouse (previously hired) with premises and land.
Weymouth - - - -	Dorset - - - -	200 0 0	..	Additions to workhouse.
Whitechurch - - - -	Southampton - - - -	..	183 0 0	Ditto.
Whitechapel - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	600 0 0	..	Alterations to relief offices at workhouse in Mile End Road.
Williton - - - -	Somerset - - - -	..	360 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Wincanton - - - -	Somerset and Dorset - - -	2,300 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to workhouse.
Wisbeach - - - -	Cambridge and Norfolk - -	..	228 5 0	Additions to workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	143 0 0	Erection of temporary small-pox hospital.
Wolstanton and Burslem	Stafford - - - -	550 0 0	..	Purchase of land for enlargement of workhouse premises.
Woolwich - - - -	Kent - - - -	22,500 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Wortley - - - -	York - - - -	..	380 0 0	Erection of new school room.
York - - - -	Ditto - - - -	..	200 0 0	Enlargement of school.
Total - - - -	- - - -	507,314 17 6	18,286 15 0	
Amount authorised by Order, 1871 -	£ s. d.	507,314 17 6		
.. by Letter -	18,286 15 0			
	525,601 12 6			
The authority for the expenditure by the Guardians of the Cardiff Union of £7,000, part of £25,000 included in Rep. XXI., has been reissued - - - -	7,000 0 0			
Total - - - -	514,601 12 6			
Total Amount brought forward from Rep. XXIII., page 450 - - - -	8,028,272 5 5			
Total - - - -	8,542,873 17 11			

(G.)
Building, &c.
Workhouses,
Asylums,
and Schools.

No. 77.

ASYLUMS AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., pages 452 and 453.)

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Name and Class of Asylum.	Expenditure authorized.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£		
Leavesden Asylum (for imbeciles)	1,000	..	Completion of Asylum.
Ditto . . .	750	..	Erection of residence for clerk of Asylum.
Caterham Asylum (for imbeciles)	3,200	..	Completion of Asylum.
Ditto . . .	1,000	..	Making new Roads.
Hornerton and Stockwell Asylums (for fever and small-pox patients).	18,000	..	Completion of Asylums.
Hornerton Asylum (for ditto) .	1,570	..	Providing drying and airing room, coal stores, &c.
Stockwell Asylum (for ditto) .	1,000	..	Tents, furniture, and bedding at Asylum.
Proposed temporary asylum at Fulham.	12,000	..	Purchase of site.
Hampstead Asylum (for small-pox patients).	13,000	..	Erection of additional buildings.
	52,920	..	
Total Amount brought from } Rep. XXIII., page 453 . }	408,000	..	
Total authorized to be expended . . . }	520,920	..	

DISTRICT SICK ASYLUMS.

(G.)
*Building, &c.
 Workhouses,
 Asylums,
 and Schools.*

Name of District.	Expenditure authorized.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
Central London - - - - -	£ 2,800	..	Completion of Asylum.
Poplar and Stepney - - - - -	7,500	..	Ditto.
	10,300	..	
Total Amount brought from Rep. XXIII., } page 452 - - - - - }	138,880	..	
Total authorized to be expended - -	140,180	..	

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Name of District.	Expenditure authorized.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
Walsall and West Bromwich - -	£ s. d. 3,000 0 0	..	Completion of school buildings; fitting up and furnishing same.
West London - - - - -	1,750 0 0	..	
	4,750 0 0		Purchase of additional land for enlargement of school premises.
Total Amount brought forward } from Rep. XXIII., page 453 - }	377,948 0 6		
Total authorized to be expended -	382,698 0 6		

(H.)—Parish, Union, and Asylum District Property.

	Page.
No. 78. PARISH PROPERTY Sold and the Produce appropriated,	
Year 1871 - - - - -	502
No. 79. UNION PROPERTY Sold and the Produce appropriated,	
Year 1871 - - - - -	504
No. 80. ASYLUM DISTRICT (DISSOLVED) ditto - - - -	505
No. 81. GRANTS of PARISH PROPERTY for SCHOOL PURPOSES -	506

(H.)
Parish
Property.

No. 78.

PARISH PROPERTY Sold and the Produce appropriated, Year 1871.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., pages 458 and 459.)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1871.		
Alton - - -	Binstead - -	..	£ s. d. 655 0 0	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 98 5 0 In payment of share of contribution towards property of Union on the addition of the Parish thereto.
Ditto - - -	Headley - -	..	149 1 0	149 1 0	50 16 0 In payment of share of contribution towards property of the Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District, of which the Parish became a part on being added to the Alton Union.
Ditto - - -	Kingsley - -	..	63 17 7	63 17 7	40 16 0 In payment of share of contribution towards property of Union on the addition of the Parish thereto.
Barnsley - - -	Nether Hoyland -	..	800 0 0	..	28 1 7 In payment of share of contribution towards property of the Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District, of which the Parish became a part on being added to the Alton Union.
Barnstable - - -	High Bray - -	..	30 0 0	19 0 0	Investment.
Bramley - - -	Farnley - -	..	111 0 0	103 12 9	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Bridport - - -	Bradpole - -	..	113 0 0	110 0 0	Investment.
Bromyard - - -	Linton - -	..	128 0 0	129 19 6	Ditto.
Caxton and Arrington	Great Eversden -	..	37 14 0	36 13 10	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Little Eversden -	£37 16s.	..	25 7 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Christchurch - - -	Christchurch	£900 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	595 5 0	{ 337 11 0 Vide Rep. XXII. 267 14 0 Towards payment of loan to Barial Board.
Cosford - - -	Bildeston - -	£58 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	51 17 6	{ 39 18 0 Towards cost of pump and repair of clock tower. 11 19 6 Investment.
Daventry - - -	Charwelton - -	..	100 0 0	..	
Doncaster - - -	Skellow - -	..	95 0 0	..	
Dore - - -	Madley - -	..	40 0 0	..	
East Preston - - -	Angmerling - -	..	185 0 0	180 0 0	Liquidation of parochial debt.
Ditto - - -	Climping - -	..	125 0 0	113 0 0	Investment.
Ditto - - -	Rustington - -	..	73 0 0	69 1 2	In liquidation of parochial debt.
Erpingham - - -	Cromer - -	..	135 0 0	130 2 9	Towards payment of loan to burial board.
Evesham - - -	Great and Little Hampton.	..	30 0 0	..	
Gainsborough - - -	Springthorpe	£100 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	97 3 6	Investment.
Hardingstone - - -	Collingtree - -	..	80 0 0	45 19 8	Ditto.
Hartley Wintney - - -	Cove - -	..	95 0 0	..	
Ditto - - -	Long Sutton - -	..	130 0 0	..	
Hertford - - -	Hartingfordbury -	..	440 0 0	..	
Holbeck - - -	Holbeck - -	£9,500 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	9,500 0 0	{ 4,406 0 0 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 5,094 0 0 Investment.
Howden - - -	Ellerton Priory -	..	256 0 0	239 18 9	Investment.
Huddersfield - - -	Golear - -	£940 10s. Vide Rep. XXII.	..	886 2 4	{ 115 1 8 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 771 1 1 Investment. 332 0 0 Towards cost of enlarging Barial Ground.
Lampeter - - -	Lampeter - -	£438 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	425 4 6	103 4 6 Investment.
Leeds - - -	Potter Newton -	..	30 13 8	30 13 3	
Lincoln - - -	Soothern - -	..	216 10 0	..	
Carried forward - - -		- - -	4,085 17 10	13,022 0 1	

* This is the share of the Parish in the amount realized by the sale of the property of the Headley Incorporation (now dissolved) with which the Parish was formerly united.

Parish Property Sold, &c.—continued.

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1871.		
	Brought forward - -	- - - -	£ s. d. 4,085 17 10	£ s. d. 15,023 0 1	£ s. d.
Linton - - -	Carlton-cum-Willingham - -	..	118 0 0	101 0 10	Investment.
Lutterworth - -	Kincote and Walton - -	£192 10s. Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	181 14 2	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Walton-in-Knap-toft - -	£123 10s. Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	113 16 10	Ditto.
Malton - - -	Brawby - -	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
Market Harborough	Gumley - -	£4 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Mowaley - -	..	95 5 0	..	{ 80 0 0 Towards cost of clock for church.
	Theddingworth - -	£91 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	91 0 0	{ 31 0 0 Investment.
Newark - - -	Newark - -	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	{ Towards payment of loan to burial board.
North Ayleford -	Chalk - -	..	100 0 0	86 10 6	{ 16 6 10 Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Ditto - - -	Luddesdown - -	..	125 0 0	109 17 2	{ 70 8 8 Investment.
North Bierley -	Clayton - -	£4,581 3s. 8d. Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	4,348 3 1	{ 16 11 6 Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Pershore - - -	Netherton - -	..	45 0 0	40 4 0	{ 98 5 8 Investment.
Petersfield - -	Bramshott - -	..	170 6 11	170 6 11	Ditto.
Petworth - - -	Sutton - -	..	350 0 0	389 6 4	{ In part payment of share of contribution towards property of Union on the addition of the Parish thereto.
Plomesgate - -	Monowden - -	..	11 0 0	8 10 6	Investment.
Pontefract - -	Metley - -	..	155 0 0	143 19 6	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Castleford - -	£80 6s. Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	66 4 0	{ In part payment of share of contribution towards property of Union on the addition of the Parish thereto.
Prescot - - -	Eccleston & Windle - -	..	917 7 4	..	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Sutton - -	..	270 0 0	262 9 8	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Preston - - -	Penwortham - -	£1,325 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	1,304 18 8	{ 893 4 4 Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Preston - -	..	189 8 4	..	{ 811 14 4 Investment.
Reading - - -	Saint Lawrence - -	..	415 0 0	348 10 9	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Rugby - - -	Newton and Biggin - -	..	77 10 0	..	
Saint Ives - -	Woodhurst - -	..	39 0 0	..	
Saint Saviour's -	Saint George the Martyr - -	..	27,699 0 0	27,699 0 0	{ 5,218 8 1 Towards cost of Parish workhouse.
Saint Thomas - -	Rockbeare - -	..	27 0 0	..	{ 23,480 11 11 Investment.
Spalding - - -	Pinebeck - -	..	20 0 0	..	
Spilsby - - -	Partney - -	..	25 0 0	..	
Tadcaster - -	Appleton Roebuck - -	..	420 0 0	382 16 10	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Sherburn - -	£200 Vide Rep. XXIII.	..	389 11 10	Ditto.
Tynemouth - -	Tynemouth - -	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Ware - - -	Eastwick - -	..	330 0 0	310 16 5	Investment.
Warminster - -	Imber - -	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	Ditto.
Westminster - -	Saint James Westminster - -	..	16,263 0 0	..	{ 145 17 6 Towards cost of Union workhouse.
West Ham - - -	West Ham - -	..	2,163 1 5	2,163 1 5	{ 2,017 3 11 Investment.
Wharfedale - -	Burley - -	..	30 0 0	..	
Ditto - - -	Gusley - -	..	264 0 0	256 8 0	Ditto.
Witney - - -	Ducklington - -	..	21 0 0	..	
Woodstock - -	Kiddington - -	..	10 0 0	5 0 6	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Wycombe - - -	Monks Risborough - -	..	10 0 0	..	
Amounts brought from Rep. XXIII., page 459 - -		£	55,170 11 10	51,899 19 7	
Totals - - - -			1,146,809 19 4	1,045,723 14 9	
			1,301,780 4 2	1,097,623 14 4	

* See note on previous page.

(H.)
Union
Property.

No. 79.

UNION PROPERTY Sold and the Produce appropriated, Year 1871.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., page 462.)

Unions, Parishes, or Incorporation.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
	Sales previously reported, with reference to No. of the Report.	Sales completed during the year 1871.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bala - - -	2,000 0 0 Vide Rep. XXII.	..	2,000 0 0	Towards cost of workhouse site.
Brighton (Parish) -	41,804 4 6 Vide Rep. XXII.	..	9,800 0 0	Towards cost of workhouse.
Farnborough (late Incorporation).	..	423 0 0	..	{ £ s. d. 7,100 0 0 Vide Rep. XXI. 22,500 0 0 previously appropriated. vide Reps. XX. & XXI.
Lambeth, St. Mary (Parish).	..	30 0 0	..	
Tisbury - - -	..	700 0 0	..	
Whitechapel - -	..	4,270 0 0	4,233 13 7	Towards cost of workhouse.
	Total - £	5,443 0 0	14,233 13 7	
Amounts brought from Rep. XXIII., page 468 - - - -	- - - -	201,048 8 10	126,579 17 4	
Totals - - - -	- - - -	206,491 8 10	211,203 9 11	

* The sum of £2,000 (vide Rep. XXII.) was not invested; but £800, part thereof, was applied to the above purpose.

(H.)
*Asylum
District
Property.*

No. 80.

ASYLUM DISTRICT (Dissolved).—Property Sold and the Produce appropriated,
Year 1871.

Name of District.	Sale completed during the Year 1871.	Sum directed to be appro- priated.	Nature of Appropriation.
Kensington Sick Asylum District (Dissolved).	£ 10,000	£ s. d. 9,516 13 4	Towards payment of Loan.

(H.)
Parish
Property.

No. 81.

GRANTS OF PARISH PROPERTY for SCHOOL PURPOSES, under the 4th and 5th Vict.
c. 38., Year 1871.

(In continuation of Report XXII., page 362.)

Union.	Parish.
Bridport -	Bothenhampton.
Bvesham -	Great and Little Hampton.
Lincoln -	Saxelby with Ingleby.
Medway -	Gillingham.
Plomesgate -	Campey Ash.
Spilsby -	Little Steeping.

(L)
*Orders and
Certificates.*

(I.)—Orders and Certificates.

		Page.
No. 82.—ORDERS and CERTIFICATES issued, Year 1871	-	508

(L)
Orders and
Certificates.

No. 82.

ORDERS and CERTIFICATES issued by the POOR LAW BOARD and the LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD, Year 1871.

(In continuation of Report XXIII., page 466.)

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number of Orders and Cer- tificates issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Accounts (Unions and Parishes)—		
Altering - - - - -	1	7
Prescribing mode of keeping. (See "General Orders.")		
Adjustment of Interests on addition to or separation from Unions - - - - -	6	74
Ditto, on repeal of Local Act - - - - -	1	8
Ditto, on additions to School District - - - - -	3	27
Asylum Districts—		
<i>The Metropolitan.</i>		
Addition of Union and redistributing Managers - - - - -	1	255
Purchase of Land - - - - -	1	37
Completion of Asylums - - - - -	12	183
Hiring Premises - - - - -	1	9
Rules and Regulations - - - - -	1	206
Altering ditto - - - - -	1	8
Securities of Officers. (See "General Orders.")		
<i>Sick Asylum Districts.</i>		
Continuance of Managers in Office in dissolved District - - - - -	4	35
Election of Managers to supply vacancies - - - - -	1	9
Hire of Land - - - - -	1	6
Completion of Asylums - - - - -	2	14
Rules and Regulations - - - - -	1	41
Securities of Officers. (See "General Orders.")		
Prescribing Accounts - - - - -	1	39
Sale of Property and appropriation of Produce - - - - -	3	26
Audit—		
Decisions on appeals against Allowances, } (Orders) -	90	684
Disallowances and Surcharges - - - - -		
Ditto - - - - - (Certificates)	656	656
Auditor—		
Appointment of - - - - -	5	42
Alteration of District or Salary - - - - -	11	1,086
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers—		
Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts - - - - -	81	686
Collectors of Guardians; appointment of—		
See "General Orders."		
Common Fund—		
Fixing Basis of Contribution - - - - -	3	117
Conveyance of Paupers; payment of cost - - - - -	4	20
Debts—		
Extending time for Payment by Guardians - - - - -	126	378
Carried forward - - - - -	1,017	4,653

ORDERS issued by the Poor Law Board, &c.—*continued.*(I.)
*Orders and
Certificates.*

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number of Orders and Cer- tificates issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Brought forward - - -	1,017	4,653
Deputation Expenses— Payment of by Guardians in certain cases. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Dietaries— Prescribing for workhouse inmates - -	71	62
Dispensaries— Compulsory Order to provide - - - Regulations for. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")	1	7
Emigration— Authorizing Expenditure - - - - Appropriation of Surplus Funds - - -	131 1	660 6
Financial and other Statements— Printing of, &c. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Enfranchisement of Property— Appointment of Valuer - - - - Certificate of Enfranchisement - - -	1 1	7 6
General Orders— Accounts - - - - - Collector of Guardians; Appointment of - - Deputation Expenses, payment of, in certain cases by Guardians, printing Financial Statements - - Dispensary Regulations - - - - Infirmeries (separate) Regulations - - - Medical Districts, suspending limitation of, in Metro- polis - - - - - Medical Fees, suspending operation of articles of General Order - - - - - Officers' Securities - - - - - Rate Book, prescribing Form of - - - - Vaccination, Forms of Notice and Certificates - - Vagrancy Regulations - - - - -	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 1	98 34 301 621 105 32 80 20,032 187 706 2,206
Guardians— General Rules and Regulations for guidance of - - Committees for administering Relief - - Enabling consent to Workhouse expenditure to be signed otherwise than at a meeting of the Board -	2 3 13	74 23 71
<i>Election of.</i>		
Altering Qualification - - - - - Altering Number - - - - - Supply of Vacancies - - - - - Decisions on Questions as to disputed Elections - - Adding small Parishes to others for purposes of Election - - - - - Clerk's remuneration for conducting Election - -	1 15 98 11 7 1	9 322 535 108 298 15
Infirmeries— (Separate) Regulations for. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Loans— Transferring charge to Common Fund - -	5	25
Carried forward - - -	1,395	31,278

(L)
Orders and
Certificates.

ORDERS issued by the Poor Law Board, &c.—continued.

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number of Orders and Certificates issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Brought forward - - -	1,395	31,278
Medical Fees—		
Suspending payment of - - -	1	8
Ditto. (<i>See also</i> "General Orders.")		
Medical Officers' Districts—		
Removing Limitation in Metropolis. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Medical Officers' Duties—		
Alteration of - - -	1	15
Officers of Unions or Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians—		
Appointment of Storekeeper - - -	1	21
Compensation for loss of office - - -	54	518
Dismissals - - -	15	121
Securities. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Parishes—		
Division or Consolidation of - - -	2	75
Amending description of - - -	1	44
Parochial Offices - - -	15	81
Parochiality of Places - - -	1	44
Pay Clerk—		
Appointment of - - -	1	6
Property of Unions or Parishes under separate Board of Guardians—		
Sale, Letting, or Exchange - - -	20	185
Mode of taking Votes - - -	1	8
Appropriation of Sale Produce - - -	4	37
Property of Parishes in Unions—		
Sale, Letting, or Exchange - - -	106	656
Appropriation of Sale Produce - - -	71	591
Rate Book, Form of. (<i>See</i> "General Orders.")		
Relief—		
Out-door Labour Test - - -	3	57
Prescribing Task of Work - - -	4	12
Sanitary Orders - - -	2	10
Schools—		
Authorizing reception of children (Certificates) - - -	4	19
Removal of Pauper Children to certified Schools - - -	47	389
School Boards—		
Prescribing accounts - - -	15	2081
School Districts—		
<i>Election of Managers.</i>		
Altering number - - -	3	30
Supplying vacancies - - -	6	39
Rules and Regulations - - -	1	19
Building, furnishing, or fitting up School, or making additions or alterations - - -	2	11
Carried forward - - -	1,776	36,355

ORDERS issued by the Poor Law Board, &c.—*continued.*(I.)
*Orders and
Certificates.*

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number of Orders and Cer- tificates issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Brought forward - - -	1,776	36,355
Unions—		
Dissolution of New Union - - - -	1	12
Alteration of Name - - - -	1	62
Extending Time for which Guardians of dissolved Unions or Incorporations may act - -	12	230
Separating Parishes from, or adding Parishes to Unions - - - -	6	319
Union Assessment Committee Act—		
Appointment of Valuer - - - -	1	7
Vaccination—		
Forms of Notice and Certificates. (See "General Orders.")		
Vagrancy Regulations. (See "General Orders.")		
Valuation of Workhouses—		
Payment of Costs - - - -	2	22
Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—		
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, and in the purchase or hiring of Land for Sites or other purposes - - - -	153	799
Prohibiting use of particular Wards in Workhouse -	3	34
Appropriation of Workhouses to special Purposes -	3	35
Compensation for use of - - - -	8	69
Fixing maximum numbers to be maintained in Metropolitan Workhouses. (Certificates under Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1867) -	21	21
Totals - - - -	1,987	37,965

(J.)—Vaccination.

No. 83. VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of Returns, Year ended 29th	Page.
September 1871 - - - - -	514
No. 84. VACCINATION.—Number vaccinated from 1852 to 1871 -	516

(J.)
Vaccination.

No. 83.

VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of RETURNS from 647 Unions of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Year ended 28th September 1871.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Num- ber of Unions.	Public Vacci- nation.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			Number of Re- gistered Births during the Year.
			Persons successfully vaccinated.			
			Under One Year.	One Year and upwards.	Total.	
1. THE METROPOLIS.						
1.*Middlesex (part of) - - -	22	84	32,796	33,619	66,415	77,850
2.*Surrey (part of) - - -	5	33	11,898	8,550	19,948	27,216
3.*Kent (part of) - - -	3	9	3,538	1,188	4,726	7,095
Totals - - -	30	126	47,232	43,357	90,589	112,751
2. SOUTH EASTERN.						
2.*Surrey (part of) - - -	11	68	5,892	5,677	11,479	11,751
2.*Kent (part of) - - -	26	106	13,885	6,335	20,190	20,478
4. Sussex - - - - -	23	98	8,763	9,955	18,718	12,870
5. Southampton - - - -	26	93	10,478	10,877	21,555	16,335
6. Berkshire - - - - -	12	50	4,963	3,112	8,064	7,123
Totals - - -	98	414	44,080	25,966	80,046	68,537
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.						
1.*Middlesex (part of) - - -	6	46	3,964	3,013	6,967	8,403
7. Hertford - - - - -	12	48	4,021	3,582	7,603	6,349
8. Buckingham - - - -	7	49	3,742	2,515	6,257	5,341
9. Oxford - - - - -	9	45	3,791	1,761	5,552	5,674
10. Northampton - - - -	12	56	4,843	2,406	7,339	8,687
11. Huntingdon - - - - -	3	18	1,465	576	2,061	1,890
12. Bedford - - - - -	6	38	3,246	1,726	4,972	5,249
13. Cambridge - - - - -	9	49	3,918	3,050	6,968	6,446
Totals - - -	64	339	29,000	18,719	47,719	48,031
4. EASTERN.						
14. Essex - - - - -	17	109	9,844	7,939	17,783	14,393
15. Suffolk - - - - -	17	81	7,170	3,704	10,874	11,041
16. Norfolk - - - - -	23	112	8,367	4,177	12,544	13,503
Totals - - -	56	302	25,381	15,820	41,201	38,937
5. SOUTH WESTERN.						
17. Wilts - - - - -	17	65	5,414	1,848	7,262	7,600
18. Dorset - - - - -	12	54	3,916	3,975	7,891	5,736
19. Devon - - - - -	20	142	11,719	7,887	19,606	18,406
20. Cornwall - - - - -	13	68	7,355	6,205	13,490	11,066
21. Somerset - - - - -	17	103	10,342	5,237	15,579	14,733
Totals - - -	79	432	38,646	25,153	63,798	57,563

VACCINATION.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—
continued.

(J.)
Vaccination

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Num- ber of Unions.	Public Vacci- nators.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			Number of Re- gistered Births during the Year.
			Persons successfully vaccinated.			
			Under One Year.	One Year and upwards.	Total.	
6. WEST MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester - - - -	17	59	9,946	3,850	13,796	15,875
23. Hereford - - - -	8	28	2,271	1,742	4,013	3,063
24. Salop - - - -	15	63	6,323	3,438	9,761	8,867
25. Stafford - - - -	17	85	22,272	7,370	29,642	35,309
26. Worcester - - - -	11	53	7,086	2,247	9,333	11,583
27. Warwick - - - -	14	60	12,933	4,566	17,499	22,747
Totals - - - -	82	346	60,831	23,213	84,044	97,944
7. NORTH MIDLAND.						
28. Leicester - - - -	11	40	5,529	1,557	7,086	9,354
29. Rutland - - - -	2	7	488	66	554	683
30. Lincoln - - - -	14	108	9,001	4,405	13,406	13,917
31. Nottingham - - - -	9	55	7,432	2,105	9,537	12,537
32. Derby - - - -	9	48	7,629	1,108	8,737	11,819
Totals - - - -	45	267	30,079	9,241	39,320	48,310
8. NORTH WESTERN.						
33. Chester - - - -	12	54	10,960	2,638	13,498	19,118
34. Lancaster - - - -	29	171	55,567	19,909	75,476	107,967
Totals - - - -	41	225	66,427	22,547	88,974	127,075
9. YORK.						
35. West Riding - - - -	35	194	34,468	5,022	39,490	70,167
36. East Riding - - - -	10	54	5,363	1,785	7,147	10,721
37. North Riding - - - -	16	64	4,249	1,484	5,733	8,350
Totals - - - -	61	312	44,079	8,291	52,370	89,238
10. NORTHERN.						
38. Durham - - - -	15	67	19,133	7,888	27,021	31,571
39. Northumberland - - - -	12	75	8,538	1,856	10,394	14,368
40. Cumberland - - - -	9	35	4,069	1,355	5,424	7,612
41. Westmorland - - - -	3	18	1,530	322	1,852	2,110
Totals - - - -	39	195	33,270	11,421	44,691	55,661
11. WELSH.						
42. Monmouth - - - -	6	29	5,324	2,072	7,396	7,340
43. South Wales - - - -	27	99	20,571	12,579	33,150	27,278
44. North Wales - - - -	19	77	10,131	9,320	19,451	13,473
Totals - - - -	52	205	36,026	23,971	59,997	48,596
Totals of Unions, England (so far as returned) - }	647	3,163	455,416	237,688	693,104	792,663

(J.)
Vaccination.

No. 84.

VACCINATION.—NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES
from 1852 to 1871.

YEARS ended 30th September.	Number of Persons <i>successfully</i> vaccinated.	Number of registered Births.	Rate per Cent. of the Number <i>success- fully</i> vaccinated to the Number of Births.
1852 - - -	397,128	601,839	66·0
1853 - - -	366,593	601,223	61·0
1854 - - -	677,886	623,699	*108·7
1855 - - -	448,519	623,181	72·0
1856 - - -	422,281	640,840	65·9
1857 - - -	411,268	649,963	63·3
1858 - - -	455,004	654,914	69·5
1859 - - -	445,020	669,834	66·4
1860 - - -	485,927	689,060	70·5
1861 - - -	425,739	685,646	62·1
1862 - - -	487,693	702,181	69·3
1863 - - -	646,464	720,660	89·7
1864 - - -	529,479	739,236	71·6
1865 - - -	578,583	742,680	77·9
1866 - - -	484,885	743,859	61·0
1867 - - -	490,598	766,635	64·0
1868 - - -	513,042	771,905	66·5
1869 - - -	524,143	779,089	67·3
1870 - - -	472,881	785,775	60·0
1871 - - -	693,104	792,663	87·4

* The increase in the rate per cent. of the number vaccinated to the number of births in this year was probably occasioned by the operation of the Act 16th & 17th Vict. cap. 100.

(K.)
*Metropo-
 litan
 Common
 Poor Fund.*
 ———

(K.)—Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

	Page.
No. 85. The EXPENSES incurred by UNIONS and PARISHES under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended MICHAELMAS 1870, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND - - - - -	518
No. 86. The NET AMOUNTS contributed by UNIONS and PARISHES to the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND, and the Net Amounts received by Unions and Parishes out of that Fund in respect of the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1870 - - - - -	519

(K.)
Metropolitan
Common
Poor Fund.

No. 85.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by UNIONS and PARISHES during the Half Year ended MICHAELMAS 1870, for the under-mentioned purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

Unions and Parishes.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Gross Aggregate Amount repayable.	12. Excess of credit for Repayments from Parliamentary Grant over Expenditure for the Half Year for	13. Net Amount repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green . . .	4,924	—	272	1,645	245	—	231	121	1,186	67	8,691	—	8,691
Camberwell . . .	1,196	144	31	997	137	—	161	103	1,391	228	4,388	—	4,388
Chelsea . . .	1,963	—	31	817	83	—	103	83	872	26	3,978	—	3,978
Fulham . . .	1,123	—	30	586	72	—	99	128	865	68	2,970	—	2,970
George, St. . .	4,464	30	346	2,600	233	—	269	111	2,666	181	10,370	30	10,401
George, St., in-the-East	1,251	12	20	763	203	—	81	56	1,297	99	3,782	—	3,782
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury . . .	1,062	143	68	1,037	67	—	86	58	1,513	143	4,177	—	4,177
Greenwich . . .	1,348	17	59	1,271	128	25	181	89	1,531	141	4,900	—	4,900
Hackney . . .	1,743	7	—	1,316	178	—	173	61	935	65	4,478	53	4,531
Hampstead . . .	418	7	23	292	27	—	40	13	165	—	985	—	985
Holborn . . .	5,296	—	205	3,529	256	72	273	233	4,547	648	14,059	129	14,188
Islington . . .	3,622	—	68	1,285	212	—	324	135	1,113	60	6,819	—	6,819
Kensington . . .	2,776	—	—	942	71	—	159	83	2,194	102	6,337	53	6,390
Lambeth . . .	7,140	—	64	1,709	362	—	312	202	1,698	61	11,546	—	11,546
Lewisham . . .	296	—	40	638	52	—	62	—	609	34	1,733	—	1,733
London, City of . . .	4,886	90	160	3,654	422	—	124	37	3,545	467	13,405	—	13,405
Marylebone, St. . .	5,712	11	67	2,392	352	—	241	171	2,400	131	11,477	—	11,477
Mile End Old Town . . .	2,497	—	57	794	130	—	140	100	1,033	120	4,673	—	4,673
Olave's, St. . .	3,338	7	14	2,061	202	—	202	112	1,606	142	7,704	3	7,707
Paddington . . .	1,889	—	35	790	187	—	125	116	41	97	2,730	—	2,730
Pancras, St. . .	6,764	23	839	3,913	389	—	337	162	2,950	77	15,464	—	15,464
Poplar . . .	2,239	—	62	2,320	176	—	176	172	1,327	46	6,518	—	6,518
Saviour's, St. . .	6,732	161	181	2,517	240	31	283	110	3,335	212	13,702	—	13,702
Shoreditch . . .	4,938	—	3	1,405	241	—	211	164	2,381	200	9,543	—	9,543
Stepney . . .	1,965	11	—	1,014	171	—	90	81	1,468	80	4,880	50	4,930
Strand . . .	1,994	6	82	1,230	252	—	61	47	531	145	4,348	—	4,348
Wandsworth and Clapham . . .	1,971	—	31	1,019	125	—	163	110	1,166	146	4,763	—	4,763
Westminster . . .	1,871	17	—	1,003	145	87	71	70	1,260	112	4,636	5	4,641
Whitechapel . . .	2,762	—	28	1,287	132	—	129	109	1,513	263	6,223	—	6,223
Woolwich . . .	1,701	—	47	617	23	40	126	115	926	87	3,687	—	3,687
Deduct Totals of Excess appearing in Col. 12. from Totals of Cols. 3. and 4. . .	89,388	676	3,863	44,553	5,478	255	5,035	3,176	47,356	4,267	203,047	322	203,369
Totals (net) . . .	89,388	676	3,541	44,043	5,478	255	5,035	3,176	47,356	4,267	202,315	—	202,315

* The deduction required to be made in the claim of the last acting Guardians of the Parish of St. George Hanover Square leaves a sum of £28 for which credit is to be given in the claim for the half year ending 25th March 1871.

No. 86.

(K.)
*Metropolitan
Common
Poor Fund.*

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The NET AMOUNTS contributed by UNIONS and PARISHES to the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND, and the Net Amounts received by UNIONS and PARISHES out of that Fund in respect of the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1870.

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
City of London - -	11,698 13 5	Holborn - - -	6,661 19 6
St. George's - - -	8,335 9 11	St. Saviour's - -	6,400 6 1
Paddington - - -	6,557 14 4	Bethnal Green - -	6,013 15 4
Kensington - - -	2,985 17 5	Shoreditch - - -	5,182 6 11
Islington - - -	2,919 1 7	St. Pancras - - -	4,075 9 2
Wandsworth & Clapham	2,112 11 9	Whitechapel - - -	3,103 16 3
Lewisham - - -	2,075 7 6	Lambeth - - -	2,447 11 6
Hampstead - - -	1,626 10 5	Stepney - - -	2,294 12 6
Westminster - - -	1,533 17 11	Mile End Old Town -	2,220 4 1
Hackney - - -	1,300 16 10	Poplar - - -	2,087 13 11
Strand - - -	1,124 13 3	St. Olave's - - -	1,997 17 6
Camberwell - - -	336 2 5	St. George-in-the-East -	1,959 12 10
Inner Temple - - -	196 11 9	Woolwich - - -	1,589 8 10
Lincoln's Inn - - -	175 9 5	St. Giles-in-the-Fields & St. George Bloomsbury.	1,137 9 10
Gray's Inn - - -	131 2 0	Greenwich - - -	826 11 9
Middle Temple - - -	128 12 11	Chelsea - - -	596 5 8
The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.	19 18 2	Fulham - - -	192 7 5
The Charter House -	19 5 6	Marylebone - - -	7 17 7
TOTAL - - -	43,277 16 6	TOTAL - - -	48,797 6 8

(L)
Paid
Officers, &c.

(L.)—Paid Officers, &c.

	Page.
No. 87. PAID OFFICERS. —Statement of the Numbers of Paid Officers in the several Unions of England and Wales (the Metro- politan District excluded) who Resigned on account of irregularities or were Dismissed during the Year ended the 31st December 1871 - - - - 52	

(L.)
Paid
Officers, &c.

No. 87.

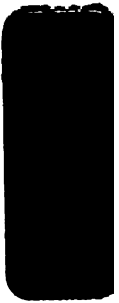
PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBERS of PAID OFFICERS in the several UNIONS of ENGLAND and WALES (the Metropolitan District excluded) who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1871.

Total Number of Paid Officers sanctioned by the P. L. Board in England and Wales (Metropolis excluded) in 1870.	Office.	Voluntary Resignations to avoid inquiry, &c.	Forced Resignations.	Dismissals.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1871.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1870.
692	UNION. { Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	2
66		-	-	1	1	-
618		-	-	-	-	-
479	WORKHOUSE. { Chaplain - - -	-	-	-	-	2
668		2	1	-	3	4
638		1	9	2	12	19
11		-	-	-	-	-
646		-	2	-	2	3
13		-	-	-	-	-
325		3	2	2	7	5
523		1	1	-	2	5
479		8	9	21	38	24
114		1	1	12	14	15
770		10	11	15	36	37
8		-	-	-	-	-
132		1	-	1	2	1
74		-	1	-	1	-
33		-	-	-	-	-
3,282*	DISTRICT. { Medical Officer - - -	4	4	1	9	14
19		-	-	-	-	-
1,368		6	10	2	18	21
49		-	-	-	-	4
252		-	-	-	-	-
105		-	-	-	-	-
1,512		9	3	2	14	8
274†		1	5	6	12	12
1,135	Other Officers & "Assistants" - - -	-	1	6	7	15
14,215	Totals - - -	47	60	71	178	191

* Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continual change taking place, this number rather represents so many *Offices* than individual Medical Officers.

† This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. The number dismissed, &c. comprises also Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s. 7.

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